Administration Report
Junagadh State
1915-16 & 1918-19.

00134839

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

134839

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

YEAR 1915-16.

to
1918-19

JUNAGADH:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1916.

00134839

Deccan Printing Works Poona City 1915.

CONTENTS.

Page.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical Aspect ... 1
Map ... ib.
Area ... ib.
Population ... ib.
Revenue and expenditure ... ib.
Tribute paid and received ... ib.
Principal articles of production and manufacture ... ib.
His Excellency the Governor's visit ... 2
The Great European War ... 10
Durbar contributions ... ib.
Other contributions ... ib.
War Relief Fund ... 11
Special enactments ... ib.
Relief afforded ... ib.
Branch Railway line opened ... ib.
The Minor Chief ... 12
The wedding of Bima Saheb Subhanbakhte ... ib.
Ladies' Club ... ib.
Donations ... 18
Distinguished Visitors ... ib.
Relations with British Government and neighbouring States ... ib.
Personnel of the Administration ... ib.
Administrator's tours in the district ... ib.

CHAPTER II—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Personnel ... 15
Administrative Divisions ... ib.
Reforms ... 16
Revenue Survey ... ib.
City Survey ... 17
Land Tenures ... ib.
The Vighoti system ... 18
The Barkhali Department ... ib.
Boundary Settlement ... 19
Collection of Land Revenue ... ib.
Customs ... 21
Arrears ... ib.
Extension of cultivation ... ib.
Wards' Estates ... ib.
Education of Minors ... ib.
Encumbered Estates ... 22

Chapter III—Protection.

Acts and regulations 23

Military

Composition & numerical strength..... .... *ib.*

Cost of maintenance .... *ib.*

Duties .... *ib.*

Horses and ponies .... *ib.*

Nationality .... *ib.*

Arms .... *ib.*

Inspection .... *ib.*

Police.

Strength 24

Cost .... *ib.*

Arms .... *ib.*

Nationality .... *ib.*

Education .... *ib.*

Discipline..... .... *ib.*

Buildings..... 25

Cognizable Crime .... *ib.*

Value of property stolen & percentage of recoveries ... *ib.*

Efficiency of the Police..... .... *ib.*

Classification of crime. 26

Rewards 27

Prosecution .... *ib.*

Village Police 28

General .... *ib.*

Concluding remarks. .... *ib.*

Criminal justice.

Cases decided 30

Accused persons dealt with .... *ib.*

Percentage of convictions .... *ib.*

Duration of trials .... *ib.*

Appellate work .... *ib.*

Civil justice.

Suits for disposal 31

Value of suits .... *ib.*

Exparte suits..... .... *ib.*

Contested and uncontested claims..... 32

Average duration..... .... *ib.*

Miscellaneous .... *ib.*

Appeals disposed of .... *ib.*

Value of appeals .... *ib.*

Average duration .... *ib.*

Execution of decrees 33

Work of the Rajprakarni Court .... *ib.*

Heirship-cases 34

Extradition 34
Central Jail ..... ib.
Admissions ..... ib.
Proportion of admission to the free population..... ib.
Nationality and sex of the convicts ..... ib.
The daily average of prisoners 35
Releases ..... ib.
Health of convicts. ..... ib.
Jail discipline..... ib.
Convict labour..... ib.
Proceeds of convict labour ..... ib.
Cost of maintenance and control ..... ib.
Registration..... ib.
Value of registered documents ..... ib.
Receipts and expenditure of Courts 36
Political Cases ..... ib.
Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan 38
Junagadh Municipality 38
The General Administration Staff 39
Public Health and convenience. ..... ib.
Road repairing work ..... ib.
Municipal Revenue ..... ib.
General Remarks 40
Mahal Municipalities 41
Chemical Analysis ..... ib.

Chapter IV—Production & Distribution.

Agriculture 43
Co-operative Movement. 44
The Agricultural Farm ..... ib.
Horticulture 45
Season and Rain-fall ..... ib.
Crops 46
Grass operations ..... ib.
Tagavi 47
Area cropped ..... ib.
Agricultural Stock 48
Cattle camp ..... ib.
Stallions..... 49
Immigration and Emigration..... ib.
Prices and wages ..... ib.
Tree planting ..... ib.
Fruit trees ..... ib.
Babul plantation 50
Industries. ..... ib.
Canals ..... ib.
Wells ..... ib.

Drainage 51
Cattle disease .... *ib.*
Horse-breeding and Stable Department 52
Hathikhana 53
Carriage Department .... *ib.*
Gadikhana workshop .... *ib.*
Forests
Area of Forest 54
Demarcation .... *ib.*
Survey... .... *ib.*
Forest Management 55
Communications ... . *ib.*
Bridges. .... *ib.*
Buildings .... *ib.*
Other works 56
Forest Protection .... *ib.*
Illicit Cuttings. 57
Illicit Grazing. .... *ib.*
Forest Fires. .... *ib.*
Prosecution ... . *ib.*
Protection from Fire 58
Protection from cattle .... *ib.*
Other Protection .... *ib.*
Sylviculture experiments ... . *ib.*
Exploitation 60
Forest Produce .... *ib.*
Grass.... 63
Bamboos. 65
Soap Nuts. ... ... *ib.*
Country Cigarette leaves. ... . *ib.*
Hides. ... . *ib.*
Ghee. Tax. ... . *ib.*
Fruits, Honey &c. 66
Miscellaneous items. .... *ib.*
Total Revenue .... *ib.*
Forest settlement .... *ib.*
Rights, Privileges and Concessions... 67
Free Grants. 68
Financial Results. .... *ib.*
Outstandings of Revenue. .... *ib.*
Administration. 69
Training of subordinates .... *ib.*
Preservation of lions .... *ib.*
Gardens .... *ib.*
Trade
Exports and Imports. 71

Through booking. 73
Income of the Veraval Port .... ib.
Country crafts 74
Veraval Municipality .... ib.
Private enterprise..... .... ib.
The breakwater .... ib.
The pier 75
Foreshore excavations .... ib.
Public Works Department Section.
Expenditure ....ib.
Buildings .... ib.
Roads 76
Irrigation works .... ib.
Water supply .... ib.
Ancient Monuments .... ib.
Labour .... ib.
Junagadh State Railway.
Surveys and construction of Railway Lines..... ... 77
Important works completed and in progress .... ib.
Permanent way..... 78
Flood damages..... .... ib.
Locomotives .... ib.
Coaching stock..... 79
Works in hand..... .... ib.
Goods stock 80
Watering arrangements .... ib.
Fuel consumption .... ib.
Traffic working .... ib.
Stores .... 81.
Police ... . ib.
Medical 82
Staff employed .... ib.
Accidents .... ib.
Capital .... ib.
Revenue transactions 83
Working expenses 84
The Saurashtra Post Office. 86

Chapter V—Revenue and Finance.

Financial year 87
Income ... . ib.
Expenditure .... ib.
Financial progress made during the year .... ib.
General Financial Position 88
Local Fund .... ib.

Advances 90
Outstanding dues 91
Work of Account Department 92
Work of Sub-Treasuries 93
Barkhali accounts ... . *ib.*
Tankshal Junagadh ... . *ib.*
Tankshal Verawal Branch 94
Central Records 95
Stationery ... . *ib.*
Customs 97
Salt ... . *ib.*
Abkari 98
Opium ... . *ib.*
Stamps 99
Printing Press .... *ib.*
Jamdarkhana .... *ib.*
Kothar 100
Lungar ... . *ib.*
Zoological Department .... *ib.*
Memandari Department .... *ib.*

Chapter VI—Vital Statistics.

Births 102
Deaths .... *ib.*
Medical Staff .... *ib.*
Medical Institutions ... . *ib.*
The New Hospital Building. ... .103
Patients treated .... *ib.*
In-patients 104
Junagadh Hospital. ... . *ib.*
Poisoned Wounds..... .... *ib.*
Surgical operations .... *ib.*
Committee of Visitors .... *ib.*
Lepers .... *ib.*
The Gir Travelling Dispensary. .... *ib.*
The Railway Dispensary 105
The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary .... *ib.*
Medical Budget .... *ib.*
Injuries .... *ib.*
Post-mortem examination .... *ib.*
Temperature .... *ib.*
Epidemic Diseases.
Plague .... *ib.*
Cholera .... *ib.*
Small-pox 106

Measles 106
Whooping cough... .... *ib.*
Vaccinations.
Number of Vaccinations..... .... *ib.*
Result of Vaccination .... *ib.*
Villages visited..... .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance 107
Concluding remarks .... *ib.*
Veterinary .... *ib.*
The St. John Ambulance Association..... .... *ib.*

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

General Summary ... .109
Average attendance ... . *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Junagadh College ... . *ib.*
Rolls ... .110
Results ... . *ib.*
Hostels 111
Changes in the staff .... *ib.*
Income and expenditure..... .... *ib.*
Gymkhana ... . *ib.*
Visitors 112
College Magazine. .... *ib.*
Ambulance class. .... *ib.*
General Remarks. .... *ib.*
High Schools 113
Matriculation Examination Results... .... *ib.*
Art Examinations .... *ib.*
Scholarships ... . *ib.*
Teachers .... *ib.*
Games ... .114
General Remarks. .... *ib.*
Mahabat Madressa .... *ib.*
Scholarships 115
Teaching Staff ... . *ib.*
Examination Results .... *ib.*
Arts Examinations. .... *ib.*
Middle Schools ... . *ib.*
Primary Education. ...116
Boys' Schools .... *ib.*
Teachers .... *ib.*
Girls' Schools ... . *ib.*
English Class for Girls 117

Scholarships 117
Expenditure .... *ib.*
Fee Receipts .... *ib.*
Moral Education. 118
Physical Education. .... *ib.*
Discipline. .... *ib.*
Libraries. .... *ib.*
Museum. 119
Kutiyana Madressa. .... *ib.*
The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage .... *ib.*
Visitors. .... *ib.*
Education 120
Religious Education... .... *ib.*
Donations .... *ib.*
General Remarks .... *ib.*
The Junagadh Archæological and Historical Society. 121

CHAPTER VIII—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

General Remarks 123

Statistical Returns.

Appendix.

Personnel OF THE ADMINISTRATION—

Names of High officials, showing changes in the *Personnel* during the year 1915-16... ... ... I.

LEGISLATION—

List of Laws in force ... ... II.

MILITARY—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force. III

POLICE—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police. ... ... IV.

Statement showing the Working of the Police. ... ... V.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries... ... ... VI.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION—

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting Trial. ... ... VII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts..... ... ... VIII.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts. ... ... IX.

(Civil.)——Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of. ... ... X.

(Civil)——Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees. XI.

(Civil)——Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits... XII.

JAILS—

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups... ... ... XIII.

REGISTRATION—

Registration of Documents... ... ... XIV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration... ... ... XV.

MUNICIPALITIES—

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Board. ... ... XVI.

AGRICULTURE—

Statement of Rainfall... ... ... XVII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Crops... ... ... XVIII.

PUBLIC WORKS—

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works ... ... XIX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK .... XX.

EXCISE—

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenue ... XXI.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

Statement showing Receipts during the *Samvat* years 1970 (1913-14) and 1971 (1914-15) ... ... XXII A.

Statement showing Expenditure during the *Samvat* years 1970 (1913-14) and 1971 (1914-15) .... Do. B.

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement of Medical Relief... ... ... XXIII.

Vital Statistics... ... ... XXIV.

EDUCATION—

Particulars as to Schools ... ... XXV.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *from* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVI.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *to* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVII.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty at Veraval for Locally Booked Goods. ... ... XXVIII.

—o—

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical aspect.

The State of Junagadh, as mentioned in previous reports, lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude, and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant on its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. It has 16 ports, of which the principal is Verawal. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hills, the peaks of which rise to a height of 3,660 feet above sea level, whence fine views of the sacred shrine of the Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hills lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion.

Map.

2. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue Divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers and lines of Railway including those opened for traffic during the year under report, and other important details.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,283 square miles.

Population.

4. The population of the State is 4,34,222 souls, of which 88,130 are Mahomedans, 3,38,258 Hindus, 7,120 Jains, while 714 are of other castes.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The total revenue of the State for the year was Rs. 48, 61,121 exclusive of the alienated revenue amounting to Rs. 8,88,701, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,21,984.

Tribute paid and received.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives tribute from 134 States. This tribute, styled zortalbi, amounts to Rs. 92,421 of which the largest item of Rs. 22,858 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is recovered and paid to this State through the Agency, at a charge of 25 per cent on account of expenses of collection under treaty engagement.

Principal articles of production and manufacture.

7. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, etc. while those of manufactures are ghee, molasses, sugar candy, copper and brass ware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hard ware, leather, etc.

Important events of the year.

His Excellency the Governor's visit.

8. His Excellency Lord Willingdon G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, members of the staff and Mr. Robertson, Political Secretary to Government, paid a visit to Junagadh in February last. During these five years of British Administration, Junagadh Durbar had thus the honour, pleasure and privilege of a second visit from His Excellency the Governor.

9. Their Excellencies' Special with their party arrived at Junagadh Railway Station on 9th February 1916 in the afternoon. On His Excellency alighting, "God save the King" was played by the State Band and the Guard of Honour presented arms. Their Excellencies were greeted at the Station by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, the Administrator, the Minor Nawab Saheb, the Political Agent, Sorath, Officers of the Agency, and officials, Amirs and leading citizens of the State. After introduction of the principal officials, Amirs and citizens of the State, in due order, and inspection of the Guard of Honour and full escort of the Imperial Service Lancers, Their Excellencies, escorted by the Imperial Service Lancers, proceeded to the Huzur Manzil, accompanied by the members of the staff and other guests including Lady Helen Brassey and Miss Brand.

10. In the evening Their Excellencies motored to the State Gardens and dined quietly. On the 10th February Their Excellencies paid visits to as many as a dozen State Institutions in the morning, and in the afternoon His Excellency graciously laid the Foundation Stone of the New High School. For this occasion a formal Durbar was held according to precedent, and was very largely attended. The Administrator opened the proceedings with a speech in the following terms:—

"Your Excellency,

On behalf of the minor Nawab Saheb, Her Highness the Bibi Saheb and the public of Junagadh, I have the privilege to extend a most cordial welcome to Your Excellency for the honour of this visit and to express our extreme gratification that Her Excellency Lady Willingdon also is able to grace the present occasion.

The city of Junagadh so picturesquely situated and so rich in antiquities and traditions has proved interesting and attractive to a long series of noble and distinguished visitors to whom we are proud to add the names of Your Excellencies. In

these anxious days of the great war we know that the responsibilities and burdens of Government are correspondingly magnified, and we are especially grateful that Your Excellency should at such a time make leisure to visit Junagadh to encourage us in our efforts and to learn personally of our needs and aspirations. The inspiring example set by Your Excellencies in connection with the great war and in establishing the Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund and the Bombay Women's branch of the same fund has been felt throughout the Junagadh State. The Nawab Sahebs of Junagadh have ever been conspicuous for their devoted loyalty to the British throne and true to that spirit the Junagadh State has been proud to contribute to such a noble cause. Your Excellencies are fully aware of the range and extent of these contributions which include the recent gift of three armed aeroplanes at the express request of the minor Nawab Saheb; and in token of our happiness on the present occasion I have very gladly accepted his personal desire to contribute further donations of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 5,000 to each of the above funds.

And now, Sir, I desire to give a brief account of our stewardship during five years of Administration. We had in the beginning to face great anxieties and difficulties; but when Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor in office visited Junagadh just three years ago, Mr. Robertson, who as Administrator did so much for the welfare of the State, was able to announce that all departments had been organized on a sound basis. Since then our progress has been continuous and all our Departments are now working smoothly and efficiently in the hope that when the Nawab Saheb mounts the *gadi*, he will find the Junagadh State worthy of its premier position in the province of Kathiawar.

The upbringing of the minor Chief, who is happily present among us to-day, is a matter of supreme importance to which both Your Excellency and Your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Sydenham, have devoted much care and thought. A stay of a year in England under the assiduous and unselfish care of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen immensely benefited the minor Chief. He has developed mentally and physically in a wider and freer atmosphere, and during the last two years at the Mayo College he has made steady progress towards realizing his future responsibilities in the high career that awaits him. His only regret is, I know, that he is not yet old enough to offer his personal services to the British Empire.

Turning now to our more important Departments we have spent large sums on equipping and housing them. Junagadh itself,

however, bears witness to only a small portion of our activities, since great efforts have been devoted to remedy past neglect of outlying Mahals. The expenditure of the Public Works Department shows a steady rise from 8 lacs in 1913 to 10 lacs in 1914 and nearly 15 lacs in the present year. We have developed local communications in the shape of roads and river causeways; and for every Department of the State both in and outside Junagadh new or improved quarters have been constructed, such as Law Courts, Police Lines, Lancer Lines, Hospitals, Schools, Kacheri Buildings and a State Residence in Rajkot. We have made great efforts to improve Junagadh Municipality and its surroundings, and have already completed two important road widening schemes; we have also started on the improvement of local water supply. Later on as funds allow, we hope further to develop irrigational facilities throughout the State.

In the Railway Department we were faced with a critical situation when the split of the former system coincided with the commencement of the Administration. Under separate management, however, we have improved both our equipment and our earnings. We have added over 60 miles to the parent line at a cost during Administration of more than 11 lacs of Rupees and we have started constructing the recently sanctioned line from Verawal to Una, whilst the survey of another important line in co-operation with the Baroda State is already far advanced. These and other minor schemes will double the system under our management at a cost of about half a crore of Rupees from our accumulated balances. This ambitious Railway programme, which is a vital necessity and will prove an investment of enormous value both directly and indirectly, necessitated concurrent improvement of Verawal Harbour to which three lines of Railway will converge. We have therefore adopted on expert advice a Harbour improvement scheme costing five lacs of Rupees, and this work is now in full swing, and we are prepared to consider a further extension if the best advice favours it.

In the Police Department our reorganization has made steady progress towards discipline and efficiency under the devoted care of Mr. Boyd. These improved methods have been much appreciated by the public and have earned increased rates of pay from the current year, whilst police lines have been constructed both at Junagadh and in several Mahals.

In the Revenue Department we have completed a most difficult task in the substitution of cash assessment for the crop share system throughout the State, and in spite of adverse years this change has been welcomed every where by our cultivators as tending to their economic independence and prosperity. We

have also commuted the levy of land customs and have thereby freed our cultivators and merchants from harassing impositions. In addition, we have paid great attention to the storage of grass, enabling us to guarantee assistance again during the present year, and especially to improvement of seed, adoption of labour saving implements and digging and boring of additional wells, whilst we are about to sanction bye-laws for the establishment of co-operative societies. In addition, we have made amicable settlements with many Girasias and substantial reductions in State levies from several alienees.

The Forest Department is now turning to account the valuable products of the Gir and Girnar, with a disciplined establishment and a settled policy of conservation including forest roads, housing of staff and demarcation of surveyed areas.

In the Educational Department apart from the scheme to be inaugurated to-day, we are constructing a new High School in the south and a new Madressah in the north of the State; and in addition to many other improvements on modern lines including technical education in our Orphanage, I am glad to report that our College won the inter-collegiate cup and our High School the Hill Shield on the cricket field last year.

In the Judicial and Medical Departments we have reassessed our cadre and they are now housed in commodious central buildings in Junagadh. The Imperial Service Lancers are in the possession of new quarters and have been placed on a *silledari* footing; whilst our paddock is gradually raising the height of the Kathi horse to the remount standard. The Garden Department has also done much to restore the gardens of Junagadh to their proper place as an ornamental and productive property of the State. In short, Sir, we believe that in every direction we can point to signs of progress and efficiency.

There remains the important department of Accounts and Finance. I believe I may say that we have at length mastered the difficulties attendant upon clearance of manifold old accounts and introduction of a new system in keeping with the responsibilities of our trusteeship. This has been a heavy task which has been cheerfully and patiently performed. It includes the conversion of the state silver *kori* currency into British India coinage, an operation of great commercial importance which was carried through without a hitch.

As to our present financial position, I am glad to inform Your Excellency that it is very satisfactory. In spite of heavy investments in new Railway lines, in Public Works and in loans to Girasias and alienees, and a reduction in land customs levy, we

have no debt of any kind and have accumulated a liquid balance of about 57 lacs of Rupees. If recent seasons had been favourable, we should have done far better. As it is, the State revenue has risen from an average of 30 lacs to over 45 lacs, with an average net cash saving of at least 8 lacs a year. As soon as we are favoured with really good seasons I have little doubt that the annual revenue of the State will reach half a crore of Rupees, and I hope it will eventually rise far above that figure. At the same time there are large investments to be made in additional Railways, Harbour improvements and irrigational projects, and several Mahals still require improved buildings and other facilities, so that there is very much still to be done.

The present year is unfortunately as bad as or worse than its predecessor, and we are advancing loans and giving remissions on a generous scale in a few scarcity areas. At the same time we have improved the salaries of low paid servants throughout the State owing to the advance of prices, and I must not forget to add that our pension system introduced two years ago is in full operation.

And now, Sir, I fear that I have spoken at too great length. It remains for me, in conclusion, to acknowledge publicly the cordial assistance received from all Heads of Departments and from my Huzur Assistant, and I must express the sincere thanks of the Junagadh Durbar to Your Excellency in Council for the loan of services without which our difficulties could not have been surmounted, and for the unprecedented bestowal in June 1914 of three distinctions upon State officials, whom Your Excellency so graciously decorated in Rajkot.

We believe, Sir, that the relations of subjects and officials in this State are firmly based on mutual confidence, and we are determined to make the Junagadh State worthy of its position in the Province. I am happy to report in this connection that we have received considerable assistance from private citizens in the form of donations for useful institutions, and we hope that they will come forward to provide hostels for the High School of which Your Excellency has kindly consented to lay the foundation Stone today.

If Your Excellency will permit me to add a few final words about this particular scheme, I may explain that the present High School building is inadequate and antiquated. We need better accommodation in line with modern requirements on a more healthy site, with space for play grounds and other developments. This site has been selected and the plan has been drawn up after lengthy consultation. There will be two main blocks for senior and junior pupils with a laboratory and drawing-

school, and a head master's office so arranged as to dispense with the luxury of a large central hall. The whole scheme when completed will cost about three lacs of rupees and will, we hope, rival our new Hospital as an institution for promoting public welfare. We trust, Sir, that there will be trained up towards manhood in this High School a broad minded and upright generation loyal to all good principles, for the lasting benefit of the State and its citizens; and on behalf of the Junagadh Durbar and all present I tender our respectful gratitude to Your Excellency for thus honouring its inception, and request that Your Excellency may now be pleased to lay the foundation stone of the building."

11. Their Excellencies were then conducted to the site of the Foundation Stone which was laid with due ceremony. On returning to the Durbar His Excellency made the following reply:—

"MR RENDALL, YOUR HIGHNESS, AMIRS OF JUNAGADH,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Let me first acknowledge, on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself, the kind and cordial welcome which you have extended to us on this our first visit to the premier State of Kathiawad. If it has been in any way gratifying to you, as you have been good enough to assure us not only, Sir, by your words of greeting but also by the warmth and friendliness with which you, His Highness and the people of Junagadh have received us, let me assure you that to us it has been certainly no less gratifying. You are all aware that various unfortunate circumstances have compelled us from time to time to postpone a desire which we have entertained ever since our first arrival in India, to visit Kathiawad and Junagadh, to make your acquaintance in person, and to learn more at first hand of your interests and activities, of which we have already not only heard much but received most satisfactory and substantial testimony.

It is, indeed, a matter of regret that this opportunity of coming among you should have arrived at a time when you are suffering from the results of an unfavourable season and when we are all in the shadow of the horrors and anxieties of War. But I can at least congratulate you on the courage and efficiency with which you have met your own immediate share of these misfortunes: and I desire more especially to acknowledge, with whole hearted gratitude, the loyal and generous services which in the midst of your own troubles, you have rendered to our great and common cause. I refer not merely to pecuniary and material

assistance, though this in itself has been such as to deserve my warmest thanks, but to something which I value even more, the assurance of a spirit of constant and steadfast loyalty, and of the will to participate in the sacrifices which every part of the Empire is undertaking with magnificient unanimity to ensure a complete victory and peace upon terms of honour and security.

To this end the three aeroplanes presented by the State will, I have no doubt, contribute their share and will honourably associate the name of Junagadh with what is now one of the most brilliant and renowned arms of the fighting services, and I must now acknowledge with deep gratitude the further splendid donations which you have announced to the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and the Women's Branch, both acts of generosity which it pleases me especially to know have been performed at the express desire of His Highness the Nawab. Permit me to add that the spirit in which His Highness has communicated with me personally on these matters is worthy of his distinguished predecessors and of the loyal sentiments which animate the people of Junagadh. Perhaps I may be allowed to associate in my appreciation of the young Nawab's early sense of the responsibilities of his position and his desire to render personal service, the names of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen, from whose care and guidance he has been benefited so much.

It is now my pleasant duty to congratulate you, Sir, personally, on the eminently satisfactory account which you have been able to give of your stewardship. I am by no means ignorant of the grave difficulties with which you and your predecessor, now my Political Secretary Mr. Robertson, have had to contend in the task of making this State in all respects worthy of the position which it occupies in Kathiawad. I have had opportunities, which I have not neglected, of watching the development of resources, the improvement of communications, the erection of public buildings and the gradual evolution of an administrative system at once responsive to the demands of progress and enlightenment and conservative of the best traditions of the State. I have seen the visible fruits of your labours in the fine buildings which have risen during the Administration and the abundant material testimony of advance in all directions. Nor am I so deficient in imagination as to fail to appreciate what devoted toil, what patience, industry and administrative capacity have been applied to produce these results. It will, I trust, hereafter be a source of pride not only to you, but to every one who bears any share in the work of Government in India, to point to these achievements as the work of the British Administration in Junagadh. And to you it will be a source of even greater pride, when the day comes for the young Nawab to

assume in person the direction of the affairs of the State, to see him carrying on traditions which you have been largely or solely instrumental in creating and bringing to fruition works which you have had the honour of initiating. You could not have a more honourable or a more satisfactory reward for your labours.

I cannot comment in detail on the progress made in the Public Works, the Police, the Revenue, Railway, Medical, Educational, Forest, Judicial, and other Departments, nor on the able assistance which you have received from Messrs. Brook Fox, Proctor Sims, Boyd, Tambe, Reuben, Keshavlal, Manishankar and other Officers of the State. To mention even this abbreviated list is some indication of the extent of your activities. Nor need I say anything of our admiration of the natural beauties and the antiquarian treasures of Junagadh, of which we have seen something and hope to see more. If I may attempt to define the predominant impression which I carry away with me, it is one of prudence and enterprise, of well directed activity and of hope and confidence in the future of Junagadh. Let me assure you of the cordial sympathy and support of my Government in this enterprise and activity, and of our participation in this hope and confidence for the future, which I believe to be fully justified by the loyalty and industry of your people, the natural resources of your country and the enthusiasm and energy which are being directed to utilize all these to the best advantage.

It has been a source of the greatest satisfaction to me to be present today to lay the foundation stone of what will, I trust, prove to be one of the most flourishing and valuable of your State institutions. In bidding you farewell, I wish to convey to you our grateful thanks for your hospitable reception and our best hopes and wishes for your welfare and prosperity."

12. On the same evening Her Excellency paid a visit to Her Highness the Bibi Saheba, and subsequently there was a State banquet at Huzur Manzil, after which Their Excellencies were conducted to a Reception Shamiana where the Amirs, State Officials and private gentry were formally presented by the Administrator. The reception ended with a display of fireworks.

13. On the 11th February, Their Excellencies paid visits to the Girnar Hill and State Paddock, and after dinner drove through illuminated streets and so left Junagadh for Palitana, the departure being private.

14. The visit of Their Excellencies, at a time when there has of necessity been such a heavy demand upon their time and energies, was greatly appreciated in Junagadh where the kindness and consideration of Their Excellencies created enduring and sincere gratitude.

15. The efforts of all Departments of the State to make the arrangements for this visit a success deserved and received due recognition from the Durbar.

The Great European War.

16. The Great European War has entered upon its second stage and it is yet uncertain when it will end. The Allies are determined that this great struggle must be fought until German militarism is crushed, so that the peace of the world may not be disturbed for generations to come. This State and its subjects have continued to contribute their humble quota to the common cause.

Durbar Contributions.

17. The Minor Nawab Saheb expressed to me his keen desire to present to Government three armed aeroplanes for use in the war. Government were pleased to accept this offer and accordingly three aeroplanes at a cost of Rs. 1,01,250 were purchased and presented to Government with the name of "Junagadh" inscribed on the breast-plates.

Other contributions.

18. In addition to last year's contributions amounting to Rs. 57,000 in all, the following cash contributions were made to the War Relief Fund during the year, on the occasion of His Excellency's visit:—

Rs. 20,000 to the Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund;

" 5,000 -do- to the Women's Branch of the same Fund.

19. The mother of the Minor Nawab Saheb, Her Highness Ashabibi Saheba, has also contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 towards the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

20. In addition to the seven signallers of the I. S. Lancers of this State who have proceeded on field service abroad, four followers were sent for the same purpose during the year under report.

21. The 25 horses taken from the British Government for training by the I. S. Lancers at State expense, which amounted to Rs. 4,615-8-2 up to 13-1-16, were returned to Government duly trained during the year under report, and it is satisfactory to state that the Quarter Master General, at Army Head Quarters, was kind enough to observe that the horses trained for Government "have been exceptionally well done", and ex-

pressed a desire to send another batch of 24 British cavalry horses for training. This proposal was gladly accepted, and the horses have arrived and are being trained by the Officer Commanding I. S. Lancers, who deserves much credit for his good work in this respect.

War Relief Fund.

22. A sum of Rs. 74,826-13-6 was collected during the year under report, in this State by voluntary subscriptions, and remitted to the Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund. The local centre of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund continued to do very useful work during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 17,307 in cash and a large number of sewn and knitted articles, comforts and other gifts were forwarded to Bombay in support of the Fund and have been gratefully acknowledged.

Special enactments.

23. Special measures have been taken promptly from time to time by Notification and Regulation to ensure conformity at Verawal Port and elsewhere throughout the State with special enactments and ordinances of the Supreme Government in connection with the War. The extra burden of work involved has been cheerfully undertaken and efficiently performed by local authorities.

Relief afforded.

24. During the year under report there was a partial failure of the monsoon. The situation in this State was not, however, so grave as in other parts of the province, though some villages in the Kutiana Mahal and particularly in the Una Mahal and Babariawad were seriously affected. Prompt measures were taken to deal with the situation by advancing loans to impecunious Girasias of Babariawad and other needy cultivators, and ensuring a sufficient supply of grass to meet the demands of this State, and to help the neighbouring States and Talukas. When the season was so far advanced that relief seemed highly improbable, there was happily fair rainfall in most parts of the province which greatly relieved the situation, especially as regards fodder supply.

Branch Railway line opened.

25. The small extension of the branch Railway line from Shahpur beyond the present terminus of Bantwa to Saradia was opened for traffic during the year under report. In this connection it is very pleasing to record that the Government of India have sanctioned the construction of the Verawal-Talala-Una Railway, on which work has already been commenced, though owing to the war it seems unlikely that any Railway material will be obtainable.

The Ruler and His Family.

26. The State continued to be in charge of the Administrator,

on behalf of the Minor Chief. The Office of the Administrator remained with me throughout the year.

The Minor Chief.

27. The Minor Nawab is studying at the Mayo College, Ajmere, with his companion Shaikh Mahomed, and his health had been good throughout. Mr. H. A. W. Bladen, Tutor and Guardian, continued to be in charge during the year under report, and has entirely devoted himself to his charges who have secured excellent reports at the close of the last term, whilst the Minor Nawab Saheb won the College riding prize and a silver cup as a member of the successful polo team.

28. The health of Her Highness Ashabibi Saheba, the mother of the Minor Nawab Saheb, has happily much improved during the year under report.

29. Bai Shri Dhanbai, relict of H. H. Nawab Bahadurkhanji, passed away during the year, and the usual allowances were granted to her dependents.

The wedding of Bima Saheb Subhanbakhte.

30. Another important event of the year was the wedding of Bima Shri Subhan Bakhte, the only daughter of the late Shahzada Sher Jumakhanji, with the Nawab Saheb of Balasinor. Preparations were made on a grand scale to entertain the wedding party and numerous guests, who included Mr. and Mrs. C. W. M. Hudson from Rewa Kantha, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, Mr. and Mrs. Graham from Rajkot, Mr. Garda, Administrator of Balasinor, and other distinguished persons including representatives from surrounding States. Every effort was made to comply exactly with custom and precedent on such an important occasion, which is the first of its kind during the Administration. Rs. 1,50,000 were sanctioned for the ceremony, and the actual cost exceeded considerably a lac of Rupees. The bride was provided with dresses valued at Rs. 8,754 and ornaments costing Rs. 33,737, whilst Rs. 10,000 were allotted for special presents to the bridegroom. The poor of Junagadh were sumptuously fed and cash was distributed amongst Charans and Bhats. The final ceremony was performed with great eclat on the night of 31st October, and the wedding party left for Balasinor on the evening of November 3rd. The various Committees appointed to supervise arrangements did excellent work under the untiring guidance of Rao Bahadur Tambe, I. S. O., whilst the special efforts of the Memandari Department who had to cater for over one thousand persons daily, the Gadikhana and Account Departments are much to be commended.

Ladies' Club.

31. The Ladies' Club continued to do beneficial work in bringing together wives of officials, Amirs and gentry of the town. Their quarters in the Lal Bag Garden have been greatly improved and now provide them with an attractive centre.

32. The following donations were made during the year:— *Donations.*

Rs. 20,000.....Kutiana Madressah.
Rs. 1,01,250.....3 Aeroplanes.
Rs. 25,000.....Imperial Indian War Relief Fund and female Branch.
Rs. 7,500.....Una Library.
Rs. 3,000.....Archaeological society, Junagadh Branch.
Rs. 500.....St. John Ambulance Society, Junagadh Centre. (Annual subscription.)
Rs. 2,647.....Junagadh Gymkhana Club, for furniture etc, and upkeep.

Rs. 1,59,897.

33. In addition to Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, whose visit was the occasion of a grand official reception, other guests during the current year included the Honourable Mr. M. B. Chaubal, C. S. I., Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Major Hunt, and Mr. J. M. Heap, Senior Inspector of Railways. *Distinguished Visitors.*

There were, in addition, several visitors and European guests during the year.

The members of the Rajkot Gymkhana, Rajkumar College, Bhavnagar Shamaldas College, Limbdi High School, Sorath Prant and the Rajkot Young Cricket Teams paid us a visit during the year.

34. The relations of Junagadh with the Paramount Power and neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly, and several interstatal disputes were brought to an amicable settlement during the year under report. *Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.*

35. A list of principal officers of the State, showing changes in the personnel of the Administration is appended (Appendix I). *Personnel of the Administration.*

36. During the year the Administrator made the following tours:— *Administrator's tours in the district.*

During June 1915 Verawal and Prabhas Patan were inspected.

Between 18th November and 15th December and 23rd February and 15th March, Patan, Gir, Una, Babariawad, Keshod, Bhesan, Nawagadh, Kutiana, Vanthali, and Malia Mahals were in turn inspected, and during this tour the Administrator camped at the following places:—

Gorakhmadhi, Palansli, Jamwala, Gadhada, Una, Timbi, Nageshri, Bherai, Gadhakda, Keshod, Bhesan, Tori, Amrapur, Nawagadh, Kutiana, Vanthali, Maliya and Talala.

Particular attention was paid to Una Mahal and Babariawad at the commencement of the touring season owing to deficient rainfall in those areas, and outlying portions of the State to the north-east were fully inspected.

CHAPTER II.-REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

37. As the State financial year begins on September 1st the period covered by this report is for the purposes of revenue accounts the year ending 31st August 1915, and for general statistics the period from April 1st 1915 to March 31st 1916.

38. There was no change in the personnel of Assistants in the Revenue Department during the year. All officials were constantly touring in their charges, paying special attention to areas and villages in which the shortage of rainfall caused anxiety, and the results of their efforts were highly gratifying. *Personnel.*

39. The constitution of the Land Revenue Department remained unchanged during the period under report. The territorial divisions also remained the same. The area transferred from the Revenue Department to the Forest in the year before the last has not yet been ascertained by the Forest Department, whilst the boundary of the Girnar Forest remains still to be settled. *Administrative Divisions.*

In the superior staff generally, there was no change except some transfers of Wahiwatdars from one Mahal to another. The Wahiwatdars and the subordinate staff are showing slow but steady improvement in their work. The introduction of the Departmental Examination has enforced acquaintance with routine work, and has proved a stimulus to aspirations for the higher grades of service. It is, however, difficult to procure intelligent recruits in all branches in spite of improved scales of pay.

The State consists of 499 Khalsa villages (including 24 villages and Nesses in the Forest) and 335 villages belonging to Bhayats, Girassias, etc.

The State has been divided into 13 Mahals grouped into 3 Divisions, each of which is in charge of an Assistant Revenue Officer, for the purpose of general administration. Two Vahiwatdars, in the Gir and Nawagadh Mahals, perform Magisterial duties in addition to Revenue work.

The sub-overseer appointed for the Una Division has been replaced by a practical man, and it is hoped that the execution of minor departmental works will show better results. Appointments of overseers were sanctioned for the other Divisions also but have not been filled up on account of the unfavourable season. State buildings in Mahals and villages are in need of closer supervision to keep them in proper repair.

Reforms.

40. A number of important administrative reforms was introduced during the year of report, whilst others have been discussed and decided to be brought into effect in the ensuing year.

The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code have been modified so far as they govern the execution of decrees against the cultivating classes. For this purpose a conference of officials was held at which several other subjects were discussed and settled.

The Land Customs Rules have undergone certain useful modifications in respect of articles coming through foreign ports, affording relief to both traders and tax collectors.

Liberal modifications have also been made in the local Pension and Leave Rules.

The Encumbered Estate Rules have been modified so as to safeguard the interests of both debtors and creditors.

With a view to improving the breed of agricultural cattle and of horses, selected bulls have been provided in all villages and typical Kathi stallions have been stationed at certain centres in the State.

The heavy settlement dues of some alienees have been reduced, and the interests of the Girasias in several villages have been separated by amicable settlement.

Efforts were made with success to improve the cultivation of cotton, ground nut, tobacco, potatoes, &c, by importing superior seed from outside and distributing them to cultivators, though the unfavourable season proved a disappointing obstacle.

The purchase of better ploughs and other implements of husbandry is encouraged by debiting one-third of the cost price to the State.

A movement has been made to establish a Co-operative Credit and a weaving Society, and an Act with necessary rules and by-laws has been passed for the State.

Revenue Survey.

41. The work of Revenue Survey has been in progress for several years and is now almost completed. Only 5 villages remain to be surveyed and are held in abeyance owing chiefly to local disputes in case of 3 villages, and to the deserted condition of the remaining two. The work of revising the survey of former times has, as stated in last year's report, been taken in hand, and the year of report has witnessed the settlement of boundaries of 3,202 fields, whilst 12 villages of the Bhesan

Mahal, 1 of Junagadh Mahal and 3 of the Gir Mahal were inspected and finished in addition to 16 villages completed last year; so the total number of villages whose survey work is revised comes to 32.

During the year of report, detailed survey operations were extended to 4 villages (Bhiyal, Khimpadar, Agatrai and Hadmatia) comprising an area of Acres 10,380 and Gunthas 21 as against Acres 11,745 and Gunthas 35 last year. Of the above area, Acres 8,846 and Gunthas 20 having been already included in the surveyed area entered in last year, the net addition to be made to the area surveyed is 1,534 Acres 1 Guntha, making a total of Acres 20,95,427 and Gunthas 26 or 3,274·1 Sq. Miles of area surveyed. As the total area of the State consists of 3,283 Sq. Miles, the unsurveyed portion is now reduced to about 9 Sq. Miles.

The survey records of the new villages of Umedpur under the Una Mahal and of Anandpur under the Patan Mahal have been completed and sent to the respective Mahals.

Under Huzur Orders issued in February last, three classes were opened in the year of report for training Talatis in Survey work in order that they may be able to do local work of an ordinary nature, such as verifying boundaries of fields, sub-dividing survey numbers, &c. The Stations selected for holding these classes are Junagadh, Malia and Patan, where a total number of 26 Talatis is undergoing training.

City Survey.

42. The towns of Junagadh, Wanthali, Kutiana, Verawal, Patan, Una and Malia are ordered to be brought under the City Survey Regulations. To accelerate progress, an additional whole time Officer was appointed for Mahalat Gharbheni, and four extra surveyors are added to the establishment.

In Junagadh town 898 buildings in the several circles were measured during the year of report. The total area dealt with was 89 Acres 17 Gunthas as against 35 Acres 17 Gunthas in the preceding year, whilst 1,324 maps were prepared and sent to the Enquiry Officer as against 827 in the year before.

Rules are being issued to determine certain important points as to Gharbheni titles, and these are of a liberal nature whilst conforming to actual previous practice.

Land Tenures

43. Before the Administration, the lands of this State were held on different tenures, of which the following six were the principal:—

I BHAGAMI TENURE i. e. only a share in the produce in the land.

II BHAGBATAI TENURE i. e. Vaje and Vero, a certain share of the produce as Vaje and cash per Bigha as Vero.

III BHAGBATAI with JANSI VIGHOTI i. e. Vaje and Vero and in certain crops Vero plus cash assessment on account of the produce per Bigha instead of share in kind as Vaje.

IV VIGHOTI TENURE.

V VIGHOTI PLUS SPECIAL CASH LEVY ON CERTAIN CROPS e. g. Sugarcane.

VI UDHAD TENURE i. e. cash in place of Vaje and Vero fixed per Bigha or Santi (Khatabandi) without any regular classification of land.

The Vighoti system.

44. The advantages of the general introduction of the Vighoti system have been dwelt upon at length in past reports and the system has been received on all sides with great satisfaction. As the cultivators gain experience and understand the system they have commenced taking advantage of it. Those who held more land than their means allowed, have given up parts of their holdings, whilst others are making improvements in the soil, trying experiments in richer crops and digging wells. This altered system has necessitated liberal remissions and suspensions this year owing to a series of poor seasons, and great care has been taken to show due consideration in this respect.

As stated in last report, Vighoti operations were virtually completed last year. During the year of report, the 19 villages of the Patan Mahal and the village of Wanthali, which paid Udhad or lump sum assessment according to the old scale, were brought under the cash assessment system as also the Galodar Pati in the Malia Mahal. Now only the three villages of Bhiyal, Khimpadar and Agatrai which recently lapsed to the State, remain to be brought under the system: their classification has been completed, but the current year was not considered to be convenient for the introduction of cash assessment.

The Barkhali Department.

45. The Chief Revenue Officer was in charge of the Barkhali Department throughout the year. At the end of the foregoing year the areas of land held by Mul Girassias, Bhayats and Alienees were as under:-

		Acres.	Gs.
1.	Mulgirassias	2,29,483	34
2.	Bhayats	57,233	4
3.	Other Alienees	3,61,204	4½

No change has occurred during the year in the area of

land with Mul-girassias and Bhayats. As regards Alienees, the land held by them was reduced by 1,040 Acres and 19½ Gunthas, as under:—

Deducted

Acres.	Gunthas.	
61	33	purchased by the State.
980	34½	lapsed to the State.
3	1	by way of separation of interests.
1,045	28½	

Added—

A. 5 – G. 9 compensation in land for land acquired for State purposes.

Boundary Settlement.

46. No boundary settlement was effected during the year of report; but 722 jurisdictional marks or stones between the villages of this State and those of adjoining States or Talukas were rectified or replaced. Of these, 11 were situated on the boundaries of Baroda, 209 of Bhavnagar, 22 of Gondal, 59 of Jafrabad, 74 of Manavadar and Bantwa, 123 of Jetpur, 89 of Lakhapadar Thana, 95 of Dedan and the rest of other Talukas.

Collection of Land Revenue.

47. The subjoined table shows the realizations under the principal heads of Land Revenue for St. year 1971 ending 31-8-1915 as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Head of receipts.	Samvat 1970.	Samvat 1971.	Increase.	Decrease.
1 Cash assessment Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.	21,84,948	20,27,149	0	1,57,799
2 Vero and other cash rates.	1,14,759	1,25,528	10,769	0
3 Produce of stone quarries and land	1,51,010	1,09,693	0	41,317
Total...	24,50,717	22,62,370	10,769	1,99,116

Net decrease 1,88,347.

It will be seen from the above figures that during the year under report the receipts under the first head viz. cash assessment and Vaje fell from Rs. 21,84,948 to Rs. 20,27,149, and those from produce of stone quarries and sale of land from

Rs. 1,51,010 to Rs. 1,09,693, showing decreases of Rs. 1,57,799 and Rs. 41,317 respectively. The decrease under item (1) is in the main due to the damage done to ripening crops by the unprecedented and extraordinary rain all over the State in the second and third week of September 1914, which gravely affected revenue collections of the year under report. The decrease under item No. 3 is partly due to shortage of Railway wagons which were insufficient to meet the needs of contractors in the busy season when stone is in demand. The sale of land also was not as lucrative as in the past owing to the effects of a bad year. The increase under item No. 2 is made up of small amounts under several heads and may be assigned to increased efficiency of collecting establishments.

The gross demand of the Revenue Deparment for the year of report was Rs. 26,64,156, of which Rs. 24,42,968 could be collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,23,938 in arrears, the difference of Rs. 2,750 being due to over-collections in some cases. In addition, Rs. 67,945 were collected on account of arrears.

Turning now to the present season ending March 31st 1916 it has proved even less favourable than the period for which revenue accounts have been made up. Full details will, however, be known when the financial year of the State expires on 31st August 1916. Large suspensions of land revenue have been granted throughout Babariawad, Una and Nawagadh Mahals, and in a few affected villages of other Mahals. Generally only half or one-fourth of the revenue demand was suspended. The amount suspended in the Una Mahal alone was Rs. 55,000.

Remissions of nearly Rs. 78,650 of the current year's Vighoti were given in the above mentioned Mahals, where there was complete or partial failure of Kharif crops.

The previous year's suspended revenue was fully remitted in Babariawad and Una and Gir Mahals, &c., which had suffered seriously in the previous year owing to floods or untimely rainfall.

Wherever full or partial collections were ordered, recoveries were effected without much difficulty, and it is creditable to the officers concerned that in spite of the poor harvest of the year, the work of collection has been so satisfactory.

The suspension of execution of civil decrees against cultivators and Inamdars of affected Mahals has helped the poorer class of holders in maintaining themselves and their cattle in a bad year like the present.

48. The Land Customs' Rules have been finally settled during the year of report. Including the duties levied at the towns of Junagadh and Verawal, the State realized Rs. 1,23,825 against Rs. 1,47,222, showing a decrease of Rs. 23,397 which is the natural result of the further modification made in the Jakat Rules in St. 1971. *Customs.*

49. According to Revenue accounts in the Mahals, arrears under all heads at the end of the previous year were Rs. 8,05,523 (Rs. 7,63,163 shown in the last report has since been found incorrect) out of which Rs. 67,945 were recovered during the year and Rs. 29,819 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,07,759. To this may be added Rs. 2,23,938 left uncollected in St. 1971 owing to the damage done by the September floods, making a total of Rs. 9,31,697 outstanding in Revenue account books at the end of St. 1971. *Arrears.*

The Tehsil Accountant specially appointed to harmonize book balances of the several Departments with Huzur Accounts, has brought his work upto St. 1969 only, so that later figures are not yet available.

50. The approximate area of cultivable lands in the Khalsa villages of the State according to the last Survey returns is 7,96,596 Acres, out of which Acres 5,58,292 are under cultivation and Acres 2,38,304 are lying waste. Nearly half of this waste area is unassessed land comprising grass reserves. The introduction of cash assessment and a succession of bad years are mainly responsible for the large area of cultivable land lying waste. It is likely to be reduced materially when the Verawal Una Railway extension is completed. *Extension of Cultivation.*

51. The supervision over Managed Estates remained with the Chief Revenue Officer throughout the year. In the beginning of the year, there were 19 estates under management with a revenue of Rs. 57,194-4-2 as under:— *Wards' Estates.*

		Revenue.
14	Minors' Estates.	Rs. 35,816-15-6
5	Others.	„ 21,377-4-8
	Total	Rs. 57,194-4-2.

During the year under report, 6 estates with a revenue of Rs. 9,500 came under management; and as no estate was released during the year, the number of estates under management at the close of the year was 25, yielding an aggregate revenue of Rs. 66,694-4-2.

52. K. S. Murtujakhan of Ranpur left the Imperial Cadet Corps on its closure, and has preferred to limit his career to his *Education of Minors.*

small estate in Ranpur. This is heavily indebted, but a final settlement is being arranged prior to his taking charge. Kumar Nijamahomedkhan, grandson of K. S. Sherkhanji of Ranpur continues to receive education at the Talukdari School Godhra, where he is reported to be making fair progress. Other minors are receiving suitable education locally, and it is gratifying to report that 3 recruits, being sons of Bhayats and leading landholders, have very recently been sent to the Talukdari Girassia school at Wadhwan, two receiving liberal assistance from the State.

Encumbered Estates.

53. There were 162 encumbered estates under management yielding a revenue of Rs. 81,679-7-6 at the commencement of the year; 5 estates with revenue of Rs. 3,900 were added and 9 estates yielding a revenue of Rs. 27,751-12-0 were released, leaving a balance of 158 estates yielding Rs. 57,827-11-6 under management at the close of the year.

At the beginning of the year there were 120 estates with aggregate liabilities of Rs. 2,40,050-1-4 for which liquidation schemes have been framed. Further schemes for 12 estates of the total liabilities of Rs. 33,384,-7-10 were framed during the year, and 4 estates were released. The total debts paid off during the year amounted to Rs. 17,234,-13-9 against Rs. 12,761-0-7 paid in the previous year. Consequently at the close of the year, there remained 128 estates with liabilities of Rs. 2,56,199-11-5 under management.

Although owing to the unfavourable nature of the season in the State, the income of the estates under management has been much affected, it is evident that they have derived practical benefits from their careful and efficient management by State Officials. Cash collections had to be largely suspended and advances had to be made in many cases to the members of families dependent on the estates for maintenance, whilst cultivators of these estates were also given loans by way of Tagavi.

The Girassias of Babariawad were with few exceptions compelled by the distress of the season to apply for loans to keep themselves and their cultivators alive. Distribution was promptly and effectively managed by the Thandar under Huzur orders; which have earned the gratitude of this improvident class. It is difficult to anticipate the prompt recovery of these advances when previous loans are still outstanding and lands lie still uncultivated, unless there is a cycle of better seasons.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

54. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State, including those that were introduced during the year. *Acts and regulations.*

Military.

55. The Military forces of the State now consist of:— *Composition and numerical strength.*

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Imperial Service Lancers	100	0	100
City Sibandi.	0	171	171
Total	100	171	271

56. The expenditure on the I. S. Lancers (including that of the Lancers' Dispensary) amounted to Rs. 61,934 as compared with Rs. 73,188 last year. *Cost of maintenance.*

57. The I. S. Lancers are trained as regular cavalry. The duties of the city Sibandi are restricted to watch and ward as guards on State buildings, stores &c., and as such they are a useful and reliable body of men. *Duties.*

58. During the year under report 86 horses, 52 ponies and 1 mule were maintained in the I. S. Lancers. *Horses and ponies.*

59. In the whole force there were during the year under report 266 Mahomedans and 4 Hindus; while one post remained vacant. *Nationality.*

60. The Lancers are armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and Lances; the City Sibandi carry match-locks and swords. *Arms.*

61. The Lancers were inspected twice by the Inspecting Officer. The Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the Lancers during the year under report. *Inspection.*

General Remarks.

62. The discipline and efficiency of the I. S. Lancers has improved under the new silledari system which encourages good management and gives better prospects to recruits. Mention has been made elsewhere of contributions made to the Imperial Government in this Department; but the approval expressed by the military authorities of the excellent training of Government horses by the Officer Commanding deserves emphasis. As a result this State received a second batch of superior horses of

British Cavalry type for training, and this batch will shortly be ready for despatch.

Polo is now being keenly practised and an impetus has been given by special sanction to further levelling and watering the present immature pologround with erection of stables and other necessary buildings and establishment of a regular polo club and fund. It is hoped this institution will flourish and lead to first class polo in Junagadh.

Police.

63. Mr. I. C Boyd was in charge as Superintendent of Police from 1-4-1915 till 7-10-15 and Mr. C. E. Lynch Blosse has been in charge since 8-10-15.

Strength. 64. The strength of the force was 844 Foot Police and 108 Mounted Police, there being an increase of 6 Head Constables due to the transfer of 6 clerks from the clerical branch to the executive as Head Constables in the Foot Police and 1 Personal Assistant to the Risaldar in the Mounted Police.

There is still great difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits. Villagers are gradually getting over their dislike of discipline, but the men of better physique among the labouring classes find that casual labour is more profitable than service in the Police and also they are able to retain their liberty.

There were 15 vacancies in the Foot Police and 18 in the Mounted Police at the end of the year under report. The figures for the Foot Police, however, are apt to convey a wrong impression as they include a number of men enlisted temporarily for duty against outlaws.

Cost. 65. The cost of maintaining the force from September 1st 1914 to August 31st 1915 was Rs. 2,47,928, there being a saving of Rs. 26,975-8-0 on the sanctioned cost due to the number of vacancies.

Arms. 66. The force is still armed with Muzzle-loaders, sanction to rearm with breech-loaders having not yet been obtained.

Nationality. 67. The force consisted of :—

695	Mahomedans.
222	Hindus.
2	Christians.

Education. 68. 285 men are reported to be literate.

Discipline. 69. 6 men were dismissed, 34 punished departmentally and none judicially.

These figures do not include departmental punishments for minor offences.

70. The new lines at Shil and Nageshri were completed and Fauzdars' Quarters at Visavadar and Bhesan were constructed during the year under report. New Lines at Una are nearly finished. New lines at Wanthli, and Fauzdar's and Jemadar's Quarters and Lock Ups in Junagadh City are under construction. *Buildings.*

71. There were 1,609 complaints of cognizable offences as against 1,555 in the previous year. These figures include 26 cases referred by Munsiffs to the Police for inquiry. The increase is due principally to cases of grievous hurt committed by outlaws who have recently been accounted for and secondarily to an unfavourable monsoon which has led to much petty crime. *Cognizable Crime.*

Of the 1,609 cases registered, 412 were classified as false or non-cognizable after enquiry by the Police. Of the remaining 1,197, 574 or 47 % were sent for trial and 404 or 70 % ended in conviction, while 17 were still under trial at the end of the year: 39 cases were compounded and 113 were acquitted, of which 83 were classified as false or non-cognizable. As regards the remaining 623 cases, 442 were undetected and 136 are still pending enquiry with the Police, in 4 of which prima facie cases have been sent for the extradition of the accused; 45 have been sent to the Magistrate for classification, (23 undetected, 3 maliciously false and 19 not maliciously false), but orders have not yet been passed.

In connection with these cases 873 persons have been arrested, of whom 825 were sent for trial and 525 were convicted: 61 were acquitted as the cases were compounded; 195 were acquitted in other cases and 43 are still under trial.

72. The value of property stolen was Rs. 31,767 and property worth Rs. 12,344 or 38·8 % was recovered as against 43·7 % last year. *Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries.*

Out of the Rs. 19,423 remaining to be recovered, Rs. 783 represent the value of stray cattle not yet found.

The recovery of property shows a falling off as compared with last year, but is nevertheless about normal since one case in which property worth Rs. 2,000 was stolen and not recovered has materially reduced the percentage.

73. The following table shows the efficiency of the Police in the usual form:— *Efficiency of the Police.*

Years.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected cases to true cases.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.
1911–12	67	51	22	27
1912–13	73	56	28	31·7
1913–14	74	58	37	33·4
1914–15	73·7	58	32	43·7
1915–16	70	60	36·8	38·8

Classification of crime.

74. Of the 1,609 cases reported true by the Police, 412 were declared non-cognizable or false after trial. The remaining 1,197 true cases fall under the following heads:—

Classification.	No of true cases reported	No. of cases convicted and pending trial.	Property stolen. Rs. AS PS.	Property recovered. Rs AS. PS.
Ordinary theft.	492	203	6,703–14–2	2,568–15—9
Cattle theft.	101	24	5,681–4–0	3,752—0—0
House breaking and theft.	305	70	11,940–4–4	2,667–14–10
Robbery.	13	2	293—4–6	10—0—0
Culpable homicide.	5	3	...	...
Murder.	14	1	160*0–0*	...
Miscellaneous.	265	118	4,902—0–0	3,345—2—0
Dacoities.	2	0	2,087—2–0	....
Total.	1,197	421	31,767–13–0	12,344—0–7

* In this case a woman was murdered and ornaments valued at Rs. 160 were removed from her person.

There were 166 cases registered as cattle thefts; of these 56 were classed as false and non-cognizable and 9 transferred. The remaining 101 true cases include cases in which cattle have strayed, and such cases are kept on the register as thefts until the cattle are found, when the case is classed as non-cognizable or false unless there is evidence that a theft has been committed.

There has been a considerable falling off during the year in the detection of house-breaking cases. Such offences have increased from 220 to 305, whilst convictions have fallen from 93 to 70,

This is probably due to insufficient attention having been paid to night rounds in certain places. This fault has now been corrected, and several gangs of Koli house-breakers have recently been detected so that future results will probably show a better percentage.

There were 286 cases of accidental and unnatural deaths which have been classified as follows:-

Snake bite	154
Drowning	51
Suicide	24
Other causes ...	57
	286

Rewards.

75. In connection with the detection of crime in the State Rs. 454 have been paid to 52 men in the State Police, 40 men in the village police and 9 of the outside public. Apart from this, Rs. 60 have been received as rewards by the Police of this State in connection with crime elsewhere.

76. The following table shows the result of cases committed to the Sessions for trial:-

Nature of Crime.	Cases.				Accused.			
	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Miscellaneous.	12	11	1	0	15	14	1	0
Culpable Homicide.	5	3	2	0	7	3	4	0
Murder.	3	0	2	1	5	0	4	1

Prosecution.

77. Prosecution as a whole has improved slightly. The following statement shows the work done by the Public Prosecutor apart from his work in Sessions Cases:-

Prosecutions in important cases in Mahals.	Appeals by accused.			Appeals by Police against acquittal.			Appeals by Police for revision.		
	Accused acquitted.	Sentence confirmed.	Total.	Accused convicted.	Accused acquitted.	Total.	Appeal sanctioned.	Appeal refused.	Total.
6	18	60	78	5	5	10	6	14	20

The work of the Public Prosecutor continues to be satisfactory.

Village Police. 78. The village police numbered 2,164, being the same as during the previous year, and were distributed as follows:—

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grand Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages	34	351	385	643	53	696	1,081
Barkhala villages	328	28	356	576	45	621	977
Mangrol	.	.	25	.	.	81	106
Grand Total	362	379	766	1,219	98	1,398	2,164

There is still a difficulty in obtaining suitable local men, and outsiders continue to absent themselves without leave. There have been one or two instances during the year in which village police men have done excellent work in detecting crime and arresting offenders.

General. 79. The division of the Verawal Inspector's charge into two charges has now had a fair trial and is a success.

Service in Head Quarters is not now so unpopular as it was, and discipline is gradually improving. There has been a heavy strain on Head Quarter authorities owing to much reduced strength at Head Quarters, and additional work. The reduction of strength at Head Quarters was due to an unfavourable monsoon which necessitated sending special parties from Head Quarters to the Gir on grass duty. No sooner was this completed than it was found necessary to send large parties to the Gir for the suppression of outlaws. It is satisfactory to be able to add that all extra duty has been undertaken without any complaint.

The Band continues to be fairly efficient. Their new quarters have not yet been begun; but the land has been purchased and cleared, and it is hoped that a start will be made on the buildings during the next financial year.

Concluding remarks. 80. Certain outlaws, who have brutally attacked villagers in revenge for the aid given by this State to Baroda State in suppressing and detecting the Amreli gang, have recently been disposed of as they deserved. Their courage allowed them only to visit

scattered *wadis*, generally by night, and to cut the noses of helpless cultivators who were terrified into submission and silence. Special measures were taken to extirpate these pests, and a proclamation was issued offering a reward for their capture and authorizing their destruction at sight. It was hoped that the gang would be speedily suppressed with the co-operation of surrounding Talukas, but it was not till a specially enlisted Makrani, Dad Mahmad, encountered the two outlaw leaders Harsur and Golan on May 5th 1916 and lost his own life in courageously killing both these assailants, that this trouble has terminated. A large number of persons has suffered injury, and considerable terror was inspired by these desperate outlaws, who appeared first in the Gir Mahal, then in Visavadar Mahal and north of the Girnar and finally fell victims to the special police measures taken for their suppression, involving deputation of about one hundred foot police and twenty mounted police under specially selected officers who worked energetically and patiently under difficult conditions. It seems improbable that there will now be any recurrence of this trouble.

The services rendered by officials of this State in previously suppressing the Amreli gang, were warmly acknowledged by the Baroda Durbar.

The Junagadh State parted from Mr. Boyd with great regret, which was expressed in the following Notification:—

"The Administrator desires to place on public record his acknowledgments of the excellent work done by Mr. I. C. Boyd as Superintendent of Police in this State and extreme regret at his transfer to British Government service."

"Mr. Boyd has from the commencement of Administration entirely devoted himself to the interests of the State and the Durbar, showing unfailing energy and patience in reforming the Police and other Departments which in his sympathetic charge have reached a most creditable state of efficiency."

"Mr. Boyd has also won the confidence of the public throughout the State, and all classes alike will join in regretting his departure."

Mr. Boyd was succeeded by Mr. C. E. Lynch Blosse and the thanks of this Durbar are due to His Excellency in Council for sparing a British Officer at a time like the present. Mr. Lynch Blosse acknowledges consistent and cheerful help from all ranks during an unusually difficult year. The arrangement of the Police during the visit of His Excellency the Governor was exceedingly good and reflects particular credit on Mr. Lynch Blosse and the City Inspector Mr. Dhairyashankar.

The prospects of the foot police have been much improved during the year under report by better grades of pay, and subject to the need of a slight increase in grades of the mounted police, the cost of the force, has, it is hoped, risen to its maximum for some years to come. The construction of new police lines and quarters are also being pushed on with great rapidity, and will shortly be sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements of the State.

Criminal Justice.

Cases decided.

81. At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 53 undisposed of cases inclusive of 24 cases before the Mangrol Courts, as compared with 55 in the previous year, whilst 2,784 new cases were brought to trial against 2,682 in the previous year, showing an increase of 102 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 2,837 as against 2,737 of the last year. Of these, 2,804 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 33 cases inclusive of 3 cases before Mangrol Courts at the close of the year.

Accused persons dealt with.

82. The cases pending disposal at the close of the previous year involved 77 accused persons, and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 4,183 persons against 4,196 in the previous year. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was 4,260 as compared with 4,267 in the previous year, the decrease being of 7 offenders. Of these, 1,684 were discharged, 1,411 acquitted, 996 convicted, 59 committed, 1 died and none was transferred, whilst the remaining 109 were under trial at the close of the year, as against 77 of the last year. Of the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year, 106 were before the Junagadh Courts, and 3 before Mangrol Courts.

Percentage of convictions.

83. The percentage of convictions, acquittals, and discharges was 23, 32, and 39 respectively as against 24, 28, and 43 of the previous year. Out of 4,183 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 945 were arrested by the Police, 2 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 208 were produced on warrants, 3,005 on summonses, and the remaining 23 appeared voluntarily.

Duration of trials.

84. The average duration of trials before the Criminal Courts was 4.3 days against 5.5 days last year.

Criminal Appellate Work.

Appellate work.

85. The total number of appeals before the Courts during the year was 273 against 274 in the preceding year. Of these, 269 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals, in which the

decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed, was 13 as against 14 last year. The average duration of appeals was 21 days against 19 last year.

Civil Justice.

86. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 349 undecided cases against 441 at the beginning of the previous year, and 4,368 suits were filed during the year against 4,250 of the last year. The aggregate number of suits before the Courts for disposal was, therefore, 4,717 against 4,691 last year. *Suits for disposal.*

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original civil suits during this year with the figures of the previous year:—

	1914-15.	1915-16.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	441	349
Number of suits filed during the year,—received by transfer or on remand.	4,250	4,368
Total.	4,691	4,717
Disposed of.	4,342	4,480
Pending at the close of the year.	349	237

Out of 237 suits pending at the end of the year, 222 were of less than one year's duration, and 15 of one year and above as against 34 in the previous year. There were 14 suits before the Sadar Court in *forma pauperis*, of which 13 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1 case.

87. The total value of suits filed in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction was Rs 5,18,862 as contrasted with Rs. 5,47,519 in the previous year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 6,46,928 against Rs. 5,40,841 last year. Money suits alone covered 95 percent of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from As. 4 to Rs. 6,800. The average value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 122 against 104, and of the suits disposed of Rs. 121 against Rs. 124 last year. *Value of suits.*

88. The number of suits decided *exparte* was 756 or 16 percent of the total number of decisions against 693 or 6·3 percent in the previous year. The pecuniary value of *exparte* *Exparte suits.*

decrees was Rs. 73,890 against Rs. 57,925 last year. Of the *exparte* decisions, 739 were for the plaintiffs, and 17 for the defendants, against 670 and 23 respectively in the preceding year.

Contested and uncontested claims.

89. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,486 of the value of Rs. 2,79,242, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 2,040 of the value of Rs. 1,89,158. Of the decisions in contested suits, 1,274 were for the plaintiffs, and the remaining 212 were for the defendants against 1,620 and 420 last year.

Average duration.

90. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1914-15 and 1915-16 are compared below:—

Civil suits.	1914-15.			1915-16.		
	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.
Contested.	2,040	106	72	1,486	181	59
Uncontested.	693	83	22	756	97	15

Miscellaneous.

91. 489 miscellaneous cases were before the Courts for disposal against 463 of the last year. Of these, 448 as compared with 409 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 41 cases against 54 of the last year.

Civil Appellate Work.

Appeals disposed of.

92. 440 Civil appeals were filed during the year against 403 last year. Including the balance of the previous year, the number of appeals for disposal was 590 against 587 in the preceding year. Of these, 398 appeals were decided during the year against 437 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 192 appeals pending against 150 of the last year.

In 69 out of 100 cases under appeal, the decisions of the Lower Courts were maintained.

Value of appeals.

93. The value of appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 2,22,453 against Rs. 1,10,988 in 1914-15, and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 1,06,427 against Rs. 37,279 in the previous year.

Average duration.

94. The following is the average duration of civil appeals before the Courts (including Mangrol) for the last three years:—

	Months.	Days.
1913-14	3	23
1914-15	4	20
1915-16	4	3

Execution of decrees.

Execution of decrees.

95. The year opened with a balance of 1,236 unexecuted decrees and 5,483 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the Courts was, therefore, 6,719 against 7,531 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures for the previous year:-

Nature of disposal.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full...	1,153	1,057
" " " " " " part....	2,378	2,069
" " " not obtained at all...	2,374	1,825
" struck off the file	390	529
Pending at the close of the year	1,236	1,239

345 judgment debtors were arrested and 14 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 284 and 23.

The Rajprakarni Court.

Work of the Rajprakarni Court.

96. 21 suits between Mul-Girassias and other Alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 21 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance, the total number of such suits for disposal in the year under report was 55 against 56 in the preceding year, out of which 23 against 22 of the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 32 at the close of the year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 10,388-13-0 against Rs. 13,215-10-0 and of the suits disposed of was Rs. 11,100-2-8 against Rs. 46,429-4-10. In addition to this, there were 15 suits before the Court during the year in which the State was a defendant, against 27 in the preceding year. Out of these, 13 cases were disposed of against 31 last year, leaving a balance of 19 at the close of the year. There were also 29 miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year against 46

in the preceding year, out of which 14 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 15 at the close of the year.

Heirship cases. 97. 7 cases of heirship and coparcenary were disposed of during the year out of a total of 10 cases, of which 5 were filed during the year: the balance of such cases at the close of the year was 3. At the commencement of the year the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 37, and 40 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 77, out of which 34 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 43. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 29 out of a total of 66.

Extradition.

Extradition. 98. During the year under report, the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 20 cases involving 29 persons against 19 cases involving 27 persons last year, and all such demands were complied with. Of extradited persons, 19 were convicted, 6 acquitted, and the remaining 4 were under trial. Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British Authorities and Baroda are concerned, while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorizing extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

Central Jail. 99. There are one Central Jail and 13 subordinate Jails in the State, including one in Mangrol. The Central Jail which is at Junagadh, is a spacious and substantial building with accommodation for about 300 prisoners.

Admissions. 100. The year under report opened with 172 convicts in the State Jails, and 890 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 1,062 convicts against 927, of whom 890 were released, including one transferred to Junagadh Leper Asylum, during the year under report, leaving 172 convicts in confinement at its close.

Proportion of admission to the free population. 101. Of the 890 new admissions, 33 were old offenders. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 510 against 1 to 604 last year.

Nationality and sex of the convicts. 102. Of the convicts admitted to these Jails during the year there were:—

	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Males.	527	264	791
Females.	74	25	99
Total.	601	289	890

103. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 153 against 165, of under-trial prisoners 30 against 35, and of the prisoners under police custody 2 against 4 last year. *The daily average of prisoners.*

104. Of releases during the year, 808 were on expiry of sentence, 58 on appeal, 20 on the *Moharram* day and 3 on other grounds by special orders of the Huzur. *Releases.*

105. The health of the convicts continued good and most of them put on weight in the Jail. This year there was no death among prisoners. *Health of convicts.*

106. The discipline in the Jail now shows a considerable improvement. *Jail discipline.*

107. The convicts were employed in the Jail work-shop and the garden attached to the Central Jail, and a party of convicts was engaged by the Public Works Department for six months on extra mural work within the Jail. No extra mural party of prisoners was requisitioned this year by the Public Works Department for out-door work. *Convict labour.*

108. The value of articles manufactured during the year under report, inclusive of the balance of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 9,241. Goods valued at Rs. 7,412 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth about Rs. 1,829 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures of the previous year were Rs. 7,730, 6,443 and 1,287 respectively. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 2,572 against Rs. 2,245 last year. The proceeds of convict labour on extra mural work amounted to Rs. 138. The income from the garden attached to the Central Jail was Rs. 603 against 801 in the previous year. The decrease in the garden income was due to the removal of fruit trees from inside the Jail walls at Junagadh. *Proceeds of convict labour.*

109. The cost of maintenance and control inclusive of the cost of paid warders and exclusive of the cost of Police Guard, amounted to Rs. 22,238, giving an average of Rs. 145 per prisoner against Rs. 99 last year. The excess expenditure per head of average prisoners was due to the work of reorganization which is still proceeding. *Cost of maintenance and control.*

Registration.

110. During the year under report 9 Registry Offices were at work in the State. There were 759 registrations during the year as compared with 709 in 1914-15. *Registration.*

111. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 7,83,915 against Rs. 5,96,904 in the previous year, showing an increase *Value of registered documents.*

of Rs. 1,87,011. The average registration fee was Rs. 37 against Rs. 27 last year.

Receipts and expenditure of Courts.

112. Exclusive of Court Fees and Stamps and the income of cattle pounds, the net receipts of the Civil and Criminal Courts together with registration fees amounted to Rs. 48,973. Of Rs. 74,480 realized by sale of Court Fees and other Stamps, Court Fees and Stamps of the value of Rs. 54,594 in all were used in the Courts. This together with Rs. 18,983 from Cattle pounds and Rs. 48,973 mentioned above gives a total gross income of Rs. 1,22,560 as against Rs. 1,07,727 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 74,284 against Rs. 71,185 in 1914-15. The increase is due to reorganization and improvement of the grades of Judicial posts.

Political Cases.

113. Gondal State's appeal to the India Government on the merits of the Gondal Junagadh Gir Case decision by the special Commissioner Mr. Fawcett having been dismissed as stated in India Government's order No. 2,572 of 22-12-14, the State of Gondal submitted an appeal for transmission to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India which has, however, been with-held by the Bombay Government. This protracted litigation has thus finally terminated in favour of the Junagadh State, and in recognition of the signal services rendered in this matter by the Sarkari Vakil Mr. T. D. Rana and his staff, past and present, suitable money rewards have been given whilst the Sarkari Vakil's pay has been raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350-25-400 p. m.

114. The Girnar Case dispute formed the subject of a conference in October 1914, when local inspection was made in the presence of Jain representatives. Amicable settlement was offered by the State on liberal terms but was not accepted, and the Shravaks have claimed Mul-Giras status in connection with the temples &c., on the Girnar Hill. This claim has been rejected by the Rajprakarni Court, and the Shravaks' appeal in the matter to Huzur Adalat awaits disposal. The inquiry on the merits is postponed *sine-die* pending disposal of the status question.

115. Surajven Case regarding the southern branch of the Ozat waters was pending in the Court of the Political Agent Sorath, but the Porbandar Administrator has now withdrawn all claims excepting only a claim to continuance of natural flow in scarcity years. Porbandar State at the same time moved Sorath Prant for permission to withdraw the revised claim also on condition that permission be accorded to it to reinstitute the claim if and when necessary, and the matter awaits inquiry and disposal by Sorath Prant.

116. The status claims of certain Kutiana Khokhars have been allowed by the Bombay Government. The Desais of Jhanjharia claimed mesne profits for ⅓rd of Jhanjharia lands originally held jointly with Bagasra shareholders, before the separation of 1868. The claim was thrown out on preliminary grounds by Sorath Prant, but the appeal by the Junagadh State is decided in the Desais' favour, and the case has been remanded for disposal on the merits.

117. Property rights over Bhensla rock have been asserted by Junagadh, Jafrabad and Bhavnagar, and a special Commission consisting of the Political Agents of Sorath and Gohilwad Prants held a hearing in August 1915, but the matter awaits decision.

118. The dispute regarding the jurisdiction over the lands of Waghania Bahadurpore Mul-Girassias is decided in Junagadh's favour by Sorath Prant, and the Kathi shareholders' appeal has been rejected by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. The Girassias' lands are surrounded, however, by lands in jurisdiction under Jetpore, and in order to obviate chances of dispute, exchange of lands from near Waghania Bahadurpore frontier limits is contemplated.

119. In addition to the above, numerous minor settlements have been or are being effected in pursuance of separation of interests, and for the avoidance of future causes of dispute.

Amicable settlements.

120. The following disputes were settled amicably out of court:—

(1) Khambhla lands covering 16 acres 28 gunthas having been absorbed in the construction of Junagadh Railway, a settlement was made with the Sardargadh share-holder, whereby the Junagadh State undertook to compensate him by a surrender of 12 acres of lands from Mandva village into Khambhla in full satisfaction of all his claims.

(2) Jansi rights in enjoyment of Girassias of Lakhapadar under Bhesan were commuted by the settlement of 29-9-15, and cash amount of Rs. 44 agreed to be given each year minus the Sudharo recovery at 4 p. c.

(3) Jansi rights of Sankrola Girassias were similarly commuted by the settlement of 18-2-16, and cash equivalent of Rs. 86 awarded to the Girassias minus the usual Sudharo Cess.

Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan.

121. Alienated lands extending to 127 acres 35 gunthas have been purchased during the year under report on the recommendation of the Committee appointed for this branch.

General Remarks.

122. Six Courts were inspected during the year, and their work shows signs of improvement.

123. During the year under report a Revised Encumbered Estates Act was introduced with necessary changes in the old Act, the most important of which has been to fix the limit of 10 santis of land as the minimum holding to which the Act will apply. This was deemed necessary as it was found inconvenient and inadvisable to manage petty estates.

124. A draft Registration Act has been prepared and is under consideration.

125. Rules for the guidance of Court Bailiffs have been drawn up. They are in the Press and will be issued shortly.

126. The work of the Judicial Department is satisfactory, though in some Courts progress is too slow. The regrading of posts has given good prospects to all officials in this Department which has once again been ably presided over by the Chief Judicial Officer Mr. Reuben.

127. In the Jail Department reorganization is now almost complete, with the introduction of remission mark system and improvement in diet, whilst a separate female jail has been completed together with several other urgent items. It is hoped that the whole programme will shortly be completed.

128. The friendly attitude adopted towards Girasias has promoted separation of interests and commutation of rights in numerous villages in pursuance of our cash assessment policy, and pending disputes with Girasias are very few.

Municipalities.

129. Appendix XVI gives the usual details regarding Municipalities in the State.

Junagadh Municipality.

130. As mentioned in last year's report certain receipts were allowed during the year under report to Junagadh City Municipality for inclusion in Municipal Revenue, and the Municipality was allowed to open a continuous account or khata running from year to year with the State Treasury as Banker, and hence the figures of income and expenditure are not compared here with those of the previous year.

During the year under report the Municipality managed three branches, viz. (1) Municipality proper, (2) The State house-rent branch, (3) The Fire establishment branch.

The General Administration Staff.

131. The general administration staff and the city inspection staff were maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,880; the second branch of house-rent at a cost of Rs. 3,280 and the third branch of fire establishment at a cost of Rs. 704. The Municipality fire engine, which was in charge of the Police Department hitherto, has again been handed over to the Municipality as there was no trained man in the Police to look after it.

Public health & convenience.

132. This first branch consisted of an establishment of 115 Bhangis for scavenging roads at a cost of Rs. 7,000; the removal of refuse from the city and the cleansing of public latrines and urinals were carried out departmentally, and a sum of Rs. 6,700 was expended during the year. This business at length appears more profitable since Rs. 2,693-13-10 accrued from the sale of refuse during the year. The lighting of the public roads was maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,000, the total number of lanterns being 515, with two kitson lights. As usual, the road watering was done by contract at a cost of Rs. 2,500.

Road repairing work.

133. The road repairing work of the city was carried out by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Main roads are constantly repaired; even small streets and lanes also are being metalled and foot-paths and stone-kerbs are being added every year.

134. The Municipal administration under the new system budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 42,497 of which Rs. 37,018 were expended during the year.

Municipal Revenue.

135. The Municipal income appears now satisfactory owing to the allotment of different revenues from the State, so much so that it has not to expect any grant-in-aid from the State; on the contrary there was a saving of Rs. 20,225-10-0 on the 1st of April 1916. The total income from all sources was Rs. 57,243 during the year.

136. During the year under report certain State houses in charge of the Municipality were inspected and ordered to be sold by auction. Other houses were pulled down in congested localities for the benefit of the neighbourhood. Rs. 28,905-10-3 were produced from the sale of these Municipal houses and the amount paid to the Huzur Treasury as State revenue.

137. Fortunately there is very little fear of fire in the city of Junagadh as all the buildings are of stone, and only 4 fires took place during the year, against one in the last year.

General Remarks.

138. The Municipality has again shown steady improvement and confers a real benefit on the public in the direction of better sanitation and civilized standards of cleanliness.

139. During this year the remaining length of the Kadia Road and a part of the Girnar road were widened, and these now form fine thorough fares. Schemes are being prepared to widen the busy and narrow roads of Maliwada and Sukhnath, when funds allow.

140. On the east side of the Diagonal Road the new garden was opened to the Public, where the State Band plays weekly. The Gymkhana Club for the use of Gentlemen and State Officers was also opened. The Cricket pavilion in the Jaffar Maidan is practically completed, and the inconvenience of sitting arrangement for spectators and players will now disappear.

141. Amongst long felt wants, that of a separate fish market has also been supplied. This market has recently been built on the Dhal Road on modern sanitary lines.

142. Scavenging work is done fairly well, refuse being no longer allowed to accumulate. Road watering is not satisfactory owing to deficiency of water in wells and failure of water supply owing to poor rainfall.

143. Lighting work was fairly managed under a contract, and more lanterns are being supplied where necessary.

144. The removal of night soil from the city was made expeditiously to the trenching ground with the aid of night soil carts, the manure being largely used by cultivators and in State Gardens.

145. Fortunately the general health of the public remained good through-out the year, and no epidemic of plague, cholera or small-pox appeared.

146. The fact that this large city has now been free from epidemic disease for a period of four years is by itself sufficient evidence of the increasing success of the Municipal Staff to maintain proper sanitary conditions under the presidency and keen supervision of the Chief Engineer, whilst the Municipal Secretary and Health Officer has again worked most zealously.

147. The total number of births registered during the year under report for the city of Junagadh was 471 against 603 of the last year, showing a decrease of 132 births this year. The birth rate per mille of population was 13.30 as compared with 19.85 of the last year. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report for the city of Junagadh was 772

against 819 of the last year, showing a decrease of 47 deaths this year. The death rate per mille of population was 21·79 as compared with 23·12 of the last year. Instructions are being issued to improve registration of vital statistics which appear to be at present unreliable, at least as far as births are concerned.

148. Veraval municipality remained in charge of the Port Officer Veraval, and was again satisfactorily managed. Arrangement has been made for delimitation of local roads for which the Municipality is responsible.

Mahal Municipalities.

Mahal Municipalities.

149. The number of the mofussil municipalities and village sanitary boards under the Revenue Department remained unchanged during the year under review. All these are pratically worked by official members, there being little or no interest shown by non-official members. The rule regarding the holding of meetings was complied with only by Patan, Malia and Keshod. Vadal, Visavadar and Wanthali held two meetings each. Sutrapada, Kutiana and Shapur met only once, and Una, Delvada, Chorwad, Shil, Bagdu and Bhesan do not seem to have held any formal meeting at all.

150. The aggregate income of these bodies rose from Rs. 25,303 to Rs. 28,913 which is principally due to the whole of the customs receipts, and half of the road tolls at Patan having been allotted to the Municipality.

151. The work done by these boards presents no features of special importance. A vast deal of effort must be expended before it can be said that even the most elementary requirements are provided for. Patan, Kutiana and Malia show considerable improvement in sanitation and public convenience, but even in larger towns such as Una, Delvada, Keshod and Wanthali such ordinary requirements as roads, street lighting, surface drains &c. are deficient. Kutiana is the only Municipality which possesses a slaughter house, which is equally necessary at Patan, Wanthali and Una. Widening of narrow roads and opening out of congested areas are however the most pressing needs of these three Municipalities. Liberal financial assistance is given by the State, and most of the Municipalities have spent appreciable amounts in improving roads and sources of water-supply, but heavy expenditure is required to establish a proper standard of municipal administration.

Chemical Analysis.

152. In the year 1915-16 there were in all 73 cases sent for chemical analysis, wherein 261 samples had to be examined.

Out of the 15 cases of suspected poisoning received for

examination, opium was detected in 6, and aconite in 1, and in the remaining 8 cases no poison was detected.

Cases of suspected blood and blood stains were 39 and blood was detected in 31 of them.

The cases of suspected seminal stains were 19 and in 10 of them human spermatozoa were detected.

CHAPTER IV.-PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

153. Although the State has no formally constituted agricultural Department, the Officers of the Revenue Department have shown an increasing interest in agricultural problems and have made strenuous attempts to improve cultivation. In the current year an appreciable progress has been made in this direction. The services of Mr. Rupshankar Oza of the firm of Manhar Brothers, have been utilised for popularising improved agricultural implements and economic methods of farming. Many useful demonstrations of improved implements and interesting lectures were given to the cultivators at selected centres at which the Chief Revenue Officer, his Assistants and Vahiwatdars rendered valuable help. Special attention was bestowed on practical illustration of the value of such implements, which has been much appreciated by the more intelligent cultivators, though the majority remains conservative and unenterprising. The liberal concession granted by the State in undertaking one-third of the cost of all improved implements bought by State cultivators, has led to the adoption of iron ploughs on a large scale and of a few other implements. *Agriculture.*

154. With the aid of a special grant of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned by the State, an organized endeavour was made to replace the poor Mathio variety of cotton by pure Lalio cotton. Large quantities of seed of cotton, Valukad bajro, Gujarat paddy, groundnuts, potatoes, etc. were obtained from special centres and supplied to cultivators of all the Mahals; and although the year did not unhappily prove to be favourable for such experiments, the advantages of better seed were illustrated, and there is now a keen demand for selected seed on all sides.

155. Sanction has also been accorded to a grant of Rs. 5,000 for boring operations and insertion of tube-wells, and satisfactory progress has already been made in this most important branch of agricultural development under the energetic care of Mr. Oza.

156. In pushing the above reforms, much extra work was thrown upon the officers of the Revenue Department during a year which owing to poor rainfall and other exigencies absorbed their normal activities. A few good seasons would immensely benefit and advance this policy of improvement.

157. In order to provide expert advice to officers and cultivators a post has been recently created of Agricultural Inspector

for the State, to which Mr. Savailal H. Vasavda B. A., B. Ag., who was a scholar of this State at the Poona Agricultural College, has now been appointed : at present he is undergoing official training and will be subsequently deputed for outdoor work.

Co-operative Movement.

158. A most noteworthy event of the year under report is the establishment of two Co-operative societies, one for the cultivators and the other for the weavers, at Vadal. British Act II of 1912 has been adopted with suitable modifications, and the movement will be watched with interest. Its advantages are too well-known to require illustration. Attempts are being made to establish similar societies at Balagam and Chorwad. Credit for popularizing this movement is due to Prof. Bhatt of the Bahauddin College and Mr. Keshavlal Joshi, the Wahiwatdar of Junagadh. Although the members are allowed and expected to manage their own affairs, it is likely that advisers will be found to guide the movement to practical success, whilst the State is giving material financial aid.

159. The Una Co-operative Store movement seems to be doing useful work. During the year of report, it made a large addition to its stock of improved implements of agriculture, which were freely used by cultivators of the Mahal. Some ploughs were purchased from the Store by cultivators at cost price: 25 Khandis of good Lalio cotton seed also were purchased by the Store and distributed to cultivators; but as all crops virtually failed, the results were found to be disappointing. Lucern seed was also purchased and distributed and proved to be of great use.

The Agricultural Farm.

160. The State agricultural farm which has from last year been transferred from Malia to Timbavadi near Junagadh, continued to be managed by the Agricultural Graduate appointed last year. Experiments were made in several varieties of bajro, juvar, cotton, ground-nut, wheat, etc., with a view to ascertain the quality most suitable and paying to the cultivators of the State. In bajro the Valukad variety, in juwar the Guglo, in ground-nuts the small Japan and Spanish pea nuts varieties have been found preferable; but owing to the unfavourable character of the season the results of cotton and wheat were not sufficient to afford a basis for calculation. The Farm was kindly visited by Dr. Mann who was pleased to observe the effect of deep ploughing and did much to encourage us by a stirring speech in the College Hall on recent agricultural improvements.

The income of the Farm during the year of report was Rs. 2,342, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,309 owing chiefly to provision of additional buildings.

161. Besides several well managed gardens maintained by the State at head-quarters there is a large number of gardens in the Mofussil in charge of the Revenue Department, all of which, save the three gardens at Chorwad, have been farmed out. The gardens at Chorwad which are laid out and maintained for horticultural objects, continued to be in charge of the Farm Superintendent. Their area is 32 Acres, and they contain valuable varieties of fruit trees and other plants of interest. *Horticulture.*

The amount spent on the management of these gardens was Rs. 707 while the income was Rs. 796.

Weather and Crops.

162. The following table compares the distribution of rainfall in the divisions during the year under report:— *Season and Rainfall.*

Name of division.	Average of past five years.	Rainfall in St. 1970.	Rainfall in St. 1971.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Junagadh.	38·74	57·95	20·67
Keshod.	30·61	43·27	11·87
Una.	29·53	33·93	12·22

The above shows a very meagre rainfall in the season as compared with the rainfall of the past year as well as with the average of the last 5 years. Talala, the head-quarters of the Gir Mahal, recorded the highest fall of 23.15 inches, and Bherai received the minimum of 8.50 inches.

163. The monsoon opened rather late in the third week of June everywhere except in Kutiana, Shil, and Babariawad and promised well; but it continued only for a week; thereafter there was practically no rain till the 10th of July when a few showers fell between the 10th and 18th. This fall, too, was nominal in the above mentioned Mahals. Rain worth the name fell only from the 23rd July till the 8th August, and proved generally beneficial, relieving the extreme anxieties of the situation; and had it continued for a week more, the season would have proved satisfactory. But unfortunately a long break of over a month, excepting for a few drizzling showers at intervals, caused all crops to wither before maturing in many Mahals. In Nawagadh, Una, Babariawad, and parts of Bhesan, Kutiana, Visavadar, etc. the yield of Kharif crops was very poor. The early sown bajro turned out well in Junagadh, Wanthali, Keshod, Malia, Gir and Patan Mahals, but not so that which was sown later, whilst cotton which in the beginning promised very well, was seriously

affected. Owing to the failure of sub-soil water even irrigated crops suffered to a large extent. The absence of floods in the Bhadar and Ozat rivers proved disastrous for the rich Ghed areas dependent upon them. On the other hand, the Ghed lands of Ajak and Antroli, which usually suffer from floods and water-logging in years of good rain, produced excellent crops of rice, castor seed and juwari. The rainfall of the last week of September and the first week of October was generally beneficial and improved the situation materially. It gave new life to the cotton and grass and facilitated the sowings of til, wheat, castor seed and some other minor Rabi crops.

164. Owing to deficient rainfall, the growth of grass was scanty, and prospects in this respect were unusually gloomy. The fodder famine in other parts of Kathiawar added to our extreme anxieties, and heavy demands for grass and large herds of cattle for grazing came from all sides. The greatest benefit received from the late rains was the improvement of grass supply, which would otherwise have been a complete failure and would have caused all over the State a fodder famine with which it is always so difficult to cope. As it was, we were with difficulty enabled to collect sufficient grass for our reserve stock and current use and to afford grazing facilities to the cattle for some time, whilst the policy of stacking grass in previous years was more than justified.

Crops.

165. The main features of the season being as above, the cultivators had a very poor harvest to reap. The Kharif crops were far below the average and the Rabi was good only where there were facilities for irrigation. Neither any crop nor the yield of fruit trees approached the normal standard, whilst cotton and wheat, which in the beginning promised well, suffered from deficiency of water and juwari from unfavourable winds.

Trials given to foreign superior crops were moreover hampered by inadequate rainfall, excepting the irrigated Gujrat tobacco sown in the Junagadh Mahal, which proved a successful enterprise.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, liberal advances, grants of Tagavi, and an equally liberal policy in the matter of revenue collections maintained the condition of the cultivating classes.

Grass operations.

166. As stated above, the deficiency of rain affected the growth of grass very materially; and had there been no rain towards the end of September, there would have been little or no grass fit for cutting in the year of report. Extraordinary efforts were therefore made to collect as much grass as possible. In the beginning of the year under report, the Revenue Department

had more than 1,60,00,000 lbs. of grass in stock to which 46,37,000 were added during the year. The adverse character of the year necessitated heavy sales, and it is calculated that by the end of March about 50,00,000 lbs. of grass was thus disposed of. Grass had to be given to the cultivators of the affected Mahals in form of Tagavi and as loans to the Girassias and Inamdars of Una and Babariawad.

Tagavi.

167. A continuance of the bad season required exceptionally liberal Tagavi for cultivators as well as for Inamdars and Girassias. The number of cultivators dealt with and the amount advanced were 2,000 and Rs. 41,966 against 704 and Rs. 36,146 in the previous year. Even after the close of the financial year a considerably large number of Tagavi applications had to be dealt with, as the deficient rainfall necessitated sinking of new wells and repairs to old wells. Larger sums were also required for purchase of seed, cattle and kos varat in the Nawagadh, Kutiana and Una Mahals, where people had been hard hit by the prevalence of unfavourable conditions. In the year of report Rs. 5,342 and in the current year Rs. 18,310 were spent on reproductive works such as deepening old and sinking new wells.

At the commencement of the year of report there was a balance of Rs. 87,399 of Tagavi including interest for collection. To this Rs. 41,966 were added during the year and Rs. 22,720 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,06,645 for collection in future.

Area cropped.

168. The following table shows the distribution of the area cropped in Khalsa lands during the year of report and contrasts it with that of the previous year:—

Nature of crop.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1914–15 Acres.	1915–16 Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	1,70,760	97,299	.	73,461
Bajro.	1,48,884	1,52,943	4,059	.
Juwar.	1,06,132	1,10,270	4,138	.
Oil-seeds.	45,295	50,257	4,962	.
Paddy.	6,624	7,964	1,340	.
Wheat.	11,928	12,069	141	.
Sugar-cane.	2,322	3,791	1,469	.
Gram.	7,481	4,629	.	2,852
Udad.	2,252	1,820	.	432
Mag.	2,055	876	.	1,179
Other crops and vegetables.	13,126	31,797	18,671	.
Total.	5,16,859	4,73,715	0	43,144

It will be seen that the unfavourable character of the season was reflected in the shrinkage of the cropped area by 43,144 Acres, causing a corresponding loss of revenue to the State. The principal decrease was under cotton, whilst gram and pulses also showed some fall. On the other hand, the areas under bajro, juwar, rice and sugarcane showed small increases: oil seeds also showed an increase of 4,962 Acres, as the later rain proved favourable to the sowing of til and castor-seeds.

The above area includes 7,498 Acres of land which yielded two crops during the year.

Agricultural Stock.

169. The information regarding the agricultural stock in the State as compared with the previous year is given below:—

Kind of cattle.	Number 1914-15.	Number 1915-16
Bullocks, cows and buffaloes	2,29,222	2,24,727
Horses and ponies	7,626	7,345
Asses	5,841	7,189
Sheep and goats...	1,58,129	1,71,810
Camels	541	302
Ploughs	39,518	38,615
Carts	17,707	17,977

The above shows that the unfavourable season of the year under report has told upon the condition of the stock as also their number, with the exception of asses, sheep and goats. Those portions of the State such as Babariawad and Una, which are dependent on grass for fodder, have suffered much. On the other hand, Mahals of the Keshod and Junagadh Divisions show some increase in the number of cattle. The number of ploughs also shows a small decline, whereas the number of carts has slightly increased.

Cattle Camp.

170. The cattle camp at Khageshri, which is maintained with the main object of improving the breed of agricultural cattle, does not seem to make good progress, and it is believed that the fodder and climate of Khageshri are not congenial for this purpose. Inquiries are being made to discover a more suitable centre for the camp. The stud-bull bought from Chharodi last year is doing good work, and the young stock have kept condition fairly well, though they appear to be deficient in bone and size. This matter is now receiving special consideration.

At the close of the year there were 207 heads of cattle in the camp. The total expenditure of the camp was Rs. 3,226-14-11 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 720-5-0 during the year of report.

171. The stallions stationed at Una and Patan have been welcomed by horse breeders in the surrounding areas. The Una stallion Victor served 16 mares, whilst stallion Highland at Patan served 12 mares during the year of report. The third stallion located at Bhesan will now be transferred to Keshod where his services are more needed than at Bhesan. *Stallions.*

172. During the year of report 64 families of cultivators consisting of 75 males, 63 females and 74 children emigrated from this State, leaving Acres 1,877 and Gunthas 30 of land, of which 958 Acres and 10 Gunthas were taken up by others: 9 families of cultivators emigrated to Barkhala villages and 120 families relinquished land and became Ubhads. This indicates the extent of the unfavourable character of the season on the cultivating classes. The above loss was partly recouped by 55 new cultivators coming from outside and 145 families of Ubhads taking up land for cultivation. It is reported that the total land taken up by these people exceeded 4,000 Acres. *Immigration and Emigration.*

173. A statement comparing the rates of prices of staple crops has been printed as Appendix XVIII. It will be seen from it that prices which were abnormally high last year, rose still higher during the year of report. This was due to the poor produce of all staple crops coupled with the general effect of the great war. The price of cotton and pulses was especially high, but wheat seems to have remained stationary. *Prices and Wages.*

The rates of wages also for skilled as well as unskilled labour remained almost as high as in the previous year.

The class of agricultural labourers suffered little, as throughout the State the demand for labour was great. At the same time the cultivators employing labour were severely affected, the labour available to them being dear, uncertain and of indifferent quality.

174. The returns received from the Mahals show that tree planting is increasing steadily. During the year under report 3,634 new trees were planted, and at the close of the year there were 1,32,629 road side and other shade giving trees. The order enjoining that 5 trees should be planted near all new wells, has added appreciably to the number of trees. *Tree-planting.*

175. Registers of fruit trees are maintained in the Mahals, and these show that the liberal orders issued for encouraging this development are being availed of to good purpose. It appears that cultivators planted over 1,200 mango trees during the year of report. *Fruit Trees.*

In addition, special sanction was accorded to start planta-

tions of mango trees in the Malia, Keshod and Visavadar Mahals through the Revenue Department. The Wahiwatdar of Malia planted 1912 trees of which 1,500 were alive at the close of the year. The Wahiwatdar of Keshod put in 400 plants of which 250 are alive, whilst unfortunately the Wahiwatdar of Visavadar saved only 200 plants.

Babul plantation.

176. In order to encourage plantation of babul trees in those parts of the State where fuel is scarce, liberal orders have been passed by the State, but no private enterprise has come forward to take advantage of this development. The Revenue Department, however, imported good babul seed from Gujarat and sowed it in selected plots of waste land as usual; but the attempt failed in consequence of the scanty rainfall during the year. Further attempts will be made in the ensuing monsoon in the hope of supplying the State with valuable groves of babul in course of time.

Industries.

177. There is no industry on a large scale in this State, although there is ample scope for it. Only ginning factories and cotton presses are worked by private enterprise. The number of ginning factories rose from 20 to 22 and that of cotton presses remained stationary at 5 during the year of report. All these factories found some work during the year of report, but the outturn was in many places too small to make working remunerative.

Canals.

178. Although the State possesses a large number of irrigation canals constructed in pre-administration times, they have hitherto been much neglected. The Chief Engineer was, therefore, desired to inspect them and to frame a scheme for putting them in order. This year being very favourable for repairs, great activity has been shown by the Public Works Department in this direction. The bundh of Jambur canal was wholly renewed and the beds of Gadu and other small canals were repaired.

Owing to scanty rainfall, water in large canals was deficient and absent in many small canals. Lands dependent on these canals therefore fared very badly, necessitating grants of remissions of revenue on a liberal scale to their occupants.

Wells.

179. This year being very favourable for well-sinking, a large number of applications were received for Tagavi. Liberal grants were consequently given for sinking new and repairing old wells, as also for making Kacha wells in the beds of rivulets, etc.

There was a general deficiency of water supply for drinking purposes and for cattle troughs. The matter, however, received anxious attention and every effort was made to relieve people and cattle from their difficulties.

During the year of report 104 Kacha and 72 Pacca wells for irrigation and 47 for drinking purposes were added. Even after the close of the year 166 new wells were dug.

At the close of the year there were 5,768 Pacca wells, 5,277 Kacha wells, 344 Orias for irrigation and 711 wells for drinking purposes.

The work of boring and tube sinking also was executed with success through the Agency of Manhar Brothers.

Drainage.

180. Another matter equally important is that of drainage. The extensive swamps in the Ghed Districts can be turned into fertile areas by this means. The Navlakha Ghed and the Ajak and Antroli Gheds can also be relieved from water-logging. In the Una Mahal again, there are large plots of marshy land which can be reclaimed by effective drainage. This year being one of scanty rainfall, there was no water-logging in the Ajak and Antroli Gheds which were therefore cultivated during the year and yielded excellent crops of castor-seeds, rice and juwari.

Drainage schemes at Ishwaria under Kutiana and Visanvel under Malia will, when carried out, reclaim large areas of culturable lands.

Cattle Disease.

181. The condition of cattle seems to have been affected by the adverse character of the monsoon. Small-pox and hoof and mouth disease appeared in many villages, and although prompt measures were taken by the Veterinary Department and the local officers, they carried away 1,774 heads of cattle. It is reported that 784 agricultural bullocks were attacked, of which 405 died and 379 recovered.

General.

182. Last year we had to face a trying season for all alike, with a capricious rainfall ending in an unprecedented flood. It was hoped that this flood would raise the water level in wells and rivers for some years to come. Nevertheless the present season has brought us face to face with hardships and difficulties owing to failure of water supply, which is said to be at a lower level now than in the great famine year of 1900.

183. This State depends upon the rainfall and resulting revenue collections for the realisation of more than half its revenue, and continued bad years tend to deplete the ryot of his savings and his courage. In recognition of this all officials toured unceasingly and their recommendations for assistance and liberal remissions and suspensions were promply accepted. Accumulations of grass reserves enabled us to keep our cattle well supplied, and advances

were unsparingly granted for deepening wells and maintaining deserving recipients. The poorness of the season was the more disappointing, because we had determined to make special efforts to improve seed, to introduce new crops and to popularize labour-saving implements which alone will enable us to secure an expanse of and improvement in cultivation. When, however, the rainfall was so deficient, these improvements could not be widely popularized and may in some cases appear to have been discredited. However, if only future seasons allow, the development of our revenue is assured. But should poor years continue, then even in Junagadh State, which has suffered far less than other States in the province, all our energies will be absorbed in maintaining the situation as it is. In fact, the monsoon of 1916 must prove a factor of extreme importance in the prosperity of the province.

184. The proposal to organize a Revenue conference should tend to encourage the solution of difficulties and expansion of revenue resources by interchange of ideas and experience. A stimulus is required to raise the level of effort in all classes of subordinates, to encourage enterprise and to combat prejudice and conservative indifference. Village Officers are fairly capable, but progress is slow. The grading of patels' allowances on the lines of Wingate's Scale will tend to remunerate them more equitably. In Mahal Offices there has been a distinct improvement; but lack of method and failure to insist on punctual and exact performance of routine duties are still visible. The general efficiency of Revenue Assistants and Wahiwatdars is undoubtedly high, and they are to be commended for the results of revenue collections and measures of relief under the personal guidance of the Chief Revenue Officer, during a year of tense anxiety and continued demands upon energy and patience.

Horse breeding and Stable Department.

Horse breeding and stable Department.

185. There were, in all, five stallions in the Paddock, 4 Kathis and 1 Arab, during the year under report. In addition to these five stallions, three Kathis are stationed in Junagadh State Districts for serving mares of Raiyats at Una, Patan, and Bhesan respectively during the year. It is decided that another centre will be selected instead of Bhesan which already possesses certain facilities. The total number of mares served by these stallions was 138 in all, of which 34 belonged to the State and the remaining 104 to private owners and cultivators as against 43 and 62 respectively last year.

186. The annual total cost of maintenance of the Paddock, including staff, rations &c. amounted to Rs. 21,506 against Rs. 20,264 last year.

187. The expectations formed last year regarding the conforma-

tion of our Paddock bred horses to Remount Standard are being fulfilled, as 9 colts have been selected out of the young stock for the use of our Imperial Service Lancers and 4 colts are already delivered to the Officer Commanding I. S. Lancers, whilst the other 5 reserved for that branch will be delivered hereafter. Another most encouraging feature is the increase in height and bone of our fillies and young mares, and we hope that their stock in turn will show a remarkable improvement. This is to be ascribed to the unfailing energy of the Paddock Superintendent, Dr. Mulchand Desai, and the recent introduction of a more generous and suitable diet with a larger paddock run, approaching the conditions insisted on in the Ahmednagar Remount Stud.

188. The supply of new horses to our Mounted Police Lines and the State Gadikhana is also receiving careful attention, and steps are being taken to break twelve fillies to harness slowly and steadily in order to replace the older pairs of carriage horses. These animals will be ready for active work at the end of next rains.

189. The total cost of maintaining the State elephant "Zavergaj" amounted to Rs. 1,923 against Rs. 1,748 of the last year. *Hathikhana.*

190. The State maintained 23 pair carriages, 1 team State carriage and 11 single Victorias and Tongas, requiring 61 horses. *Carriage Department.*

The total cost of maintaining these conveyances, including staff etc., came to Rs. 27,832 against Rs. 26,417 last year.

Rs. 4,326-12-0 were realized by hire of vehicles to officials and others as against Rs. 3,664 of the last year.

Besides the above, 10 shigrams and 5 carts were, as usual, maintained.

191. This State had the honour of sending a team of horses to Government House, Bombay, to be utilized on the occasion of the departure and arrival of the outgoing and incoming Viceroy, when the team was reported to have acquitted itself in a worthy manner.

192. The total cost of maintaining the Gadikhana Workshop throughout the year, including provision of materials for construction of bodies of conveyances, their repairs, painting, lining, etc., came to Rs. 19,722 against Rs. 14,711 last year, out of which Rs. 9,787 have been realized and refunded to the State Treasury from private gentlemen for repairs to their conveyances, against Rs. 6,024 last year. Thus the actual cost for State conveyances' repairs and maintenance in working order amounted to Rs. 9,935 against Rs. 8,687 last year. *Gadikhana workshop.*

193. This Department proved equal to the arduous work entailed on it in connection with His Excellency the Governor's visit to Junagadh, and all requirements were met with promptitude and without a hitch. For this result and for improvement in discipline and efficiency of the Department, credit is due to Dr. Mulchand whose zealous and careful work has justified the promotion granted in September last.

Forests.

194. The boundary of the Gir reserve was finally revised and settled last year and no alteration took place during the year under report. The boundary of the Girnar along Malida, Padaria and Chhodavdi villages still remains to be settled. The Forest Department has however waived its claim over lands in Malida and Padaria so that nothing now remains to be done so far as these villages are concerned; but Chhodavdi comprises the important area of Sagalmal and it is hoped the boundary on this side will be settled in the near future.

Area of Forest. 195 The following Statement shows the Forest area in both the Gir and the Girnar as it stood on 31st March 1916:—

Division.	Area on 1st April 1915.	Area added during the year.	Area excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1916.	Remarks.
	S. M. Acr.			S.M. Acr.	
Gir.	456—609	nil.	nil.	456—609	
Girnar.	69—174	nil.	nil.	69—174	
Totals.	526—143	.	.	526—143	

Demarcation. 196. 2,981 cairns run along the Gir boundary and they were kept in repairs and painted with lime wash as usual. Similarly 504 cairns along the Girnar boundary were maintained and demarcation of 12·12 miles was completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 122-4-6, the number of new cairns erected along this length being 216. With the exception of a length of about 3 miles in Girnar, the demarcation work is thus complete in both the Divisions.

Survey. 197. Survey of the frontier between the Gir and Baroda territory near Jamwala was to be carried out jointly by surveyors of both the States during the year under report, but no progress has been made as yet.

198. The laying out of blocks in Gir is in progress. Twelve blocks have been already laid out, and it is hoped the remaining blocks will be completed during this season. Twenty one coupes have likewise been marked out and other work is in progress. Block maps are under preparation and the work of revising the Gir plan will be shortly taken in hand. *Forest Management.*

With the exception of Block IV, where the boundary has not been yet settled, all the remaining six blocks have been marked out in the Girnar reserve, and coupes Nos. 1 & 2 have also been laid out in blocks I to V.

It would be unsystematic to work any coupes before the completion of the working plans; but coupe No. 1 of Block VII in Girnar had to be exploited for the benefit of the Hindu crematorium, and three coupes were sold in the Gir to accustom contractors to systematic work. The tendency, however, is to cling to the orthodox system of exploitation with the result that coupe work is generally unsatisfactory, and it is apprehended that Departmental fellings will have to be carried out if the work is to progress smoothly and in strict conformity with sylvicultural principles.

199. During the year under report a length of about 34½ miles of roads was prepared in the Gir at a cost of Rs. 10,019-7-3 and about 5⅓ miles in Girnar at a cost of Rs. 1,720, as against 18 miles in Gir and 10 miles in Girnar in the preceding year. *Communications.*

A length of 12 miles of roads was repaired in Girnar at a cost of Rs. 238 and a length of about 50 miles in Gir at a cost of Rs. 857-5-6.

200. There is urgent need in the Gir of several causeways; but it is very difficult to procure contractors, and even for departmental work there is always great shortage of labour. It is, however, hoped that the causeway on the Ardak will be completed next year. *Bridges.*

201. The nine residential quarters which were under construction in the Gir last year were completed during the year under report, and contracts were given for 11 more posts of which five have been completed and the rest are under construction. The number of posts so far constructed in Gir comes to 20, while 6 are under construction and 7 more remain to be contracted for. The total cost of these works amounts to nearly Rs. 23,000. *Buildings.*

A sum of Rs. 1,360 was spent in repairing office buildings and Uttara at Sasan, and Rs. 113 were spent on repairs to

other buildings throughout the division. Most of the Sasan buildings, which are at present under the occupation of Forest subordinates, are in poor condition and require urgent repairs. Provision for this work will be made in next year's budget.

The three posts contracted for in Girnar last year were completed, and contracts have been given for four more buildings of which 2 are nearly completed and the other 2 will be completed by the end of May next. The cost of the five posts already completed comes to Rs. 6, 328.

Other works. 202. A pucca well capable of running one Kos, and provided with a pucca cattle trough was constructed in the Hadala settlement at a cost of about Rs. 650. Two pucca wells are also under construction at Kasia and Dedakdi, and arrangements have been made to repair an old 8 kos well at Jasadhar and to sink a kutcha well at Jhakhia.

In an inhospitable country like the Gir good wells are essential; and once roads and buildings are completed, more attention will be paid to this work.

Forest Protection. 203. The following statement summarises the results of forest protection during the year under report, with comparative figures for 1913-14 and 1914-15.

Name of Division.	Cases taken into court.				Cases compounded under sec. 38 of the Forest Act.				Cases in which offenders were not traced.				Total cases.				Grand total.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	
Gir.	.	1	.	0	8	52	6	15	10	1	1	1	18	54	7	16	95
Girnar.	.	1	.	0	0	17	7	18	8	0	0	0	8	18	7	18	51
1915-16	.	2	.	0	8	69	13	33	18	1	1	1	26	72	14	34	146
1914-15	.	3	.	2	4	31	14	19	21	0	0	0	25	34	14	21	94
1913-14	.	3	.	1	0	52	27	37	25	0	0	0	35	55	27	38	155

A—Fires.
B—Unauthorized Fellings.
C—Unauthorized Grazing.
D—Miscellaneous Offences.

Thus the total number of offences reported in the two divisions reaches a figure of 146 as against 94 in the previous year and 155 in 1913-14. Of these offences 26 were Forest Fires, 72 illicit cuttings, 14 illicit grazing and 34 miscellaneous.

The increase in the number of offences is chiefly due to greater vigilance on the part of the subordinates in detection.

Illicit Cuttings.

204. The seventeen cases of illicit cuttings in the Girnar were of a petty nature, mostly amounting to the removal of dead wood without tickets. The 49 cases recorded in the Gir do not represent all the unauthorized fellings in that reserve. Greater activity on the part of the subordinates would bring to light many more such offences, especially along the Baroda and Mendarda frontier.

Illicit Grazing.

205. Taking both the divisions together there were only 14 cases of illicit grazing of which 7 occurred in Gir and 7 in Girnar; but the number of offences as recorded in Gir can be only a small fraction of such trespasses.

Forest Fires.

206. There were 26 fire offences in all against 25 of the preceding year of which 18 occurred in Gir and 8 in Girnar.

Of the eighteen fire offences in Gir, 9 were offences against Fire Rules, in which the area actually burnt was negligible. The most extensive fire in Girnar lasted for nearly 13 hours, and burnt an area of about three square miles, the total area burnt in this division being 9·7 square miles. This compares unfavourably with the ¼th square mile burnt in the previous year.

There was practically no damage by fires in Gir till the end of February last; but an extensive fire, which took place recently, raged for nearly five days and burnt an area of about 50 square miles. Even thus the result compares most favourably with the 150 square miles affected in the preceding year.

Compensation was recovered in 8 out of the 18 fire cases in Gir, while all the fires in the Girnar remained untraced.

Disposal of offences.

Prosecution.

207. Only 2 cases were taken to Court during the year under report, one each from both the divisions, and convictions were obtained. All other cases in which offenders were known, were compounded under section 38 of the Forest Act, the total number of cases so compounded being 118 as against 68 in the previous year. The compensations recovered amounted to Rs. 555-15-3 or an average of Rs. 4·71 per case. The maximum compensation recovered in any one case was Rs. 46-8-0 in Gir for illicit fellings, and the minimum compensation in any one case was pies nine in Girnar. In addition to the 118 cases noted above, 5 cases in which offenders are known remained undisposed of in Gir before the close of the official year.

The number of undetected offences in which offenders could not be traced were 21 in all, and of these 18 were fire cases.

Protection from Fire.

208. To minimise damage from fires, firelines about 50 feet broad, were burnt as usual to the extent of 50 miles in Girnar at a cost of Rs. 220-13-0, and 163 miles in Gir at a cost of Rs. 947-9-3. The lengths proposed to be actually burnt were 52 miles in Girnar and 250 miles in Gir. The fact that nearly 90 miles remained untraced in Gir is due to shortage of labour, and the only way to remedy this defect consists in maintaining several permanent gangs both in Gir and Girnar for forest works.

As has been already shown, the area burnt comes to about 60 square miles, or in other words 11·4% of the total area under protection as against 28·5 % of the previous year. This marked decrease is due partly to the irregular monsoon, which retarded rank growth of grass, partly to heavy grazings on account of the influx of foreign cattle owing to fodder scarcity in adjoining States, and partly to the absolute suspension of charcoal contracts.

The border along the Baroda frontier was fire-traced jointly by the subordinates of both States, the cost being shared equally.

Protection from cattle.

209. Notwithstanding the partial failure of the monsoon which resulted in the influx of a fairly large number of Cattle from the adjoining Kathiawar States, in both Gir and Girnar, damage by cattle was insignificant. The number of cattle impounded was 474 in Gir and 29 in Girnar. In Girnar there was a marked decrease, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 491 of which 474 were goats, while no browsers were impounded during the year under report.

Other protection.

210. Good progress was made in climber cutting, and axes were provided to all the guards and round guards for this operation.

In Gir, during February, there was unusual frost which killed many old trees chiefly along water courses.

(*a*) Natural Reproduction—

(*i*) by seed

Sylviculture experiments.

211. The late and irregular monsoon with less than normal rainfall in both Gir and Girnar was not favourable to the successful germination of self-sown seed, and seedlings which came out in July, were practically dead before the monsoon was over.

(*ii*) by coppice

Teak coppice in the coupes of both the divisions was quite successful although the shoots could not take a good lead on account of insufficient rainfall. The poor rainfall has also severely affected the bamboo growth, the culms of the season being mostly short and weak.

(*iii*) by Root-suckers.

Natural reproduction by root-suckers was fair in both the divisions, the principal species reproducing themselves by this method being Shishum, Kulumb, Dathlo, Salari, Rohin and Nim.

(*b*) Artificial Reproduction.

212. Plantations to the extent of about 10 acres each were made in several rounds of both the divisions; and although the seed germinated well, the seedlings could not make any headway owing to the late and irregular rainfall.

(*c*) Forest Nursery.

213. A nursery was laid out in 1914 in the Lal Bag; but when it was handed over to the Railway Department in June 1915, a new one was started in the Dhudhan Bag. Nearly 8000 Sissoo plants raised in the Lal Bag Nursery were put out during the year under report in the Dungar Forest. The season was, however, most unfavourable for transplantation, and only 900 plants are still surviving of which about 300 are in vigorous growth. This was the first operation of its kind ever undertaken, and due allowance should be made for the inexperienced staff, though supervision was conscientious and satisfactory.

In addition to the Sissoo plants, 225 Sandal, Casuarina and Toon plants were put out, of which 20 Sandal seedlings are in good condition.

About 200 mango seedlings raised in Bhavnath were also transplanted along the banks of the Ambkhu Nala, which is a favourable site for mangoes, but unfortunately all the plants were destroyed by pigs and porcupines.

About 2,000 Sissoo plants were sent to Sasan, but they all succubmed as there was no rain for nearly three weeks after they were planted out.

The Dhudhan Bag Nursery was started late in July 1915 and seed of several hardy indigenous species was tried with fair success. About one maund of Sissoo seed was also sown, but the results were unsatisfactory on account of the unfavourable climatic conditions. This species promises well and more seeds will be indented for next season from Sind or the Punjab. Our thanks are due in this connection to the Deputy Conservator of Forest, Lahore, who kindly supplied three maunds of Sissoo seed free of charge.

Porcupines and goats proved a continued source of considerable mischief in the Nursery, but the compound wall is being repaired at present, and it is hoped damage from this source will be insignificant in future.

(*d*) Operations for the improvement of the growing stock.

214. The growing stock throughout is mostly ill-grown and diseased, and improvement can only be slow and must be prolonged over more than one rotation. It will also be necessary to cut back stunted young growth in felled coupes by way of a cultural operation, and all money spent on this work will be more than repaid during the second rotation.

The Bamboo clumps in Girnar have become congested, and each clump generally contains a large proportion of dry useless bamboos which should be removed to induce vigorous growth. This point will be remembered while preparing the Girnar Plan.

Exploitation. 215. The coupes already worked in both the divisions have been subjected to the Coppice under Standard system. Reservation of standards is an important work of which subordinates have not yet realized the principles. Practical demonstrations in this connection are given to all subordinates whenever an opportunity offers itself, and by practice the work will improve year after year.

(i) Major produce.

Forest Produce. 216. As already stated one coupe in Girnar and three in Gir are under exploitation. The Girnar coupe was placed at the disposal of the crematorium contractor who paid Rs. 250 for the right of collecting fees for cremation, and the rest of the coupe material was disposed of under the share system, the receipts from this source being Rs. 630-10-6.

The three Gir coupes were sold standing to two different contractors for a lump sum of Rs. 3,000. Owing to trouble with outlaws, work in all these coupes has suffered badly, and the contractors will have to be allowed an extension.

The one coupe sold in Gir last year was worked only partially, and most of the diseased and stunted trees, which were marked for fellings, were left over uncut. These trees were, therefore, cut and coppiced this year and the material was removed under cover of transit passes on payment of annas twelve per cartload. A sum of about Rs. 500 was thus realized in addition to the sum of Rs. 800 obtained last year by the sale of the coupe. This shows that although the coupes are being sold at a low rate, good contractors are not available on this side to work the areas satisfactorily on scientific lines.

No contract was given during the year for dead-wood,

but some wood was removed departmentally under the ticket system. In the interests of fire protection no charcoal contracts were given.

Green Khakhro (Butea Frondosa) to the value of Rs. 222 was cut by the P. W. D. as a special case for burning lime for the Khodiar water works: 729 cart-loads of Shiali (Nyctanthes Arbortristis), which is a rank shrub, were removed mostly by the Junagadh towns people and the receipts therefrom amounted to Rs. 364-8-0.

The following statement shows the receipts from timber and firewood removed during the year with corresponding figures for the preceding year:—

Division.	Timber.		Fuel.		Total.	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gir.	2,825	3,778	15,565	5,395	18,390	9,173
Girnar.	559	499	3,001	2,970	3,560	3,469
Total.	3,384	4,277	18,566	8,665	21,950	12,642

(ii) Minor produce.

The most important item under this head is grazing, other items being Bamboos, Grass, Soapnuts, Cigarette leaves etc.

Grazing.

217. Closure of coupes and felled areas has evidently been observed on paper only in the past, especially in Gir. However rigid closure is now being enforced, and one coupe in Girnar and one in Gir, being areas exploited last year, are strictly closed to grazing at present. Owing to very indifferent rainfall in the beginning of the season special areas were reserved for fodder operations in addition to the ordinary Vidis. Such special areas covered an extent of about 75 square miles, and were more or less evenly distributed along the border of the forest. Most of these areas are now again open to grazing. The irregular rainfall in the early part of the season resulted in the influx of a large number of cattle into Gir from adjoining States and the grazing receipts during the year reached in Gir a figure of Rs. 54,681-0-0 as against Rs. 17,511-10-0 in the previous year. In Girnar also the receipts were nearly doubled.

The receipts during the famine year of St. 1968 amounted to Rs. 1,01,302 in Gir. In that year there was a large cattle

camp and moreover the fees per every head of buffalo were Rs. 5 with and Rs. 3 without water guarantee, whereas during the year under report only Rs. 2 per every head of buffalo were charged. The revenue from this source thus compares favourably with that received in St. 1968.

The following statements show the receipts as also the number of cattle that grazed in the forest during the year of report with comparative figures for the preceding year:—

Statement A.

Grazing receipts for 1915-16 with comparative figures for 1914-15:—

Division	1914-15 Rs.	1915-16 Rs.	Remarks.
Gir	17,511	54,681	The figures in this statement do not include the recoveries in connection with Ghee Talla.
Girnar.	2,570	4,335	
Totals	20,081	59,016	

Statement B.

The following statement shows the number of animals grazing in State Forests during the year under report:—

Division		Buffaloes males and females.	Cows and bullocks.	Horses ponies &c.	Camels	Donkeys	Goats and Sheep	Total.
Gir ...	Local	19,831	11,845	276	45	2	1,505	33,504
	Foreign	12,682	7,770	281	19	20	158	20,930
	Local (free)	58	728	22	.	.	5	813
Girnar.	Local	1,191	1,012	18	4	3	1,753	3,981
	Foreign	590	636	9	4	3	204	1,446
	Local (free)	147	960	5	1	.	7	1,120
	Totals...	34,499	22,951	611	73	28	3,632	61,794

It will thus be seen that nearly 62,000 head of cattle took shelter in State forests during the year under report, the figure for the previous year being about 19,000. Notwithstanding

the general scarcity of water, the condition of these cattle was, on the whole, satisfactory, the only infectious disease being small-pox in Gir, which proved fatal to about 400 head of cattle.

(i) Ordinary Fodder Operations.

218. As shown in last year's report a contract was given for the collection of about 20 lacs pounds of grass out of which about 18½ lacs was actually delivered. Out of this quantity about ten lacs was transferred to the Grass Department and the balance of 8½ lacs has been maintained as a reserve for State requirements at Piawa and Visavadar depots; and an additional quantity of 10 lacs was also collected in December–January last. All this grass is lying ready stacked and thatched at Visavadar Depot. There is thus a reserve of about 18½ lacs pounds of good baled grass in chrage of this Department to meet any unforeseen emergency. *Grass.*

(ii) Special Fodder Operations.

The unfavourable monsoon conditions at the commencement of the season caused general anxiety, and famine fodder operations were at once started, although the late October rains considerably changed the whole aspect of things. For the purpose of these operations an area of about 75 square miles was especially reserved in addition to the ordinary Vidis.

An area of about 15,000 acres was also placed at the disposal of the Una and Babariawad people who were allowed to remove grass from this area, at a special rate of annas eight per cart-load, the quantity of grass so removed amounting to nearly 30 lac pounds.

Another area of similar extent was handed over to the Revenue Department for the collection of grass for State requirements, and about 21 lac pounds of baled grass have been exploited from this area.

The remaining area of about 40,000 acres including Vidis, was divided into four blocks and the right to cut and collect grass in these areas and to stack it at fixed depots for sale at a maximum rate of Rs. 10 per thousand pounds was given to four contractors, fixed royalty per bale being payable to the State on the sale of the grass so collected. As sales at the fixed depots were not encouraging, the contractors were also allowed to sell loose grass from the Vidis on payment of a royalty of annas twelve per cart-load.

The quantity of grass removed under this arrangement comes to nearly 60 lacs, of which 15 lacs were taken delivery of by the State at Visavadar and Sapness depots at an average rate of Rs. 6-8-0 per 1,000 pounds as a special reserve.

In addition to the area noted above one block of about 8,000 acres was managed departmentally, and about 10 lac pounds of loose grass was sold from this area under the ticket system.

The total quantity of grass thus removed from Gir during the year comes to nearly one crore and twenty one lacs pounds, to which should be added the ten lac pounds collected from the Ronio and Ghon Vidis for the ordinary reserve, and about 5 lacs being the quantity removed by miscellaneous sales. The major portion of all this grass was consumed by State subjects, the quantity passing into foreign limits, especially Baroda, Porbandar, Bantwa, Jetpur, Manavadar and Div, being roughly estimated at about 30 lacs.

A quantity of about 3 lacs and 8,000 pounds was removed from the Girnar Vidis, which were worked especially for the benefit of Junagadh town.

The following statement gives details of receipts and expenditure in connection with special operation:—

Expenditure.	Rs. As. Ps	Receipts.	Rs. As. Ps.
Purchase of 15 lac lbs of baled grass at an average rate of Rs. 6-8-0 per 1,000	9,749-15-5	Royalty on grass removed by Una people.	1,150-0-0
Special Establishment charges	792—6-2	Royalty on baled grass sold by contractors from Visavadar, Chavand and Sapness depots.	1,613-0-0
Contingent Charges.	177-11-5	Royalty on loose grass removed from Dungar for Junagad town.	558-9-9
Total. Rs.	10,720-1-0	Royalty on loose grass sold by contractors on tickets from the Vidis.	812-8-0
		Receipts by sale of grass from other reserved areas on tickets.	917-0-0
		Total Rs.	5,051-1-9

Miscellaneous grass sales from open forest areas produced Rs. 2,026-4-6 as against Rs. 1,799 of the preceding year.

As usual the important Vidis in the Girnar forest were placed at the disposal of the Grass Department, the qnantity of grass removed by this agency being a little over 21¼ lacs. The royalty on this grass @ Rs. 1-8-0 per 1,000 lbs. would be about Rs. 3, 200. During the past three years the Grass Department has allowed no royalty on this grass, but it has recently been ruled that this Department is justified in claiming royalty on the grass removed from Forest areas, and it is hoped due credit will be allowed in this respect from next year.

219. No bamboos were exploited in Gir beyond a few head-loads to the value of about Rs. 5 removed by the Dheds of Sasan. The receipts in Girnar amounted to Rs. 6,150 as against Rs. 2300 of the previous year. The marked increase is largely due to rash competition among bidders, Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,000 being a fair price for the area sold. *Bamboos.*

220. This contract was given for Rs. 951 in the Girnar and Rs. 150 in Gir as against Rs 276 and Rs. 250 of the preceding year. The rise in Girnar is partly due to a good crop, and partly to the rise in the price of country and other soaps owing to the War. *Soap Nuts.*

221. The receipts by the sale of Asundra Timberva leaves amounted to Rs. 1, 000 in Gir and Rs. 2,500 in Girnar as against Rs. 180-12-0 and Rs. 2,625 in the previous year. *Country Cigarette leaves.*

222. The contract for hides realized Rs. 5,135 and Rs. 215 in Gir and Girnar respectively, the receipts for the previous year being Rs. 3,268-8-0 in Gir and Rs. 205 in Girnar. The increase in Gir is due to the anticipated influx of cattle from outside owing to the partial failure of the monsoon. *Hides.*

223. The tax on Ghee brought in a revenue of Rs. 12,928-15-6 in Gir and Rs. 491 in Girnar as against Rs. 6,432-4-6 in Gir and Rs. 493 in Girnar during the preceding year. The increase in Gir is due to the increased number of cattle owing to scarcity conditions. A corresponding increase did not occur in Girnar, because no tax was recovered from many graziers of the neighbouring villages, whose cattle were brought in for grazing purposes in the morning, returning to their village homes at evening. The practice of allowing one buffalo free per every household, and of charging Re. 1 per head on all additional full grown animals was continued and no complaints of any sort were received from Maldharis. *Ghee Tax.*

Fruits, Honey &c.

224. No contracts were given for produce like fruits and honey but a certain quantity was removed on tickets which were issued at the various Nakas.

(iii) Miscellaneous Produce.

Miscellaneous items.

225. Contracts for other miscellaneous items, which are not purely forest produce, were given as follows:—

Name of contract.	1914-15	1915-16
Damakund bathing tax	Rs. 1,630	Rs. 1,500
Girnar Pilgrimage tax	„ 3,260	„ 3,380
Bhavnath Fair tax	„ 2,375	„ 1,545
Rent for shops on the Girnar Hill.	„ 141	„ 163
Total	Rs. 7,406	Rs. 6,588.

Although the receipts for 1914-15 show an excess of Rs. 818, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was actually remitted during that year on account of heavy loss to the contractors concerned.

Total Revenue.

226. The following statement gives comparative figures for the revenue realized from Major and Minor produce during the year and the year previous:—

Division.	1914-15.			1915-16.		
	Major Rs.	Minor Rs.	Total. Rs	Major Rs.	Minor Rs.	Total. Rs.
Gir	18,390	29,125	47,515	9,173	77,919	87,092
Girnar	3,561	25,483	29,044	3,469	25,407	28.876
Chief Office.	.	.	.	.	248	248
Special fodder operations.	.	.	.	.	5,001	5,001
Total.	21,951	54,608	76,559	12,642	1,08,575	1,21,217

Forest Settlement.

227. The Gir is sorely void of population and with a view to facilitate the labour problem it was decided to establish some Forest Settlements. The idea of introducing settlements was based on the practice in vogue in the Presidency of Bombay, where the inhabitants of all Forest villages, whether cultivators or labourers, are legally bound to render all necessary help in Forest Works. These conditions do not exist on this side of the country and experience has shown that the present settlements are hardly likely to prove of practical utility to the

forest. The only possibility of obtaining labour in Gir is by establishing settlements of Ubhads on very liberal terms, and by maintaining permanent gangs of labourers. Unless this is done, there will not be much progress, and all technical works will suffer.

The following statement shows the area under cultivation during the year of report in both Gir and Girnar:—

	Area under cultivation on 31st March 1915.	Area abandoned during the year.	Area added during the year.	Total.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Gir.	8,650	325	3,176	11,500	
	A G.		A. G.	A. G.	
Girnar.	406-13	Nil.	0—27	407-0	

Khatas for each individual cultivator are being prepared and the work will be completed shortly.

The cultivators in both divisions are generally very poor, and most of them find it difficult to pay vighoti even at the specially reduced forest rate.

The crops throughout forest areas were, on the whole, poor, and considerable damage was caused by wild animals especially pigs.

Rights, privileges, and concessions.

228. The rights exercised by the Khadia Inamdars in the Girnar Forest were finally commuted into cash, so that now no rights of any sort exist over any part of State forests throughout both divisions.

So far as privileges are concerned, dead 'atkat' wood to the extent of about 25,000 head-loads valued at Rs. 725 was removed by the people of Junagadh Town.

The forest settlers in both the divisions and the villagers of Dolatpura, Vijapar, Sukhpur, Chokli, Vadal and Nurgadh were allowed free grazing for their agricultural cattle. No grazing fees are also charged for the cattle owned by the Fakirs and Bavas of Girnar. Free grazing was also allowed to the extent of 2 heads of cattle in the case of members of the upper subordinate service, and one head of cattle in the case of guards. Thus the number of cattle that enjoyed free grazing was 813 in Gir and 1,120 in Girnar, the remissions in money amounting to Rs. 547-8-0 in Gir and Rs. 806-14-0 in Girnar.

The potters of Junagadh were allowed to dig earth as usual.

Black stones to the value of Rs. 550 were also removed by the P. W. D. free of charge.

The total value of these concessions amounted to Rs. 2,679 as against Rs. 1,543 during the previous year. To this should be added a sum of about Rs. 3,200 being the royalty on grass removed by the Grass Department from Girnar Vidis, and Rs. 500 being the loss incurred by the Forest Department in allowing the Una and Babariawad people to remove grass at concession rates.

Free Grants.

229. There were no free grants of wood, but forest settlers were allowed to take some wood for their agricultural implements in pursuance of Settlement Rules.

Financial Results.

230. The actuals of receipts and expenditure for the year under report and the year previous are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.				+Surplus or -Deficit.
		Conservancy & works.	Establishment.	Famine fodder.	Total Rs.	
1914–15	76,559	55,041	39,232	...	94,273	- 17,714
1915–16	1,21,217	63,744	34,760	10,720	1,09,224	+ 11,993

It will thus be seen that during the year under report there was a surplus of Rs. 11,993. This surplus does not appear commensurate with the marked increase in grazing fee collections; but it should be noted that the Department has on hand about 32½ lacs of baled grass to the value of about Rs. 30,000, and the surplus may therefore be taken at nearly forty thousand Rupees.

Outstandings of Revenue.

231. The following statement details the outstandings on account of revenue from Contractors &c. :—

Division.	Of 1914–15 and previous years.		Balance.	Total outstandings on 31st March 1916.	
	Outstandings	Recoveries.		1915–16	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gir.	19,962-6-1	17,025-7-2	2,936-14-11	400	3,336-14-11
Girnar.	4,081-0-0	3,315-5-0	765-11-0	...	765-11-0
Total.	24,043-6-1	20,340-12-2	3,702-9-11	400	4,102-9-11

The total outstandings amount to Rs. 4,102-9-11 against Rs. 24,044 of the previous year, and it is hoped that the full sum will be recovered during the financial year, leaving no balance.

232. Owing to the sad death of Mr. J. H. Irani, Chief Forest Officer, Government were requested to lend to this State another competent Officer, and the services of Mr. S. N. Ratnagar were kindly placed at our disposal. As a result much real progress has been made without any undue friction between Departments concerned, whilst management of our forest areas shows steady improvement. The efforts of the Forest Department in grass collection and storage reflect especial credit on the senior and subordinate staff. *Administration.*

233. The usual Forestry Class was held in Junagadh from 1st July to 30th September. Fifteen students were admitted to the class, of which two were found unsuitable, and of the remaining thirteen, eleven passed successfully. *Training of subordinates.*

234. Preservation of lions continued with success, and it is hoped that this unique breed is in no danger of extinction. *Preservation of lions.*

General.

235. A forest scholarship was announced during the year under report, and this State hopes that the selected candidate will be found fit for admission to Dehra Dun.

236. An additional note is required regarding grass supply. When all hope of good rain seemed to be over, especial expenditure was sanctioned and prompt efforts made to guarantee the grass supply which was much more scanty than usual, and many indents and requests for grass were received from others States and Talukas. This caused much work and anxiety; but late rain fortunately relieved the situation and reduced demands to a minimum. Removal of grass from the Gir will always be difficult until sanction to our latest Railway scheme enables us to bring means of transport closer to the grass supply. It is moreover hardly fair that this State should be regarded as grass contractor for the province, at great risk and hardship to the State Railway and local cultivators, and we are entitled to hope that other States will determine to accumulate sufficient supplies to face an ordinary emergency. Storage and transport of grass is not in itself a paying concern, and the efforts of this State on behalf of the province have hardly received the recognition they deserve.

Gardens.

237. As mentioned in last year's report, the six major gardens

were taken up for improvement. Out of these Moti Bag, Sardar Bag, and Sakkar Bag have received much attention, and the improvements already effected are considerable and have been much appreciated by visitors.

238. Among the many improvements which have been effected in Moti Bag, the opening of a main drive running all round the garden is a marked feature, affording an easy view of the scenery of the garden. New plots have been added for planting, and the colour arrangement has been maintained. A marble structure has been erected where the main drive branches out, and the construction of a nursery has been nearly finished. The nursery contains many of the choicest varieties of crotons and other flowering shrubs. Exotic plants are also reared here with care and attention. Certain new road side trees such as Eucalyptus, Casuarinas, Cassias, Adenathera and Pith Colobium, Seeman etc. have germinated well, and young plants are already seen thriving. Other plants such as Palms, Ferns, Dracenas, Mango and Chikoo grafts are all collected here and this year nearly Rs. 500 worth of plants was sold to Kathiawar purchasers. In this garden an oil engine has been erected with success for pumping water, and has enabled us to meet the situation created by the shortage of rainfall during the year under report. The old servants' quarters and cattle stables which were in a rickety condition have now been replaced by decent and up-to-date buildings. The erection of a conservatory is under contemplation and will be taken in hand when funds allow. This garden was visited, during the year under report, by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar who expressed much pleasure at its altered appearance.

239. The experiment of Sugar Cane cultivation made in the Lal Bag during the year under report has proved successful. About 2½ acres of land were taken up for plantation; Rs. 600 worth of Canes was sold and the remaining were turned into molasses. The total income amounted to Rs. 1,100 and the expenditure including the expenses of irrigation, cultivation and cost of seed to Rs. 300, thus yielding a net profit of Rs. 800. In this garden experiments in regard to the production of English vegetable, baans etc. were also conducted successfully. Interculture and manuring with regard to the plantation of fruit trees such as cocoanuts, guavas, pomegranates, lime and pomeloes have been performed with satisfactory results.

240. In the Sardar Bag the rearing of economic fruit tree seedlings was conducted successfully during the year. There are at present 25,000 cocoanut and 8,000 healthy mango seedlings.

241. The other gardens have also received their share of attention and exhibit correspondingly improved results.

242. The new public Diagonal Road Garden with a Bandstand referred to in the last year's report, was thrown open during the present year, and the State Band plays there every Friday evening. Grass plots and flowers in this garden have done exceedingly well.

243. The total income from State Gardens during the year under report was Rs. 20,000 as against Rs. 15,722 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,278; whilst the expedniture amounted to Rs. 59,796 as against 33,715 last year. The increased expenditure is due to the many improvements made and includes non-recurring expenditure. If the non-recurring expenditure is excluded, the cost of maintaining these gardens would amount to about Rs. 40,000 per annum, and the income to Rs. 20,000 a year. At the present stage of development, this increased expenditure is a necessity; but in course of a few years, the receipts will show substantial improvement, while the expenditure will be practically stationary. The Garden Superintendent, Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar, has again worked with devotion and energy, and is to be congratulated on the results of his labours and the improved tone of this Department.

Trade.

244. The sea-borne trade tariff continued to be generally the same during the year under report, except that the duty on grains and seeds imported into Verawal from Bombay, Karachi, Surat and Broach and rebooked to Rajkot was remitted with effect from November 1915.

245. The following table shows the comparative figures of trade during the past two years:— *Exports and Imports.*

	1914–15.		1915–16.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.
Export	2,85,994 4,58,530	29,99,401	3,31,536 5,40,300	44,63,925	.	.	45,542 81,830	14,64,524
Import	29,54,239 3,08,970	57,16,950	31,06,192 3,84,730	62,04,721	.	.	1,51,953 75,760	4,87,771

It will be seen from the above figures that there was an all round considerable increase in value and volume both of Import and Export during the last year, indicating a steady development of commerce, notwithstanding many adverse conditions of the season.

246. The chief articles of import are cotton-seeds, piece-goods, dates, kerosine, cocoanuts, sugar, tiles, rice and grain, while those of export are cotton, grain, rice, onions, castor-seeds, ghee and boat-knees. Below are given the figures of the chief articles of Export and Import during the present year as compared with the previous year:-

Articles.	1913-14 Rs.	1914-15 Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase Rs.
Export.				
Cotton	18,02,979	29,89,198	.	11,86,21
Grain	1,85,485	34,939	1,50,546	.
Onions and Garlic	1,59,591	2,60,838	.	1,01,24
Castor-seeds	2,47,696	4,99,649	.	2,51,957
Boat-knees	22,486	10,729	11,757	.
Bones &c.	765	240	525	.
Chunam	1,694	74	1,620	.
Ghee	1,25,813	60,372	65,441	.
Import.				
Grain	4,66,128	6,97,473	.	2,31,3459
Rice	5,32,327	5,30,877	1,450	.
Sugar	6,05,433	8,50,407	.	2,44,974
Kerosine	3,38,184	2,91,753	46,431	.
Cotton-seeds	5,83,965	7,68,739	.	1,84,774
Cutlery	44,878	40,919	3,959	.
Piece-goods	8,49,320	8,47,898	1,422	.
Dates wet	4,30,134	4,14,149	15,985	.
Do. dry	86,022	88,197	.	2,175
Betel-nuts	1,80,647	1,87,946	.	7,299
Timber	1,29,552	1,55,912	.	26,360
Tiles	7,373	12,627	.	5,254

The above figures demonstrate that there is on the whole an increase in dealings in cotton, onions, garlic, castor-seeds, grain, sugar, cotton-seeds. dates, betel-nuts, tiles and timber, and a decrease in those of boat-knees, hides and bones, chunam, ghee, kerosine, cutlery, and piece-goods.

247. The following brief statement gives the figures of trade with the different ports:—

	Kathiawar Ports. Rs.	Other Indian Ports. Rs.	Ports beyond India. Rs.	Total Rs.
Import.	35,473	57,01,516	4,67,732	62,04,721
Exports.	1,00,705	43,12,129	51,091	44,63,925
Total...	1,36,178	1,00,13,645	5,18,823	1,06,68,646

Thus trade with the ports of Kathiawar covered only 1·28 p. c., that with all other ports in India 93·86 p. c., and that with ports beyond India 4·86 p. c. Out of this the through-booking traffic with Bombay alone covers 49 p. c. against 48 p. c. in the previous year. This business was conducted without hitch throughout the year and the expected friendly renewal of our agreement with the B. S. N. Co. promises harmonious working in future.

Through-booking.

248. The system of through-booking of goods via Verawal was originally introduced in the year 1907. The arrangement regarding it was first made with the B. S. N. Co. for a term of only one year in 1907 as a temporary measure by the combined B. G. J. P. Railway system, was subsequently confirmed for a further period of 3 years from 1908-10 and was finally allowed to continue up till last year. During the year under report the arrangements were reconsidered and after full discussion the original agreement is expected to be renewed for a term of 3 years with effect from the 21st of March 1916.

Income of the Verawal Port.

249. The following statement shows the income of the Port during the present year as compared with that of the previous year:—

Nature of income.	1914–15. Rs.	1915–16. Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Duty	95,949	90,887	5,062	...
Port dues ...	6,572	6,737	...	165
Miscellaneous ...	6,116	13,436	...	7,320
Total ...	1,08,637	1,11,060	5,062	7,485

Thus it will appear that there is on the whole a net increase of Rs. 2,423 in the income as compared with that of the previous

year, though certain special remissions and concessions have been granted. The total remissions granted during the year are briefly summarized below:—

	Value Rs.	Remissions. Rs.
1. On goods through-booked according to general tariff.	4,16,700	3,698
2. On goods according to local tariff.	60,962	952
3. On grains and seeds booked to Rajkot according to Huzur No. 36 of 28-10-15.	11,548	101
4. On State articles.	26,970	421
Total...	5,16,180	5,172

Country Crafts.

250. During the year under report 7 new crafts were built against 12 in the previous year.

Verawal Municipality.

251. The Port Officer is, besides, in charge of the Municipality, Memandari, Land Customs and Salt business, which have all been conducted satisfactorily.

Private enterprise.

252. In the year under report one additional ginning factory and four oil and flour concerns have been started in Verawal by private enterprise. A noteworthy event of the year is the foundation of a public Library which is a long felt need of the town. Public contributions, the first of the kind in Verawal, amounted to Rs. 7,500 which have unanimously been agreed to be invested in Government War Loan for the purpose of maintaining the institution from the interest, whilst the State has promised a donation of Rs. 9,500 for the erection of a building, plus Rs. 500 for furniture and initial equipment, with Rs. 150 per year as a recurring grant-in-aid for the upkeep of the Library as long as it continues to serve a useful purpose.

Verawal Harbour Improvement.

The breakwater.

253. The last half yearly report of the Verawal Harbour Improvement Scheme upto 31st March last shows that the breakwater has been extended by 200 feet, thus giving a total completed length of 525 lineal feet with an uniform breadth of 30 feet. A portion of the rubble hearting is incomplete and will be finished shortly. A new quarry has been opened where good stone of superior quality is available. A siding was laid off the main line to this quarry, and a through siding was arranged at the bandar to

carry heavy stone on to the break-water. The total expenditure on this work up to March 31st last was Rs. 1,18,490.

254. Turning to the pier work, curtain walls have been pushed out to a length of 150 feet from the retaining wall and filling is in progress. The total expenditure up to March 31st 1916 was Rs. 65,409. *The pier.*

255. As regards foreshore excavation, a considerable amount of blasting work has been done at low water, so that small boats can already find anchorage on an extended foreshore. Total expenditure up to March 31st 1916 is Rs. 5,141. *Foreshore excavation.*

256. The total expenditure on these works, including tools and stones and offices, is Rs. 1,42,621 during the last half year and Rs. 2,17,861 from the commencement up to date.

257. This scheme is making steady progress with work of excellent quality under the personal care of Mr. Proctor Sims, and will soon take a definite place in the list of important enterprises undertaken during the Administration.

Public Works Department Section.

258. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,14,860 against Rs. 8,15,640 in the preceding year. *Expenditure.*

The outlay on original works was Rs. 7,47,449 against Rs. 5,61,365, on repairs and maintenance Rs. 2,62,625 against Rs. 2,13,535 and on permanent Establishment Rs. 40,340 against Rs. 33,143.

259. The following chief buildings have been completed or are near completion:— *Buildings.*

Medical—1. The new General Hospital and Medical Staff Quarters, Junagadh.

2. The Zenana Hospital Dispensary and Staff Quarters, Junagadh.

3. Dispensary and Medical Staff Quarters at Vanthali and Shil.

Educational—

On completion of the schools commenced last year, the undermentioned schools were taken in hand: New High School, Junagadh, High School at Una, Primary Schools at Simar, Datrana, Haliad, Baradia, Zamka, Tori, Kalsari, Simasi, and Agatrai.

Police Lines and Offices.

Police quarters and offices, lock-ups and Treasury at Una, Vanthali, Shil and Nageshri.

Grass barns

at Keshod, Malia, Gadu, Khageshri and Dhruvala.

Central Jail Junagadh:—Solitary cells and leper wards.

Bungalows:—Senior and Junior Professors' bungalows, Head Master's bungalow at Junagadh; Chorwad Bundar Bungalow, Una Dak bungalow.

Miscellaneous:—Out-houses and stables for summer palace Verawal, Cricket pavilion at Junagadh, Fish Market in Junagadh, Moti Bag house, stables, servants' quarters, and compound walls to bungalows.

Roads.

260. Syedwada and Kadiawad Road were further widened and Manguath street widening has been undertaken. Every opportunity of widening other roads is taken advantage of. Prachi-Una Road, Veraval-Hiran, and Kutiana-Porbandar road, have been under reconstruction. Causeways at Bhadar, Ghed Bagasra, Shil and Akhodar are in progress.

Irrigation Works.

261. Ozat irrigation works including bundhs at Chhaprali, Ossa and Bhathrot are under construction and on the point of completion.

Water supply.

262. Two tanks in Uparkot, left incomplete in Mr. Whiting's scheme, have been completed and the work of raising the Upper and Lower pick-up weirs (Khodiar) has been taken up and is in progress. Pumps are at work on more than four wells to draw water for supplying the city of Junagadh.

Ancient Monuments.

263. Khapra-kodhiya caves and ancient monuments at Junagadh were repaired. The ancient walls of the Uperkote Fort and city are under repair. The city walls are nearly finished, and a most satisfactory start has been made on the Uparkote walls. An annual grant has been arranged for these purposes.

264. Advantage was taken of the visit of His Excellency the Governor, to clean up the city and environs. Roads were repaired, unsightly pits filled up and general improvements undertaken, so that the city of Junagadh compares very favourably with any mofussil capital.

Labour.

265. Local labour was not very satisfactory. The Junagadh State coolie is well off and cannot be induced to work regularly so long as he has money in his pocket.

Owing to the pinch of scarcity, labour from the neighbour-

ing States of Kathiawad and from Cutch came here in great numbers looking for work, together with several hundred donkeys and carts with bullocks, as fodder was unobtainable in their own country. Full advantage was taken of this and all were employed at good rates enabling our works to be pushed to completion in a very short time.

Many contractors applied for work from other parts of India but were refused, as all contracts were given out early in October.

General.

266. General progress in this Department has now reached a high level. Work is done promptly and expeditiously on sound principles, and reflects much credit on the staff. The long delayed irrigation bandhs on the Ozat are now virtually completed though the Porbandar State has so far unfortunately not been able to make a start with the one joint Tribheta bundh.

Every Department is now fairly well equipped and an expenditure of about 5 lakhs should finish all reasonably urgent requirements in the Mahals. Demands are apt to be extravagant, whereas the state of our finances having regard to Railway developments and recent poor seasons justifies only remunerative or administratively advantageous outlay, which in the present year has risen to the unprecedented figure of 15 lakhs of rupees.

Junagadh State Railway.

Surveys completed and in progress.

Surveys and construction of Railway lines.

267. The survey from Talala to Una was in progress during the year under report.

Lines completed and under construction:—

268. The line from Bantwa to Saradiya was completed and opened for all description of traffic from 15th May 1915. The section from Verawal to Madhavpur of the Verawal-Una line is under construction.

Open Line Works.

Important works completed and in progress.

269. The following important works which were in progress were completed during the year:—

1. Goods shed at Malia Hatina.
2. Trolly refuges on the Ozat Bridge.
3. Three spans 2 ft. rail opening at mile 13 on the Junagadh-Visavadar section.

4. Stone pitching at mile $\frac{3}{12}$ to $\frac{4}{0}$ on the Shanpur-Banuwa section.

The following new works were undertaken and completed:-

1. Electric Power House.
2. Addition to present carriage building shed.
3. Five Store rooms for Loco Stores.
4. Erection of Main Signals on the Junagad-Visavadar section.
5. 3 × 2′ ft. rail opening on the Junagadh-Visavadar Branch line at 87 yards from the facing points of the State P. W. Department siding at Junagadh.
6. Erection of water softening plant at Junagadh.

The following works are in progress:—

1. 4 Blocks of 5 units each for Loco Running Staff.
2. Paint shop.

Permanent way.

270. 5,291 half round Jodka teak sleepers and 127 bridge sleepers were renewed on the Main Line, and 18,150 cft. of stone ballast spread on the line during the year under report.

Flood damages.

271. There was no damage done to the Permanent Way or structures by rain during the year.

Rolling Stock.

Locomotices.

272. The Railway maintained 11 Engines of the following types during the year under report:—

5 Small F. Class.
2 Big F. Class.
2 E. Class.
2 P. Class.

In addition to the above, two Big "F" class engines were purchased from the Bhavnagar State Railway at a cost of Rs. 36,000. They arrived here on the 15th March 1916 and were put on the road from 16th March 1916.

One Big "F" class engine and one boiler of an "F" class engine which were under thorough overhaul in the workshops at the close of the last year were completed, and also two small "F" class, one "P" class and one "E" class engines and one boiler were thoroughly overhauled in Junagadh State Railway workshops. One boiler was studded, tubed and made suitable for a small "F" class engine.

One "P" class and one "E" class engines and one boiler are under thorough overhaul and are expected to be completed shortly.

273. The following new carriages were built in Junagadh State Railway Workshops and added to stock during the year under report:— *Coaching stock.*

1 Bogie composite 1st and 2nd class.
2 Bogie 3rd classes.
1 Four wheeled Officer's carriage.
1 Carriage truck suitable for Motor Cars,
1 Composite 2nd and 3rd class ordinary carriage converted into a double 3rd class ordinary carriage.

The total coaching stock of the Railway including the above additions at the end of the year under report was 59 as under:—

2 State Saloons.
6 Officers' carriages.
1 Family 1st class.
1 Double 1st class.
1 Compo 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.
7 Compo 1st and 2nd class carriages (3 ordinary and 4 bogies).
1 Double 2nd class.
1 Compo 2nd and Postal Van.
1 Compo 3rd and Postal Van.
1 Compo 2nd and 3rd class.
10 Ordinary 3rd class. (4 wheeled)
1 Double 3rd class.
13 Bogie 3rd class carriages.
3 Compo Brake and 3rd class carriages.
1 Compo 3rd class and Brake Van.
3 Horse Boxes.
2 Carriage trucks.
3 Brake Vans (ordinary).
1 Luggage Van (State).

One 1st and 2nd class Bogie composite carriage, 3 Bogie 3rd class carriages, 1 double 1st and double 2nd class carriages and State Saloon No. 1 (White Saloon) were thoroughly overhauled.

One Bogie 3rd class carriage is under construction in the Railway Workshops, and will be finished in the course of a few weeks.

274. One four wheeled Officer's carriage is at present in the Workshops for conversion into a Family carriage for the use of Indian Officials and Chiefs. Installation of Electric light and *Works in hand.*

fan equipments under Stone's system on two Passenger train rakes, each consisting of 4 Bogie carriages and 2 four-wheeled Brake Vans, was in progress.

Goods Stock. 275. One cattle truck and one powder van were newly built in the Junagadh State Railway workshops and added to the stock during the year under report.

One Low Sided "R" type wagon and two Low Sided "E. D." type wagons were condemned and reduced from stock, their underframes being used in building a carriage truck, cattle wagon and powder van.

The total Goods stock of the Railway consisted of 213 vehicles of the following description at the end of the year:-

2 Brake Vans.
52 Covered Goods wagons.
138 Low Sided wagons.
7 Ballast wagons.
2 Bogie Iron wagons.
3 Timber trucks.
1 Road Van.
2 Powder Vans.
2 Cattle wagons.
4 High sided coal wagons.

The total number of Rolling Stock at the end of the year was therefore as under:-

Locomotive Engines.	13
Coaching Stock.	59
Goods Stock.	213

Watering arrangements. 276. Owing to scarcity of rain the Public Works Department of the Junagadh State ceased to supply water from the Uperkote tanks for the use of Railway Running shed at Junagadh from the middle of June 1915. For the same reason the G. P. State Railway discontinued supplying water to Junagadh State Railway engines at Jetalsar from 16th January 1916. Consequently watering arrangements had to be made by providing pumps at Junagadh and a well-pump and tanks at Sankli.

At other watering stations the same arrangement as last year was continued.

Fuel consumption. 277. Tons 4,097-2-1 of Bengal coal were purchased and stacked during the year. Out of this quantity, Tons 3,566-10 cwts. of coal were consumed during the year.

Traffic working. 278. The name and code initials of Chavand Station on the

Junagadh-Visavadar Branch were altered respectively to "Juni-Chavand" and "J. C. N."

Saradiya station of the Shahpur-Saradiya Branch was opened for booking of all description of traffic from 15th May 1915.

From 9th September 1915, as an encouragement to students living in the mofussil, periodical tickets at concession rates were granted to those attending the Bahadurkhanji High School at Junagadh.

279. Balance of Stores on hand on 31st March 1915 ... ... Rs. 2,52,253 *Stores.*

Purchases made during the year from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916... ... „ 2,85,863

Total Rs. 5,38,116

Issues during the year from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 ... ... Rs. 3,38,479

Balance of stores including Forms and Stationery on 31st March 1916 ... „ 1,99,637

280. The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 22 as compared with 19 in the year 1914-15. These 22 cases together with 2 cases pending at the close of the last year, were dealt with during the year under report and disposed of as under:— *Police.*

5	ended in conviction.
2	discharged.
1	awaiting trial.
6	classed as "Not brought to trial".
10	excluded as false.
24	

Exclusive of the 10 cases classed as 'False', the true cases comprised the following offences:—

9	Offences	of theft.
1	„	House breaking.
1	„	Under the Railway Act.
2	„	Under the Abkari Rules.
1	„	Under the Arms Rules.
14		

The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 585-8-3 as against Rs. 78-10-9 in 1914-1915. Of this, property valued at Rs. 30-3-6 only was recovered.

The percentage of property recovered is low owing to an undetected theft of Railway cash amounting to nearly Rs. 350.

Medical. 281. During the year under report admission of patients was 3,531 and attendance 16,662 as against 4,358 and 20,000 respectively last year.

The general health of the staff was good throughout the year.

Staff employed. 282. The number of staff employed during the year was:—

European.....1
Anglo-Indians.....6
Indians.....823

Accidents. 283. Two serious accidents occurred on the Railway during the year:—

1. On the 29th April 1915 Trolly-man Hamir Kala while trying to jump on to a running train between Vanthali-Sorath and Shahpur stations, was knocked down and killed.

2. During a shunting operation in Junagadh Station Yard on the 28th December 1915 a child of a gangman, while trying to cross the Railway Line, was run over and killed.

Capital and Revenue Accounts.

284. The capital outlay of the Open Line from the commencement of the line up to end of March 1915 excluding Suspense was:—

(1) Jetalsar-Verawal (Main Line).....	Rs.	41,49,176
(2) Shapur-Bantwa (Branch Line).....	„	7,55,632
(3) Junagadh-Visavadar (Branch-Line)...	„	8,67,200
Total	Rs.	57,72,008.

To this amount were added for the works executed during the year:—

(1) Jetalsar-Verawal (Main Line)	Rs.	1,13,527
(2) Shapur-Bantwa (Branch Line)	„	7,017
(3) Junagadh-Visavadar (Branch Line)	„	22,485
(4) Bantwa-Saradiya extension	„	2,39,284
Total	Rs.	3,68,279

Capital. 285. Thus the capital outlay of the line on 31st March 1916 rose from Rs. 57,72,008 to Rs. 61,40,287 excluding Suspense and from Rs. 60,67,450 to Rs. 63,79,760 including Suspense, at the close of the year under report.

286. The capital expenditure incurred on Bantwa-Saradiya Extension upto 31st March 1915 was Rs. 1,78,903 and rose to Rs. 2,39,284 on 31st March 1916. This section was opened for public traffic from 15th May 1915.

287. In addition a sum of Rs. 28,991 was spent on construction of Verawal-Madhavpur section of the Verawal-Una Extension up to the end of the year under report.

288. The mean mileage worked during the year was 120.06 and the train mileage 1,92,437, against 113.88 and 1,71,625 respectively in the previous year.

289. The gross earnings for the year rose from Rs. 6,21,293 to Rs. 6,96,353, giving an increase of Rs. 75,060. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,56,250 against Rs. 3,28,875 of the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 47,685 in the Net Earnings of the year.

290. The interest on the capital outlay of Rs. 63,79,760 works out at Rs. 5·33 per cent against 4·82 on a capital of Rs. 60,67,450 of the previous year.

291. The following table shows the working result of the Railway as compared with the previous year:— *Revenue Transactions.*

Particulars.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Mean mileage worked	113·88	120·06
Train mileage	1,71,625	1,92,437
Average number of train over the whole line daily in both directions.	4·13	4·38
Gross earnings ... ... Rs.	6,21,293	6,96,353
Working Expenses ... ... Rs.	3,28,875	3,56,250
Net earnings ... ... Rs.	2,92,418	3,40,103
Percentage of Working Expenses on Gross earnings	52·93	51·16
Percentage of Net earnings on Capital outlay including Suspense	4·82	5·33

The increase of Rs. 75,060 in gross earnings was due to traffic conditions being more favourable than in the previous year, both in Coaching and Goods.

Owing to partial failure of rain, there was a heavy increase in Goods Traffic, chiefly cotton seed, which was imported into

Verawal by rail from Tapti Valley and G. I. P. Railway Stations at reduced rates, and distributed by rail to certain affected districts in the province of Kathiawar at the usual rates.

The following table shows the working result of each section of the Railway:—

Particulars.	Jetalsar-Veraval section.	Shapur-Saradiya section.	Junagad-Visavadar section.	Total.
Mean mileage worked.	67·30	25·47	27·29	120·06
Train mileage.	1,42,232	25,201	25,004	1,92,437
Average number of trains over the whole line daily in both directions.	5·77	2·70	2·50	4·38
Gross earnings. ... ... Rs.	5,53,931	81,496	60,926	6,96,353
Working Expenses. ... Rs.	2,78,744	44,570	32,936	3,56,250
Net earnings. ... ... Rs.	2,75,187	36,926	27,990	3,40,103
Percentage of Working expenses on Gross earnings.	50·32	54·69	54·06	51·16
Percentage of Net earnings on the Capital outlay including Suspense.	6·11	3·74	3·15	5·33

Working Expenses.

292. The following table shows the working expenses of the several Departments as compared with the previous year:—

Working expenses.	Amount from 1-4-14 to 31-3-1915. Rs.	Amount from 1-4-15 to 31-3-1916. Rs.	Increase, Rs.
A. Maintenance of Way and works &c....	85,007	91,234	6,227
B. Locomotive.	1,10,554	1,12,245	1,961
C. Carriage and wagon. ...	13,514	14,965	1,451
D. Traffic.	56,064	64,555	8,491
E. General charges.	51,567	51,921	354
G. Special & Miscellaneous. ...	12,169	21,330	9,161
Total...	3,28,875	3,56,250	27,375

The increase of Rs. 6,227 under "Maintenance of Way, Works &c." is chiefly due to revision of the scale of Gangmen's

salary, heavy renewals of materials of Permanent Way, fittings etc., and also to the transfer to Revenue of gangs on Bilkha-Visavadar section hitherto charged to Capital.

The increase of Rs. 8,491 under "Traffic" is due (1) to engagement of additional staff owing to the opening of Bantwa-Saradiya Extension, (2) to handling of more goods due to increased traffic, and (3) to advance payment of a portion of Jetalsar Joint Station Traffic expenses in this year.

The increase of Rs. 9,161 under "Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure" is due (1) to G. P. State Railway outstanding bills for shunting for the half years ending 30th September 1914, 31st March 1915 and 30th September 1915 paid during this year, (2) to payment of compensation in connection with Vadal Fire case, (3) to payment of hire of Foreign Stock owing to more inward traffic, and (4) to advance payment of a portion of Jetalsar Joint Station Expenses paid on Capital Works Account in this year.

General.

293. There was no change in the permanent superior staff. Mr. Proctor Sims, Railway Manager, had in addition charge of Survey and Construction of new Railway extensions as also of Verawal Harbour Improvement Scheme, and is to be congratulated on the excellent results of a very busy year. It is most creditable that in spite of adverse trade owing to the War and a poor rainfall, the Railway was able to increase its gross earnings by over Rs. 75,000 and to show 5·33 as an all round percentage of interest on Capital Outlay. In fact, the Railway is the only State Department that has been able not only to reach but to exceed expectations formed in the hope of a normal monsoon. The main line earned over 6 per cent, and the new extensions have begun to justify themselves as a remunerative investment. In fact, there has been steady progress in spite of difficulties in obtaining material and stores, and we hope eventually to double the length of the system in existence prior to Administration. Mr. A. Marks was in charge of Traffic, Audit and other minor branches in addition to his duties as Assistant Railway Manager, and together with other officials has worked most energetically in the best interests of the Department.

294. A word may be added regarding our further extensions. The Verawal-Una Extension has at length been sanctioned, and earthwork and bridging the river Hiran have been begun. It seems probable that materials hitherto at very high prices will be absolutely unobtainable for some time to come owing to the War. Meanwhile earthwork, bridging and stations will

be pushed to completion. As regards the alignment from Verawal to Una it appears that it will be convenient to pass through the northern edge of Kodinar Mahal, and a survey has been made accordingly with a view to negotiations for exchange of land with the Baroda State.

295. As regards further extension of the Verawal-Una line to Delwada and Navi-bandar and towards Timbi to the east, schemes are being prepared. An important through connection from Dhari, via Visavadar Junction and Talala Junction, to Verawal has been proposed in conjunction with the Baroda State and is now under consideration by Government. This connection would prove an excellent investment for this State in many ways, and it is hoped that the scheme will soon be sanctioned so that a start can be made when materials are available. It is expected that all these projected extensions will cost about 45 to 50 lakhs of Rupees, and we trust that by economy in other directions this splendid investment will be completed during Administration, so that the whole State will at length be covered by a network of Railway Lines affording communication to all parts of its territories.

The Saurashtra Post Office.

296. The Saurashtra Post Office had to deal with 3,28,129 letters and 22,721 parcels during the year under report, as compared with 3,27,635 and 22,439 respectively during the previous year, there being an increase of 494 and 282 respectively under each head, which shows that the public is day by day taking greater advantage of this system. The general revenue including the sale proceeds of stamps, amounted to Rs. 2,127-12-6 as against Rs. 2,410-0-6 of the year 1914-15. This decrease of Rs.282-4-0 is due mostly to the falling off in the demand for the current postage stamps from foreign countries owing to the great War. As the estimated revenue was only Rs. 2,000, it will be seen that actually there is an excess of Rs. 127-12-6 over the estimate. It is pleasing to note, however, that expenses show some reduction, the total this year being Rs. 5,703-12-7 as against Rs. 5,880-0-7 of the last year, the difference being Rs. 176-4-0. If the revenue legitimately due to the Post Office for the conveyance of the Darbari post is added to the actuals shown above, it will be evident that the Darbari Post Office is not only a self-supporting but a paying department.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

297. The figures and statistics that have been entered in the various statements are for the financial year from 1-9-1914 to 31-8-1915, and where necessary, remarks have been added to show the condition of the various accounts on 31st March 1916. *Financial year.*

SECTION I.

298. The financial statement which forms Appendix XXII to the Annual Administration Report of the State has been already submitted, and remarks have been made against increases and decreases found in the various heads on a comparison with the figures of the previous year.

299. The total income received in the Treasuries on account of all the departments was Rs. 48,61,121 as against Rs. 47,02,074 in St. 1970, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,59,047. The aggregate total of increases in various heads of receipts over that of St. 1970 amounted to Rs. 5,63,107 and of decreases to Rs. 4,04,060 giving a net increase of Rs. 1,59,047. The unfavourable character of the season, in the year under report, is indicated by the fact that there was no appreciable increase in the recurring receipts of any of the Revenue Heads over those of the previous year, while Land Revenue, Customs, Railways, and the recovery of out-standings show decreases of Rs. 1,57,799, Rs. 23,397, Rs. 21,569, and Rs. 52,613 respectively. The net increase is in fact due to miscellaneous receipts on account of disposal of surplus assets on a considerable scale. *Income.*

300. The aggregate expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 38,21,984 against Rs. 37,40,095 in the previous year. The total of increases in various heads amounted to Rs.3,62,354, while that of decreases amounted to Rs. 2,80,465, giving a net increase of Rs. 81,889 in total expenditure of the whole State in the year under report. The increased expenditure that deserves to be specially noted is Rs. 1,02,825 in the Public Works Department due to a larger programme of Public Works, and Rs. 47,004 in General Administration owing to Abadi expenses, remissions and Forest improvements, and Rs. 47,376 in Railways on account of expenditure in permanent way and locomotive expenses. *Expenditure.*

301. Thus the net savings effected during the year under report are no less than Rs. 10,39,137 as against Rs. 9,43,513 in the previous year. This result was chiefly due to sale of miscellaneous Rayasat articles, as explained above. *Financial progress made during the year.*

General Financial position.

302. This State continues to have no liabilities in the form of debt. Its only liabilities are on account of the usual revenue, court and personal deposits of attached and Managed Estates etc. These are classified below under their appropriate sub-heads:—

Name of sub-heads.	Balance of St. 1970 shown in last year's report.	Subsequent adjustment made in account of that year.	Net balance at the end of St. 1970.	Receipt in St. 1971.	Total.	Repayment in St. 1971 including lapsed deposits.	Balance at the end of St. 1971.
Revenue deposits.	1,61,225	– 1,508	1,59,717	1,35,491	2,95,208	1,99,040	96,168
Court deposits.	29,043	0	29,043	30,107	59,150	25,363	33,787
Personal deposits.	4,82,971	5,508	4,88,479	14,48,035	19,36,514	17,27,547	2,08,967
Total.	6,73,239	4,000	6,77,239	16,13,633	22,90,872	19,51,950	3,38,922

These balances belong to the following accounts:—

1	Managed and Attached Estates ...	Rs,	1,07,075
2	Railway Provident Fund.	,,	64,343
3	Courts Deposits.	,,	33,787
4	Jhalansar Dharmada....	,,	25,229
5	Deposits through Una Wahivatdar on account of Una High School, Sanakhda Hospital and Delwada School contributions	,,	25,000
6	Deposits on account of Chief Engineer.	,,	18,385
7	Deposits on account of Imperial Lancers' Horse Fund.	,,	10,800
8	Goladhar 'Dharmada'...	,,	24,712
9	Provident fund of the Chief Engineer.	,,	4,858
10	Gir Forest Office.	,,	2,738
11	Imperial War Relief Fund.	,,	2,627
12	Junagadh Gymkhana Club through the Chief Engineer Junagadh State.	,,	2,627
13	Deposit through Patan Wahivatdar on account of Verawal Public Library.	,,	2,113
14	Deposit on account of Hisabi Daftar.	,,	2,076
15	Abkari Department.	,,	2,000
16	Rajprakarni Court.	,,	1,857
17	Tankshal.	,,	8,908
18	Chief Forest Office.	,,	87
		Total	3,38,922

Of these accounts, No. 14 has been cleared during the present year.

Local Fund.

303. The accounts of Local Fund instituted for the maintenance of Municipal institutions in the Mahals stood as below:—

Balance at the end of St. 1970 as shown in the report.	Subsequent adjustment made in accounts of that year.	Net balance at the end of St. 1970.	Receipt in St. 1971.	Total.	Paid in St. 1971.	Balance at the end of St. 1971.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32,870	211	33,081	1,10,820	1,43,901	98,271	45,630

Adding the above amount of Rs. 45,630 to Rs. 3,38,922 shown as balance of deposits, the total is Rs. 3,84,522 which represents the liabilities of the State at the end of St. 1971 i. e. on 31st August 1915.

The balance of deposits on 31st March 1916, after taking into account receipts and payments during the period, was Rs. 7,67, 287 against Rs. 5,85,804 on 31st March 1915.

The investments and dues of the State are as below:—

(1) Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay.
(2) Curreut Deposits in Bank of Bombay.
(3) Loans secured on land.
(4) Capital invested in Railways.
(5) Advances recoverable.
(6) Outstanding dues.

The accounts marked 1 to 4 above stood at the end of St. 1971 as under:—

Description of investment.	Balance at the end of St. 1970. Rs.	Debit in St. 1971. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Credit in St 1971 Rs.	Balance at the end of St. 1971.
Fixed deposit.	5,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Current deposit.	2,39,988	21,18,630	23,58,618	19,05,311	4,53,307
G. P. Notes.	33,71,860	4,866	33,76,726	0	33,76,726 Face value of Rs. 35,17,000 .
Loans secured on land.	6,59,073	2,72,110	9,31,183	66,376	8,64,807
Shares in C. P. Railway.	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0	1,00,000 Face value.
Capital invested in Junagadh Railway, including share in J. R. Section.	64,73,405	2,47,888	67,21,293	431	67,20,862
Siledari Fund.	0	1,550	1,550	1,550	0
Total	1,13,44,326	31,45,044	1,44,89,370	24,73,668	1,20,15,702

The above will show that the balance in Fixed Deposits with the Bank is Rs. 5,00,000. During the period from 1-9-1915 to 31-3-1916, Rs. 6,00,000 were invested in Fixed Deposit in the Bank. Thus the total amount of Fixed Deposit upto 31-3-1916 is Rs. 11,00,000. The investment in Government paper amounted to Rs. 35,12,000 on 31-8-1914, and was raised to Rs. 35,17,000 on 31-8-1915, there being no further investment in the Government paper in the year under report.

Outstanding balance of loans to landholders at the end of St 1970 was Rs. 6,59,073, and was raised to Rs. 8,64,807 at the end of St. 1971.

Capital invested in Junagadh Railway at the end of St. 1970 was Rs. 64,73,405. It rose to Rs. 67,20,862 at the end of St. 1971.

Interest earned by the State on investments was Rs. 2,15,893 as against Rs. 1,98,298, showing an increase of Rs. 17,595 as stated below:-

Interest on fixed deposit	Rs. 17,500	against Rs. 32,592	in the previous year.
Do. on G. P. Notes.	„ 1,23,240	„ „ 86,626	„
Do. on other loans (including C. P. Ry. Shares.)	„ 28,835	„ „ 26,504	„
Do. on Tankshal Loan	„ 46,318	„ „ 52,606	„
Total	Rs. 2,15,893	against Rs. 1,98,298	in the previous year.

Advances.

304. The following table shows the condition of advance accounts at the end of St. 1971:-

Nature of advance.	Balance at the end of St. 1970.	Debit in St. 1971.	Total.	Credit in St. 1971.	Balance at the end of St. 1971.
Permanent.	25,563	4,950	30,513	1,226	29,287
Do. to Depts. for factory & workshops. By subsequent adjustment.	4,91,236 53 4,91,289	21,77,057	26,68,346	24,77,538	1,90,808
Occasional advances. By subsequent adjustment.	1,05,336 10,425 1,15,761	3,79,793	4,95,554	4,22,153	73,401
Tagavi advances. By subsequent adjustment.	95,438 27 95,465	44,319	1,39,784	23,307	1,16,477
Miscellaneous By subsequent adjustment.	24,483 35 24,448	36,134	60,582	36,049	24,533
Objection advance. By subsequent adjustment.	0 93	3	96	5	91
Total... By subsequent adjustment.	7,42,056 10,563 7,52,619	26,42,256	33,94,875	29,60,278	4,34,597

The above table shows that the balance of Rs. 7,52,619 remaining due in advance accounts from various Departments at the end of St. 1970 was reduced to Rs. 4,34,597 at the end of the year under report.

The suspense account to the debit of the State Railway is Rs 95,700, and that to the debit of Mota Tosakhana on account of value of jewellery etc. is Rs. 23,180, and to grass account on account of grass stacked is Rs, 1,28,799 and to the account of the Forest Department is Rs. 15,418.

Outstanding dues.

305. Outstanding dues of the various departments have been settled upto St. 1969. Correct tehsil figures from Junagadh Mahal, Printing Press and State Vakil at Rajkot have not been received in spite of frequent reminders. The tehsil figures of the whole State except those of the above mentioned three offices, stand as under:–

	Head.	Tehsil amount due at the end of St. 1969.
1	Revenue department	Rs. 3,71,888
2	Barkhali	„ 4,44,363
3	Jhortalbi	„ 26,833
4	Judicial Department	„ 44,362
5	Hisabi Daftar	„ 16,044
6	Printing Press	„ 1,994
7	Customs	„ 18,035
8	Abkari, Opium	„ 3,011
9	Rents of Meva Market in charge of Municipality	„ 224
10	Land rent and quarries	„ 5,082
11	Vali Varad	„ 6
12	Rayasat	„ 2,571
13	Miscellaneous	„ 1,11,544
		Total Rs. 10,45,957

The total balance, as far as ascertained, of the above mentioned accounts is Rs. 1,34,96,256 ($\frac{1,20,15,702}{\text{Investment}}$ + $\frac{4,34,597}{\text{advance}}$ + $\frac{10,45,957}{\text{Tehsil}}$) and on deducting Rs. 3,84,552, which is the balance of deposits ($\frac{\text{Rs. } 3,38,922}{\text{deposit}}$ + $\frac{\text{Rs. } 45,630}{\text{Local fund}}$), the net balance of State dues, investments, etc., is Rs. 1,31,11,704 at the end of St. 1971 against Rs. 1,26,20,146 in the previous year.

SECTION II.

Work of Account Department.

306. The Huzur Treasury dealt with 7,392 chillans amounting to Rs. 39,54,094-10-3, which include Mahal remittances to the extent of Rs. 20,98,986-7-10, and the number of vouchers dealt with was 8,104 aggregating Rs. 35,79,639-6-9.

The average daily number of chillans and vouchers dealt with was 25 and 28 respectively.

The post audit branches, both of Huzur Treasury and Mahals, dealt with 56,718 chillans amounting to Rs. 76,99,280-3-11 and 17,978 vouchers amounting to Rs. 72,53,069.

Huzur Treasury Post Audit placed under objection items aggregating Rs. 310-11-1, of which Rs. 150-11-3 have been recovered, Rs. 159-4-10 being remitted on special grounds by Huzur order, whilst Rs. 0-11-0 remain to be recovered.

The Mahal post Audit passed 5,703 vouchers for payment and they were all paid by sub-treasuries. They placed under objection Rs. 2-9-3, out of which Rs. 2-6-4 were recovered, and Rs. 0-2-11 remain to be recovered.

The accounts inspection branch completed, in the year under report, the audit of the Revenue accounts of St. 1968 of Keshod and Una Mahals. Besides these, the Treasury and Revenue Accounts of St. 1969 of Una, Babariawad, Patan, Malia, Visavadar, Kutiana and Bhesan Mahals and those of St. 1970 of Una, Babariawad, Malia, Keshod, Nawagadh and Wanthali Mahals were audited upto the date of this report. Thus the inspection of the Treasury and Revenue accounts of all the 13 sub-treasuries and Mahals for St. 1968 is completed, and the Treasury and Revenue accounts of St. 1969 of 3 Mahals viz. Junagadh, Shil and Gir, remain to be examined, out of which Junagadh and Shil Mahals' accounts are already under inspection. Out of 13 sub-treasuries and Mahals, the accounts of St. 1970 of 6 sub-treasuries and 6 Mahals have been inspected, and those of 7 sub-treasuries and Mahals remain to be audited. One of these seven accounts is under inspection at present, and others will be taken up during the current year.

(1) Stationery, (2) Jarif Daftar, (3) Chief Revenue Office (4) Survey (Revenue) (5) Tankshal and (6) Waterworks.

Departmental accounts of St. 1968 of 6 offices, and those of St. 1969 of 16 offices, and those of St. 1970 of 15 offices, and those of St. 1971 of four offices viz. Verawal Port, Naib Daftar, Stamp and Water-works were examined and audited upto the date of this report. Those departmental accounts upto St. 1970 which remain to be examined, are comparatively few and await comple-

tion by the respective offices before they are ready for audit by the account inspection branch. It will thus appear from the above statistics that the work of the Inspection Branch has been steadily pushed forward and much of the arrears has been cleared up.

The Treasury earned Rs. 832 on account of vatav on cheques and Hundies, while the vatav paid on that account was Rs. 1,927. The amount of cheques sent to Bombay for encashment was Rs. 9,82,500. The net cost to the State for making this large amount available in Bombay, was thus only Rs. 1,095.

Work of sub-treasuries.

307. The work of the 13 sub-treasuries in the State has shown improvement in method, and they are adapting themselves to the new system of accounts, their work on the whole being more exact than in previous years, though reminders and references have still to be made for various returns and accounts.

The result of the Departmental Examination in Revenue and Accounts matters held in May 1915, shows the following percentage of passes:—

	Appeared.	Passed.	Percentage.
Accounts Dept.	14	9	64.

Barkhali Accounts.

308. The following table shows the State of Barkhali accounts at the end of the year under report:—

	From Bhayats and Mul Girassias.	From Alienees.
	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding at the end of St. 1970...	52,736	3,48,050
	+4,837	+, 2,716
	57,573	3,50,766
Recovery of arrears in St. 1971.	14,982	28,066
Demand for St. 1971 of current dues.	46,786	87,078
Recovery of St. 1971 of current dues.	42,329	86,909
Arrears due at the end of St. 1971	47,048	3,22,869

Tankshal Junagadh.

309. There are 142 khatas on the books of Junagadh Tankshal at the end of St. 1970, out of which 80 were secured on land for Rs. 8,13,057, and 62 were unsecured for Rs. 52,048. During the year under report, out of the former class 4 were finally paid up, leaving 76 khatas secured on land at the end of St. 1971; and out of the latter class 9 were squared up, leaving

53 khatas at the end of St. 1971. The result at the end of St. 1971 is as follows:—

	Secured.	Unsecured.	By adjustment into Treasury.	
			Deposit.	Miscellaneous.
Dues at the end of St. 1970	8,13,057	52,047	0	0
Newly lent in St. 1971	0	0	0	0
Added on account of interest etc.	8,778	1	26,521	2,120
Total—	8,21,835	52,048	26,521	2,120
Deduct				
Recovered in St. 1971 in cash.	36,652	670	26,521	2,120
By adjustment.	3,506			
	40,158			
Written off.	42,589	2,075	0	0
Balance at the end of St. 1971.	7,39,088	49,303	0	0
	=Rs. 7,88,391			

Thus there were Rupees 7,88,391 due by 120 debtors at the end of St. 1971.

The Tankshal possesses landed property worth Rs. 51,280. The rent recovered from this household property in possession of the Tankshal is Rs. 1764/ or 3½ p. c. on outlay. There are many buildings under the Tankshal at Verawal which pay no rent, being used by State departments.

Tankshal Veraval branch.

310. The Verawal Branch of the Tankshal had on its books 140 khatas of the amount of Rs. 77,956 at the end of St. 1970. Of these, 10 were finally squared up and 26 were written off during the year under report, leaving 104 khatas at the end of St. 1971. Thus the result at the end of St. 1971 is as follows:—

Dues at the end of St. 1970		Rs. 77,956
Added on account of interest etc.		,, 2,085
		Total Rs. 80,041
Deduct		
Recovered in St. 1971—		
Cash... ...	Rs. 5,288	
By adjustment	,, 202	... Rs. 5,490
	Rs. 5,490	
Written off... ...		... Rs. 7,232
Balance at the end of St. 1971		Rs. 67,319

Thus there were Rs. 67,319 due by 104 debtors at the end of St. 1971. This amount has been broken up into instalments to be recovered in future years.

311. An establishment of 10 clerks was engaged in indexing the records during the year under report, out of which four clerks indexed the Mahal records and the remaining clerks indexed 'A' class papers. During the year 15,165 files of the records of different offices and Mahals were indexed together with peta ferists, out of which 7,119 were of the Mahals. *Central records.*

At the end of the year under report, 133 records of different offices in the hands of the Central Record Office remained to be indexed. The Central record received during the year records of 9 different offices, consisting of 977 Book-chopdas and 14,585 files.

The Judicial Record indexing Branch received during the year records of 5 offices containing 1,021 files. The staff is at present engaged in sorting records.

The cost of establishment for records from 1-4-15 to 31-3-16, amounted to Rs. 7,153 during the year, as against Rs. 5,728 in the previous year.

312. Articles of the value of Rs. 11,537 were in stock at the end of March 1915. During the year under report, articles of the value of Rs. 26,131 were purchased, making a total of Rs. 37,668. Out of this, articles worth Rs. 23,514 were supplied to different offices, and the balance of stationery stock at the end of the year was of the value of Rs. 14,154. *Stationery.*

The State earned Rs. 923 as commission on the purchases made. The cost of maintenance of stationery establishment amounted to Rs. 1,080 from 1-4-15 to 31-3-16 as against Rs. 780 in the last year.

SECTION III.

General Remarks.

313. The condition of the fluid balances of the State on **31st March 1916** as compared with that on 31st March 1915, is as below:—

	On 31-3-15.	On 31-3-16.	
Fixed Deposit	5,00,000	11,00,000	
Current „	3,97,342	1,59,765	
G. P. Notes	35,12,000	35,17000	Face Value.
C. P. Railway shares ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	Face Value.
Cash balance in hand ...	12,28,579	10,62,524	
Total...	57,37,921	59,39,289	
Deduct depreciation in Government paper, the value being calculated at 80% which is the present market value.....		7,03,400	
Grand Total ... Rs.		**52,35,889**	

The above figures will show that in spite of unfavourable seasons and heavy investments, improvements and contributions, the State has once again made financial progress to the extent of Rs. 2,01,368 (59,39,289–57,37,921 = 2,01,368) in the current year.

314. It has been decided that in future Government Promissory Note investments will be reckoned at their market value, so as to present exactly the actual condition of fluid balances in the State Treasury.

315. In the year under report, the Account Department was entrusted with the work of preparing and purchasing articles of jewellery, gold and silver, and also clothes for dowry and preparation of Mandap, and receiving and giving of poshaks in connection with the marriage of Bima Shri Subhanbakhte, and this responsible work was carried out in a manner which is most creditable to the Chief Accounts Officer and the local Committee.

General.

316. The Account Department of the State is fast reaching a decent standard of accuracy and method, though several small items are still to be cleared, and as other State departments are manned by candidates or clerks who have qualified in the Accounts Examination, previous difficulties will tend gradually to disappear.

317. As regards the financial position, it is remarkably good, having regard to the heavy programme of works completed, the complete equipment of Departments, the recurrence of unfavourable seasons and the adverse effect of the great war. During the current year, expenditure has been again very largely increased on necessary works, and the total amount spent is likely to work out at an increase of eleven lakhs of Rupees as compared with previous years. This policy is deliberate and has resulted in greatly increased efficiency. Much depends upon the monsoon of 1916–17. But in any case extraordinary expenditure will now be somewhat curtailed except upon Verawal Harbour and Railway Extensions, which may be considered as first class investments. An attempt will be made to take advantage of any conversion scheme in connection with government paper. It is most unfortunate that the Administration has had to encounter yet another season of scarcity, and but for this there would have been no anxiety regarding finance. The current year has witnessed an increase in recurring expenses in order adequately to remunerate establishments in various Departments, and our programme in this respect is happily almost complete. A recent com-

plete examination of our finances shows that economy must now be the rule, and on that understanding the financial position of the State should prove equal to all reasonable requirements.

Customs Department.

318. As mentioned in the last year's report the Ijara system was abolished and departmental management of the customs was introduced from 1st September 1916 as an experimental measure for one year, as the former system had been found to be disadvantageous to the State and vexatious to the people. It appears from the income and reports received up to now that this experiment will prove successful. The receipts to date amount to Rs. 26,000, and it is hoped that within the next four months of the financial year a further sum of Rs. 12,000 will be collected, bringing the total realizations under this head to Rs. 38,000 as compared with Rs. 31,000 obtained from the Ijardar last year. Though the working expenses are excluded from this figure and have to be deducted, yet the estimated increase of Rs. 7,000 augurs well for the first year of Departmental management, which has been much preferred by the population of Junagadh City. The dalal system was also abolished during the year under report, thus giving a much needed relief to traders. *Customs.*

The total income of the last year and the period under report is shown in the following table:—

Head.	Year 1914-15. Rs.	Year 1915-16. Rs.	Increase. in Rs.	Decrease. in Rs.
Customs duty including Sudharo, Abkari and Miscellaneous.	41,959-10—2	39,116—6-2	...	2,843-4-0

There was no expenditure during the last year as there was the Ijaro System; but from September 1st 1915 to March 1916 the total expenses incurred on account of maintenance of the Department amounted to Rs. 3,119-12-0.

Last year's rules for levy of Jakat were revised and certain modifications were made, and they were brought into force from 1st September 1915. These rules have given great encouragement and facility to trade.

Salt.

319. During the year under report 1,75,680 Mds. of salt were produced in the State against 1,64,443 maunds in the previous *Salt.*

year, out of which 1,18,543 maunds were sold to Junagadh subjects and 44,219 maunds to merchants from other States, making in all 1,62,762 against 1,12,822 maunds and 45,673 maunds respectively during the previous year. The average annual consumption shows an increase of ½ lb per head (from 10¼ to 10¾). The total sum realized from the sale of salt during the year under report amounts to Rs. 46,030 against Rs. 43,763 of the last year, and the total expenditure on all heads comes to Rs. 23,918 against Rs. 23,052 of the previous year. It will thus be seen that the State has realized a net profit of Rs. 22,112 by the sale of salt against Rs. 20,711 in the year 1914-15.

Abkari.

Abkari.

320. The actual receipts were Rs. 21,225 against Rs. 21,200 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 25.

The revenue derived by the State from licenses and Ijaras of tobacco, ganja, &c., during the current year was Rs. 62,324 against Rs. 49,812 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 12,512 against Rs. 2,506 of the last year.

Opium.

Opium.

321. An Ijaro for the purchase and sale of opium was given for Rs. 11,500 for the official year commencing from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.

The following table shows the total quantity of opium purchased and sold and that remaining in stock at the end of the year:

	1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.
Balance on 1st April.	4-19	2,429	3-2½	1,660
Purchase during the year.	99	53,460	93-0	50,220
Sale during the year.	100-16½	64,216	93-30¼	59,998
Balance at the end of the year.	3-2½	1,660	2-12¼	1,248

The total receipts on account of sale of opium amounted to Rs. 33,358-9-0 against Rs. 34,193 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 834-7-0 which is due to less consumption of opium, probably owing to its increased price.

Stamps.

322. The balance of stamps on 31-3-15 was worth Rs. 63,808. The value of stamp sheets and labels printed during the year ending 31st March 1916 was Rs. 67,799. The sale of stamps was Rs. 74,480. The balance, therefore, on 31-3-1916 was Rs. 57,127 as under:— *Stamps.*

Junagadh depot		Rs. 28,206
Mahals	-do-	" 28,921
	Total	Rs. 57,127.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of stamp establishment etc. was Rs. 4,985-15-3, which included commission to stamp vendors to the amount of Rs. 2,017-4-2.

Printing Press.

323. It is gratifying to note that the Press this year has been able to show a net balance of Rs. 295-1-4 on the credit side, as its total earnings amount to Rs. 11,383-3-10 against a total expenditure of Rs. 11,188-2-6, and this, too, in spite of the increase in the pay of the staff granted under the revised cadre. A comparison of the earnings and expenses of the year under report with those of the previous year shows that the gross expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 525-3-4, in spite of an increase in establishment charges and in the price of paper as well as of other materials used.

If the earnings due to the Press for the printing work of the Dastural Amal, which amount this year to Rs. 1,085-13-0 and are credited under the head of revenue derived from the sale of the Dastural Amal, are separated and added to the revenue derived by the Press from other printing work, it will be seen that the Press has been able to turn out work of the value of Rs. 7,078-9-6 as against Rs. 6,607-13-6 of last year.

The principal items of expenditure are establishment and paper charges, postage, dead-stock furniture, machinery, general repairs, purchase of new types, &c., under all of which heads excepting establishment and paper, there is a reduction as compared with the figures of the year 1914-15.

The general standard of work done in the Press is exceedingly high.

Jamdarkhana.

324. The value of stock in hand on 31-3-15 was Rs. 14,833. No new poshaks were received during the year under report, but *Jamdarkhana.*

articles of the value of Rs. 13,666-7-11 were sold to the Committee for marriage and other ceremonial occasions. The vatav gained by the State was Rs. 1,546-8-5. Thus at the end of 31-3-16, the old stock in Jamdarkhana was of the value of Rs. 1,166-9-4. The value of stock etc. at the end of the year was Rs. 13,395-6-3, new cloth having been purchased during the current year to replace old stock given to the marriage Committee, so that on 31-3-16 the stock in hand was worth Rs. 14,946-4-9.

Kothar.

Kothar.

325. The system of supplying various miscellaneous articles to the several Departments of the State from the Kothar, through a contractor, was continued during the year under report.

Lungar.

There was no change either in the system or in the number of the recipients of Lungar charity which remained at 400. The management of this institution reflects credit on the Committee, and a large number of deserving indigent persons is thus maintained in an effective and economical manner.

Zoological Department.

326. Birds and other animals have now been reduced and concentrated in clean surroundings in Sakar Bag where new cages have been constructed on sanitary lines. The three lion cubs are rapidly reaching maturity, and the loss of one old male lion has been mitigated by the birth of three additional young cubs, of which two have survived and are being disciplined. The management of all these animals is now much more satisfactory.

Memandari Department.

327. The measures adopted to improve the European Guest House Store were continued during the year under report. It is now well stocked and is up to date in all respects, and no heavy expenditure is likely to be necessary for some time to come.

328. The Rasul Manzil Annexe is well furnished and proved very useful during His Excellency's visit. In the European Guest House proper there is provision for 6 guests only, but with the accommodation now at our disposal in the Rasul Manzil Annexe and at Hazur Manzil, all ordinary demands can be conveniently and promptly met. There are, in addition, the Sardar Bag and Lal Bag bungalows with servants' quarters for accommodating other guests.

329. The Native Guest House which was temporarily occupied last year by the Medical Department for the use of indoor and outdoor patients, has been restored to the Memandari Department.

It required complete renovation and has at length been furnished at a cost of Rs. 9, 000, so that the Memandari Department can now entertain a large number of guests without any difficulty. The late Vizir's Haveli has also been retained for accommodating distinguished Indian Guests. This commodious residence was entirely cleared during the year under report, a task of great magnitude requiring daily supervision for a lengthy period. Useful articles were retained and the balance was suitably disposed of, and the whole pile of buildings serves as a first class Indian Guest House affording every convenience to a large retinue. It seemed at one time impossible to clear the accumulations of years in this building, but the final result is happily commensurate with the trouble involved.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

330. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 16,184 against 17,862 of the last year, showing a decrease of 678 births this year. Of 16,184 births 8,471 were boys and 7,713 were girls, against 9,357 and 8,505 respectively of the last year. The birth rate per mille of population was 37·27 as compared with 41·13 of the last year.

Deaths.

331. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report was 8,391 as against 10,725 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,334 deaths this year. The death rate per mille of population was 19·32 this year against 24·72 of the preceding year. Of 8,391 deaths, 4,384 were males and 4,007 females, giving male and female percentage of 52.25 and 47.75 respectively against 53·11 and 46·99 of the last year.

It should be specially noted that statistics of births do not appear reliable. This was reported some months ago and proposals have been drafted and are now under consideration to improve the system of registration to be enforced by a small penalty.

Medical Relief.

Medical staff.

332. The Department consists of one Chief Medical Officer, four Assistant Surgeons, all graduates of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, one unpassed Assistant Surgeon, eighteen qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons, two unpassed Sub-Assistant Surgeons and three non-qualified men.

Medical institutions.

333. Apart from the Junagadh Railway Dispensary, the Imperial Service Lancers Dispensary and the Mangrol Dispensary, there were in all 23 Medical Institutions under the direct control of this Department at the close of the last year. The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital is closed temporarily since 1st September 1915, on account of want of proper residential quarters and a suitable out door dispensary building for the Lady Doctor. These are being rebuilt at a cost of about Rs 70,000, and will soon be completed. In future the Zenana Hospital is to be placed directly under the supervision of the Administrator as an independent institution with more exact rules of procedure.

The new dispensary at Sanakhda being ready this year, was formally opened on 28th October 1915, and surrounding villages have freely availed themselves of this institution.

Thus there are at present no less than 23 Medical insti-

tutions supported by the State under direct control of the Medical Department proper as follows:—

The Rasulkhanji General Hospital, The Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, The Junagadh New Dispensary, and the Junagadh Central Jail Dispensary, all at Junagadh, and 19 Dispensaries in the Mahals including the Gir Travelling Dispensary.

The New Hospital Building.

334. As stated last year, the Public Works Department had, at its close, finished the front portion for out-door dispensary, and the main portion for in-patients of the New Hospital Building, together with kitchens, while the following remaining blocks were added during the year under report, viz, 4 Isolation wards, 1 eye ward, 3 cottage Hospital wards, Plague and Cholera sheds, 6 blocks for chronic patients, Low caste Ward, Chowkidar's quarters, mortuary, stables, grass-sheds, coach houses, syces' rooms, &c., and residential quarters for medical officers, nurses, compounders and other menials. The compound has been fully levelled and the portion surrounding the Hospital and Dispensary is fittingly ornamented with a garden which adds greatly to the beauty of the buildings. When the whole was ready for occupation, on 16th October 1915 the inpatients were removed there from the native Guest House, where they were temporarily lodged. The Hospital is now fully furnished and equipped with all necessary up-to-date aseptic furniture, surgical appliances, new instruments &c, on a site which has proved most suitable, and the State can now congratulate itself on the fulfilment of a long felt want on a generous and effective scale. The Hospital is, in fact, an up-to-date institution of its kind, and neither pains nor money have been spared to bring it to its present level of usefulness, which is fully appreciated by the public in general and the Medical Department in particular. Distinguished visitors have been much pleased with the design and system of buildings and quarters. The staff has also been proportionately raised, graded and promoted to increase the efficiency of their work.

Patients treated.

335. 1,51,134 persons, (excluding those treated at the Railway and Imperial Service Lancers Line Dispensaries) were treated this year at the above mentioned institutions as compared with 1,48,562 treated in the last year, showing an increase of 2,572 patients. Of 1,51,134 persons treated, 1,731 were in-patients and 1,49,403 were out-patients against 1,686 and 1,46,876 respectively of the last year. The daily average of new admission was 409·67 this year against 406·74 last year; while the aggregate daily average attendance was 1,869·78 against 1,758·11 last year. Of the new admissions 405·2 were out-patients and 4·47 were in-patients. Of 1,51,134 persons treated, 93,239 were males and 57,895 females.

In-patients.

336. Of 1,731 in-patients, Junagadh Hospital treated 1,491, Leper Asylum 84, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital 25, Central Jail Dispensary 28, Verawal Dispensary 10, Una Dispensary 83, Kutiana Dispensary 7, and the remaining district dispensaries 3.

Junagadh Hospital.

337. Of 1,731 in-patients, Junagadh Hospital treated 1,491 this year against 1,313 during the last year. Of them 1,433 were new admissions and 58 had remained at the close of last year. The average daily new admission was 3·98 this year against 3·45 in the previous year. Of 1,433 in patients, 1,204 were cured or relieved, 175 absented, 35 died, leaving 77 under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance was 69·78 against 55·84 of the last year.

Poisoned Wounds.

338. There were 634 cases of poisoned wounds by bites of scorpions, snakes, &c., this year as contrasted with 433 of the last year.

Surgical operations.

339. 6,577 surgical operations were performed this year against 5,803 of the last year. Of the surgical operations, 606 were major and 5,971 minor as compared with 547 and 5,256 respectively of the last year, showing an increase of 59 in major and 715 in minor operations.

Committee of Visitors.

340. Occasional surprise visits of the district as well as metropolis officials when out on tour, contributed to general efficiency. The ladies' Committee of visitors appointed since 1913 to look after the working of the C. M. Zenana Hospital did useful and satisfactory work and assisted the decision to rebuild quarters other than the Hospital proper.

Lepers.

341. 84 lepers were treated at the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum against 96 of the last year. It is the only institution of its kind in the province of Kathiawar having accommodation for 60 in-patients. There were 32 lepers at the close of the last year, and 52 were admitted this year, making a total of 84. Of these, 30 were discharged relieved, 7 absented, 12 died, leaving 35 at the close of the year. In order to increase the efficieney of this institution, the Leper Asylum has been placed in charge of a separate Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Repairs have recently been effected and a compound wall has been demarcated to avoid disputes in future.

The Gir Travelling Dispensary.

342. The Gir Travelling Dispensary treated 5,396 patients this year as compared with 3,032 during the last year, and performed 2 major and 166 minor operations against 1 major and 53 minor of the previous year. The Travelling Medical Officer visited 46 villages four times, and travelled 713 miles as compared with 47 villages visited twice, and 342 miles travelled respectively during the last year.

343. The Railway Dispensary at Junagadh treated 3,565 patients against 4,258 in the last year. No major and 119 minor operations were performed this year against no major and 89 minor operations during the last year, of which 83 were vaccination operations against 64 of the last year. *The Railway Dispensary.*

During the year under review, 145 cases of injuries from Railway accidents occurred against 92 of the last year. Of 145 cases, only 4 were serious and the rest were trivial.

344. The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary treated 1,596 patients against 1,500 during the preceding year. Of 1,596 patients, 142 were in-door patients, and 1,454 out-door patients, as compared with 118 and 1,382 respectively of the last year. Of 1,596 patients, 1,329 were males and 267 females, and 32 minor operations were performed this year as compared with 29 minor operations last year. *The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary.*

345. The total budget grant of the Medical Department (including Vaccination) has been raised from Rs. 79,495 to Rs. 86,476, exclusive of the annual budget grant of Rs. 6,412 for the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital; thus the net increase in the expenditure of this Department during the year under report was Rs. 13,363, being due to the increases sanctioned in the pay of the establishment of the Medical Department and also to the purchase of drugs, instruments, rations, dead-stock furniture, building repairs &c. on an increased scale at higher prices. *Medical Budget.*

346. 5,067 cases of injuries of varying intensity occurred this year against 7,690 of the last year. Most of the cases were accidental, while 1,483, which were purely criminal, required medico-legal opinion against 1,069 last year. *Injuries.*

347. 57 post-mortem examinations were held this year against 66 of the last year. *Post-mortem Examination.*

348. The highest temperature registered under shade was 106° F at Junagadh on the 22nd April 1915, while the lowest was 45° F at Una on 7th February 1916, against 110° F at Una and Junagadh on 15th and 22nd May 1914, and 50° F at Una and Keshod on 12th January 1915. *Temperature.*

Epidemic Diseases.

349. Fortunately the year under report was almost free from plague after the cessation of stray plague cases at Kutiana and the surrounding district villages since 16th May 1915: 2 imported cases at Vanthali and 111 indigenous cases occurred at Kutiana and the surrounding district villages during the year under report. *Plague.*

350. During the year under report no death has been recorded from Cholera as compared with 30 during the last year. *Cholera.*

Small-pox. 351. There was not a single death from small-pox this year as against 41 last year.

Measles. 352. Prevalence of measles was similarly not serious this year. In all, there were 14 deaths as compared with 315 last year.

Whooping Cough. 353. Whooping Cough, which commonly occurs amongst children, proved unusually troublesome and caused 1,150 deaths this year as compared with 1,057 of the last year.

General.

354. (1) Dr. Ranchhoddas M. Parekh, L. M. and S. who was deputed at State expense to Bombay for special instruction in the diseases of throat, nose and ear, Ophthalmology and Bacteriology, returned in June last after having completed the course of instruction. in the above mentioned 3 special subjects.

(2) The scheme of deputing Dr. Jiwanlal J. Modi to Dehra Dun for instruction in X Ray could not be accomplished as the classes at Dehra Dun are still not opened.

355. During the year under report incremental quinquennial grades were sanctioned for Graduates, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Nurses and Compounders, and the pay of the menials of the Department was also raised, so that the Chief Medical Officer has at length under his command a sufficient staff sufficiently paid.

Vaccination.

356. During the year under report one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector and 9 vaccinators were at work.

Number of Vaccinations. 357. 15,035 primary vaccinations and 92 re-vaccinations were performed this year against 14,342 and 253 respectively of the last year, showing an increase of 693 or nearly 4·8 p. c. in primary vaccinations. The ratio of primary vaccination per every 1,000 of population is 34·62, while that of primary and re-vaccinations combined is 34·83 as compared with 33·02 and 36·61 respectively of the preceding year. Out of 15,035 persons operated upon, 7,600 were males and 7,435 were females. Of the persons vaccinated, 11,355 were under one year of age, 3,575 were between one and six years, and 105 were above six years of age.

Result of Vaccination. 358. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 14,188, giving a percentage of 96·65 as against 97·61 of the preceding year.

Villages visited. 359. All the villages in the State were visited by the vaccinators during the year under review. The Inspector visited 492

villages and inspected 14,558 children this year, against 452 and and 10,141 respectively of the last year. The Assistant Superintendent visited 392 villages and examined 11,802 children against 440 and 12,770 of the last year. The Superintendent also toured in the District and inspected the work of three vaccinators.

360. The total cost of maintaining the establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 8,810-13-0 against Rs. 7,888-2-0 of the last year, giving an average cost of Rs. 0-9-11 of each successful operation against Rs. 0-9-2 of the previous year. *Cost of maintenance.*

361. There was happily no occurrence of small-pox in this State during the year under report. The vaccination staff has generally given satisfaction, and the work done shows a distinct improvement. *Concluding Remarks.*

Veterinary.

362. The total number of State animals treated was 915 against 640 last year. Of these, 907 were cured, 6 died, and 2 were incurable. The number of animals of Rayats and private owners treated was 1,024 against 605 last year, and of these 1,013 were cured, 9 died and 2 were discharged as incurable.

The number of operations of castration performed this year was 32 as against 29 last year and all were successful.

During the year, 83 horses of the Imperial Service Lancers were treated, of which 2 died and the remaining 81 were discharged cured.

The district itinerating Veterinary Assistant treated in all 2,702 animals in State districts suffering from foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, anthrax &c.; out of which 2,647 cases were cured, and the remaining 55 declared fatal, as against 1,927 and 92 last year respectively.

The total cost of medicines required for treatment of head-quarters' animals and district cattle amounted to Rs. 1,097-10-1 against Rs. 1,057-2-7 of the last year, though the rates of English drugs are abnormally high.

Thus the total number of animals treated in head-quarters as well as in State Districts was 4,756, of which 4,680 were cured, 72 died and 4 were incurable, against 3,276, 109 and 11 respectively during the previous year.

363. During the year under report, 7 classes in all have been held—one in Home-Hygiene and the remaining six in First aid-to-the-injured. 290 persons took advantage of these, out of whom 142 proved successful in the various examinations. *The St. John Ambulance Association.*

These include the Railway Class at Junagadh and the classes at Prabhas Patan and Una. The Imperial Lancers' Class and the Verawal Class are still proceeding as also are the First-aid class and the Home-Hygiene Class for the public in Junagadh. The best thanks of the Association are due to Dr. Narseedas T. Mehta, the Chief Medical Officer, and his Assistants, who have undertaken the work of conducting classes at various local centres.

In order to see that knowledge gained is of practical value to students, a register of cases in which First-aid has been rendered to the public, has been kept and several instances have been recorded where very useful help has been received from those who have taken advantage of the teaching imparted by the Association.

First-aid to the injured is one of the subjects now prescribed for the Matriculation Examination under the Bombay University, and the Director of Public Instructions, Bombay, has recommended the adoption of the Junior Certificate Course of the Association for the purpose. The Head Master, Bahadurkhanji High School, has taken up this suggestion, and arrangements have been made by which the examination is now held under the auspices of the Junagadh State Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Magic Lantern shows dealing with First-aid and Human Physiology were given to five different classes at which 250 persons attended.

On the whole, there are signs that the movement is making a steady advance in the estimation of the public, due to the energy of Professor H. M. Bhatt, Secretary of the Junagadh centre, and the State contribution has been fairly earned.

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

364. The following is the general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them:— *General Summary.*

Class of institution.	No. in 1914-15.	No. in 1915-16.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1914-15.	No. of pupils in 1915-16.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts College.	1	1	0	0	237	265	28	.
Public institutions.	160	166	6	0	13,228	14,243	1,015	0
Aided private institutions.	7	8	1	0	455	448	0	7
Unaided private institutions.	103	94	0	9	3,380	3,087	0	293
Total...	271	269	7	9	17,300	18,043	1,043	300

It will be seen from the above statement that although there is an addition of six State schools, the total is reduced by two owing to the closing of nine private unaided institutions, and that for the same reason although the number of students in State schools has increased by 1,015 the total number shows an increase of 743 only.

365. The average monthly number on the registers was 14,080 as compared with 13,822 of the previous year, and the average daily attendance 11,103 against 10,480, both showing a satisfactory increase. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number was 78·8. *Average attendance.*

366. Of the 14,243 children under instruction in the institutions maintained by the State, 11,870 were boys and 2,373 girls. Of the boys, 1,830 were Brahmins, 5,602 other Hindus, 839 Jains, 3,581 Musalmans, 5 Native Christians, and 13 of other creeds. Of the girls, 602 were Brahmins, 1,148 other Hindus, 369 Jains, 253 Musalmans and 1 was Parsi. *Nationality.*

Collegiate Education.

367. At the opening of the year, viz. 20th June 1915, there were 266 students on the roll of the College. *Junagadh College.*

Rolls.

368. The second term's enrolment was 265, composed of 115 Brahmins, 71 other Hindus, 36 Mahomedans, 39 Jains, 1 Eurasian, and 3 Parsis.

Before the commencement of the 1st term of 1915–16, there was a long vacation from the 11th March to 19th of June, during which period Supplementary Examinations were held by the University, and the following statement will show the results of our College:—

Examination.	Number of students appeared.	Number passed.	Remarks.
College 1st year,	41	17	
I. E.	19	3	
B. A. (old course).	12	3	
B. A. (new course).	8	4(a)	(a) One of these passed in Hons. Course in pass class.

These results, poor as they are, correspond to those obtained by other colleges, the explanation being that these Supplementary Examinations were an expedient introduced by the University to give failures under the old scheme an extra chance of passing before the new courses come into vogue. All those students who failed in the University Examinations of November 1914 were allowed to appear at these Supplementary Examinations as a special concession, and they are to be considered as ex-students. According to the new regulations, only Honours students for the B. A. Examination are declared to have passed in classes (1st or 2nd).

The College reached its highest number of students on the roll during the current year, and may slightly increase, subject to limitation of the staff to its present strength.

The College 1st Year Certificate Examination was held in February last, and out of 125 students who appeared, 87 got pass Certificates, 14 securing 2nd class marks. The Intermediate and B. A. results will be declared in June next.

Out of the 77 Intermediate students, 10 have selected Mathematics and the remaining have chosen Logic as their optional subject.

Results.

369. The following statement shows the Honours and pass students in both the B. A. Classes according to the various voluntary subjects:—

Vol. Sub.	Seniors. Hons.	Seniors. Pass.	Juniors. Hons	Juniors. Pass.
Sanskrit	2	2	6	5
Persian	0	2	5	0
French	0	0	0	2
History	1	13	2	14
Mathematics	1	1	1	0
Philosophy	0	0	2	0
Science	0	0	2	0
	4	18	18	21

370. The number of students residing in the College Hostels during the 2nd term was 141 as against 144 in the last term. *Hostels.*

371. Mr. James Scott, the Principal, returned from England and resumed charge from the 19th of June last, and the position with regard to the Professorship of Persian remains as stated in the last Annual Report. *Changes in the staff.*

372. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,781 made up as follows:- *Income and expenditure.*

	Fees	Fines.	Miscellaneous	Rent	Total
Rs.	10,455	2	8	1,316	11,781

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 55,126 as per details given below:-

	Rs.
1. Staff of teachers.	43,375
2. Staff of servants.	1,940
3. Rent and Taxes.	213–Pipe water charges.
4. Contingencies.	415
5. Library books.	840
6. Repairs.	2,738
7. Miscellaneous.	961-(Hostels' light, Reading room, Food allowance, Gymkhana, Hostels Furniture.)
8. Laboratory Apparatus,	1,909
9. Scholarships.	2,735–Including Rs. 1,415 expended towards the appointment of two College Fellows &c. from the Jakat Fund.
Total Rs.	55,126.

373. Gymkhana activities extend to Cricket, Tennis, Football, and Ping-Pong. The first named aroused the greatest interest *Gymkhana.*

during the year, the success of the College 1st Eleven being greater than in any previous year.

Visitors.

374. During the period under review the College has had the honour of welcoming the following distinguished visitors:-

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon with Lady Helen Brassey;

Hon. Mr. Chaubal;

E. Maconochie Esqr., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and

The University Inspection Committee, consisting of Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Harold H. Mann. and the Honourable Mr. Paranjpe. It is satisfactory to state that all these visitors expressed their complete satisfaction with the generous provision made by the Administration for Higher Education in Junagadh.

The Debating Society of the College has done excellent work, especially during the 1st Term. Outside lecturers are frequently invited and members of the staff contribute their quota from time to time. The 3 lectures of Professor Bhatt on the War, and Professor Ghurye's address on Eugenics were much appreciated. The working of the Club is entirely in the hands of the students, and the Committee is to be congratulated on the efficiency with which the institution is run.

College Magazine.

375. The College Magazine, started last year, has appeared regularly, and keeps itself up to the standard of such publications.

The "Poor Boys' Library" has received substantial assistance during the year both in books and money, and the number of poor students supplied with books has increased.

Ambulance Class.

376. The Ambulance work connected with the College has received considerable and practical illustration on the foot ball field. During the Supplementary Term of 1915, a class in Home Hygiene was conducted, when thirty-nine students attended the class, out of whom nineteen submitted themselves for examination and thirteen passed, two with credit. During the monsoon term, lectures were delivered in First Aid to the injured to a class of fifty-seven out of whom thirty-three submitted themselves for examination and eighteen passed. Of these thirty-three, three submitted themselves for re-examination in First Aid and two secured Voucher Certificates.

General Remarks.

377. The year under report has been one of steady work and expansion, reflecting credit on the Principal and Staff.

High Schools.

High Schools.

378. The total number of students on the rolls of the High Schools fell to 883 from 1, 035 in the previous year. In the Bahadurkhanji High School the total number decreased from 813 to 703, while the average monthly number increased from 743 to 768, and the average daily attendance from 611 to 656. In the Mangrol High School, the average monthly number increased from 187 to 204, while the average daily attendance rose from 170 to 181. The decline in numbers is merely apparent owing to rearrangement of terms; in fact, the number of pupils in our High School shows a steady tendency to increase.

Matriculation Examination Results.

379. The Matriculation Examination results of the last three years are compared below:—

	1913	1914	1915 (Supplementary).
No. of pupils sent up	54	63	60
No. of pupils passed.	25	13	13
Percentage of success.	46	20	21

As stated in the Annual Report of 1914–15, 60 boys were sent up by this school to appear for the Supplementary Examination in March 1915, and 13 boys duly passed the examination.

The percentage of passes from this school compares favourably with that of the Ahmedabad Centre, if not with the University Examination istelf.

Arts Examination.

380. There was only one student for the supplementary Second Grade Drawing Examination in March 1915, and he passed successfully.

The abolition of all other centres in Kathiawar except Rajkot has given a serious set-back to the study of this subject in our school.

Scholarships.

381. An amount of Rs. 300 is distributed annually in scholarships to the students in Junagadh High School. Besides the State scholarships, Rs. 4 p. m. are given from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund to the student of Standard VII who passes first in the annual examination of Standard VI.

Teachers.

382. Mr. D. J. Solomon took charge of the post of Head Master Bahadurkhanji High school on the 2nd August 1915 in the place of H. A. W. Bladen, Esq., B. A. (Cantab). appointed Tutor and Guardian to the Minor Nawab Saheb. Besides the Head Master, the staff now consists of 8 Graduates, four undergraduates, thirteen Matriculates, and two non-matrics.

Excluding the Gymnastic teacher, there are 41 teachers in

the High Schools, of whom 11 are Graduates, 7 under graduates, 17 Matriculates and 6 are non-qualified.

Games.

383. The Junagadh High School has a special Gymnasium teacher and a Cricket Coach. Cricket has been very popular, but is apt to absorb too much energy. It must be clearly understood that boys do not attend the High School primarily to play cricket. The Hill shield competition has been fixed for such an unsuitable date that our High School will probably cease to compete in future. The school teams played eight cricket matches, out of which six were won.

General Remarks.

384. The Hon. Mr. Chaubal, Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, visited the High School during the year under report, and was pleased with the work and management of the school.

385. A sum of Rs. 500 was granted for the purchase of necessary furniture such as cots, chairs, tables &c. for the use of students residing in the hostels attached to the High School, and this liberality on the part of the State is much appreciated by resident students.

386. A new High School is a very real need, and a fine building which will probably cost 3 lakhs of Rupees has been started this year on a suitable site. It will accomodate 1,100 students and promises to be the best equipped and finest institution of its kind in the Province. A bungalow has already been constructed as a residence for the Head Master. The foundation stone of the High School building was laid by His Excellency Lord Willingdon during his visit in February, as recorded above.

387. The work of the High School shows a distinct advance and reflects credit on the Head Master. Discipline needs some improvement and cricket has been allowed more importance than it deserves. These matters, however, are not lost sight of. The status and the prospects of the staff are being steadily raised to meet modern requirements, and when the new building is available in healthier surroundings, the institution will exercise the valuable influence on which the future of the State so much depends.

Mahabat Madressa.

Mahabat Madressa.

388. There has again been an increase of 19 in the number of boys; the students in the English Division having increased from 113 to 121, in the Gujarati Division from 362 to 364, and those in the Arabic-Persian Class from 108 to 117. The average monthly attendance similarly rose from 538 to 576, and the average daily attendance from 424 to 452.

The Arabic-Persian department and the Koran reading classes which devote part of the time to Gujarati study also, continue to work satisfactorily.

It has not yet been possible to start any hostel system, and the best remedy would appear to be a separate Middle School, as soon as funds allow.

Scholarships.

389. The monthly allowance of Rs. 100 from the State, and scholarships amounting to Rs. 48 per year from the Asharafalli Memorial Fund, are distributed among really deserving boys studying in the Madressa. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 500 is allotted to this institution out of the Jakat charity fund for distribution in scholarships.

Teaching Staff.

390. The staff consists of 22 teachers (excluding the Gymnastic teacher), of whom 1 is a Graduate, 1 is an Undergraduate, 4 are Matriculates, 1 is a non-matriculate, 1 is trained and 14 are untrained. The drawing teacher is a qualified third year man.

Examination Results.

391. The annual examination was conducted by the Head Master and the Educational Inspectors as usual, and it is gratifying to note that 353, out of 457 presented, passed the test, the result being 77·2 per cent on the whole.

Arts Examinations.

392. In the Arts school examination, two were sent up for the first grade, and both of them proved successful. The removal of the centre from Junagadh to Rajkot has resulted in a reduction of candidates for these examinations, as the journey is inconvenient and expensive for poor students.

Middle Schools.

Middle Schools.

393. The English Classes at Chorwad, Vanthali and Delwada being recognised as separate Middle Schools, the total number of these schools has risen from 2 to 5, and the number of boys studying therein has increased from 256 to 371. The average monthly number similarly increased from 214 to 357, and the average daily attendance from 150 to 293. All the three schools now newly recognised teach up to the 3rd Standard at present, whereas the two pre-existing institutions at Verawal and Una teach up to the 5th Standard. Public spirit has assisted to provide buildings at Delwada and Chorwad for separate English School houses.

The building for the English School at Delwada was completed during the year under report, and that for the Chorwad English School is nearing completion.

A new building for the proposed High School at Una is

under construction, so that the Una Middle School will be raised to the status of a High School from the next year.

Of the teachers, 3 are Under-graduates, 7 are Matriculates, and 8 are non-qualified. The results of the annual examination are satisfactory.

Primary Education.

Boys' Schools. 394. The following new schools have been opened during the year under report:-

1. Kathrota.
2. Zalansar.
3. Amipur.
4. Mandavad.
5. Balagam night school.
6. Bahadurpur.
7. Matarvania.

The average monthly number in the primary schools for boys is 10,208 and the average daily attendance 8, 140 against 10, 253 and 7, 837 of the last year. The apparent reduction in the average monthly number was due to the closing of the Kutiana Taluka school for some months in the commencement of the year, owing to plague. Out of 7, 270 pupils examined, 5, 649 proved successful, the result being 77·7 per cent.

New buildings have been erected for Vernacular Boys' schools at Verawal, Delwada, Keshod, and Talala; whilst those at Navagadh, Haliad, Simar, Simasi, Kalsari, Agatrai, Datrana, Tori, Baradia, Zamka and Dhanej are under construction.

Teachers. 395. There has been an addition of 12 teachers during the year under report. Out of 385 teachers employed in these schools, 101 are trained and 284 untrained; 34, out of the 101 trained, have full three years' qualifications, 45 have two years' and 22 one year's training.

Girls' Schools.

Girls' Schools. 396. The number of girls attending the 19 girls' schools maintained by the State, increased from 1,846 to 1,993. The average monthly number rose from 1,887 to 1,966 and the average daily attendance from 1,278 to 1,379. Out of 1,283 girls examined, 1,098 passed, the result being 85·5 per cent.

In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, and embroidery, the sewing particularly being of a practical kind.

The teachers employed in the Girls' schools number 66, of whom 25 are males and 41 are females, 22 being trained and 44 untrained. Out of the trained teachers, 4 are males and 18 are females. Out of the remaining untrained teachers, 21 are males

and 23 are females. The Department is engaging as many additional female qualified teachers as are available.

397. The English Class attached to the Ladadi Bibi Girls' school was attended by 11 girls, out of whom 6 studied in the Second Standard and 5 in the First. The result of the annual examination shows that the girls have acquitted themselves creditably. The Keshod, Vadal and Delwada Girls' schools have been transferred to more commodious buildings, and a new building for the Balagam Girls' school is shortly to be constructed. *English Class for Girls.*

Scholarships.

398. In addition to the scholarships given in different schools, stipends amounting to Rs. 1,531 were given to boys studying in other Colleges in the Presidency and abroad. The total value of these scholarships amounted to Rs. 3,475 during the year.

Expenditure.

399. The following comparative statement shows the expenditure incurred on education during the years 1914–15 and 1915–16:–

Details of expenditure.	1914–15. Rs.	1915–16. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
Collegiate education.	50,586	55,126	4,540	0
High Schools.	24,760	29,276	4,516	0
Madressa.	9,504	9,951	447	0
Middle Schools.	4,650	5,396	746	0
Primary Schools.	77,517	83,084	5,567	0
Grants to private schools.	1,161	1,470	309	0
Scholarships.	3,834	3,475	0	359
Libraries.	1,367	1,345	0	22
Direction & Inspection charges.	8,601	8,970	369	0
Office establishment.	2,226	2,392	166	0
Buildings & repairs.	51,739	95,108	43,369	0
Miscellaneous.	849	950	101	0
Total.	2,36,794	2,96,543	60,130	381

The above figures indicate that the expenditure on education has increased by Rs. 60,000 during the year under report.

The amount of recurring expenditure will shortly reach the limit which the State can afford to expend in the present poor seasons.

Fee Receipts.

400. There has been an increase of Rs. 1,050 in fee receipts

during the year under report, as those in 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 10,980, whereas the amount collected in 1915-16 was Rs. 12,030.

Moral Education.

Moral Education.

401. The system of imparting moral instruction by means of stories from text books and other works read by the teachers is continued with good result.

Physical Education.

Physical Education.

402. Manly games such as Cricket and Foot-Ball are played by the boys with great interest. The Gymnasia attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School and Mahabat Madressa are well attended. School drill as well as native games are taught to boys in the other schools.

Suitable games and 'rásdás' are played by girls in the Girls' Schools as usual.

Discipline.

403. Discipline is fairly maintained in all institutions.

Libraries.

404. Rs. 1,345 were expended this year in maintaining the Bahadurkhanji Library at Junagadh, against Rs. 1,367 in the preceding year. The Library contains 4,701 volumes in English, Sanskrit, Gujarati, and Persian. Newspapers and Magazines are supplied to it at an annual cost of Rs. 500 and new books to the value of Rs. 250 are added to the stock every year.

The arrangement made last year of keeping the library open after sunset up to 9 p. m. was continued during the whole of the year under report, and it is gratifying to note that a considerable number of readers took daily advantage of it.

There has been another addition to the list of public libraries in the State during the year under report, viz., that of the Mahabatkhanji Library at Una, which has started with good prospects and owes much to munificent support from the State.

The Kutiana Library has proved very popular and draws a large attendance from the town.

Similarly the private library at Chorwad is also well maintained. There are some other institutions of this character throughout the State, those at Verawal, Delwada, Bhesan, Patan, Gadhakada and Bherai being the more prominent.

A new public library is being erected by the State at Verawal, and will be maintained by public subscriptions already collected. Two or three other such institutions are under consideration. All such public libraries are to be given a grant-in-aid according to their status.

Museum.

405. The Museum attached to the Bahadurkhanji Library, which contains objects of Scientific and Archæological interest, is being enriched by the recently established archæological society under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, Mr. E. Brook Fox, whose efforts are expected to result in the collection and preservation of valuable relics in the form of ancient inscriptions, coins, books, documents, statues, etc., from every part of the State, to-gether with an expert record of valuable public monuments.

Kutiyana Madressa.

406. The most notable feature of the progress of education in the State during the year under report, is the opening of a Madressa at Kutiyana for the instruction of Mahomedan boys. That this institution is unique in character will be gathered from the fact that a large portion of the amount of Rs. 50,000 required for its construction has been collected from private subscriptions which have been generously supplemented by the State. The building is a fine one, and should do most useful practical work. The details as to working are being arranged ; and as meanwhile the number on the rolls has already reached 500, the services of more teachers are required for the proper and efficient conduct of the institution. It is hoped that private citizens will now subscribe liberally, and justify the offer of State aid for recurring charges.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

407. This orphanage has happily not only maintained its reputation during the year under report, under the supervision of its new Superintendent, but has added to its utility by turning out a sturdy and intelligent crop of boys, who are proficient in a number of physical and athletic exercises. The latest feature is a "pipe and fife band" which has proved very attractive, and the fact that it has been invited to play on festive occasions at Balagam, Kutiyana, &c. is an indication of its popularity.

Visitors.

408. Distinguished personages who honoured this institution with a visit were H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, E. Maconochie Esquire, the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, L. Robertson Esquire, Poli-

tical Secretary to Government, &c., all of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress made in this institution.

409. Out of the 40 orphans maintained by the State, 3 are Saiyeds, 6 Shaikhs, 7 Arabs, 9 Pathans, 5 Sindhis, 4 Nagoris, 2 Makranis, 2 Sidis, 1 is a Julaya and 1 is a Ghanchi. Of these, 31 are from Junagadh City, and the rest are from the other parts of the State.

The total cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 3,995-13-0.

All the boys have been provided with uniform dresses, including gymnastic uniform: those playing Bag-pipes have a separate uniform of their own.

Education.

410. Of these boys, 6 learn English, Gujarati and Arithmetic under a special teacher. The Senior boys numbering 14 are taught higher Mathematics by Mr. R. S. Rana, L. C. E., who devotes his time free of charge for the purpose; 5 are trained in the P. W. D. Workshops in elementary carpentry, wood-carving &c.; and 1 has been placed under the Garden Superintendent; 9 young boys attend the Vernacular classes in the Mahabat Madressa, and all of them were successful in the last annual examination: 4 are studying Urdu and Gujarati, and the only girl belonging to this institution attends the Islami Girls' School.

Religious Education.

411. Some of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen in the town having collected a fund for the salary of a religious teacher to be employed for the benefit of these orphans, the services of a competent and experienced Mahomedan have been engaged for the purpose.

Donations.

412. Private donations received from well-wishers and sympathisers of this institution during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 160-6-7 (excluding the amount received for the Recreation fund). In April last, the orphans were invited to Mangrol by Mr. Noorkhan, proprietor of the Motor Car service between Keshod and Mangrol, whence they were taken to Verawal by a steamer, and returned via Patan to Junagadh.

General Remarks.

413. During the year short trips were made occasionally to the Girnar and Datar hills, as also to other sites of interest.

Of the 12 senior boys who were under the guardianship of Mr. M. A. Fakih, 4 have been taken up in the P. W. D., 4 in the Railway Workshops, and 2 in the Railway Engineering Department; 2 are to be sent to the Kalabhavan at Baroda for further technical study, and will receive a scholarship of Rs. 15 P. M. each.

The Orphanage is highly indebted to Mr. Brook Fox who

continues to watch over the welfare of the boys and the institution as a whole.

General.

414. It will be seen from the above brief remarks under various heads that the advance referred to in the last year's report in regard to the progress of education in all its branches is maintained. The year has been one of steady expansion in all directions. New primary schools were opened in many places, and several new buildings for Vernacular Boys' schools were constructed; whilst a High School at Junagadh is being built at a cost of some 3 lacs of Rupees. It is an encouraging sign of the times that the well-to-do classes who were hitherto apathetic, now endeavour practically to assist and to supplement the help given by the State towards education. To this awakened spirit must be attributed the English classes opened in many Vernacular schools of many villages of the State; the increase of reading rooms and libraries, and above all the construction and the opening of a magnificent Madressa building at Kutiana for Mahomedan boys. Female education is also engaging the special attention of the State and its progress is steadily advancing. The English Classes opened in the Ladadi Bibi Girls' school have become very popular, and with the contemplated appointment of an English knowing Head Mistress in the place of the late Head Mistress, it is hoped that the working of this institution will be methodized and brought up to date so as to surpass any other similar institution in the Province. The vacancy of Head Master in the Bahadurkhanji High School has been filled by the appointment of Mr. D. J. Solomon, B. A., B. H. L. (U. S. A.). The work of supervision and inspection has been generally satisfactory, and the year has been one of record progress which is creditable to the Chief Educational Officer, though shortage of funds may in future somewhat cripple the activities of this Department.

The Junagadh Archæological and Historical Society.

415. This Society was founded during the year, its aims being as follows:—

1. To provide funds for a first class reference library on Archæology and History in Kathiawar, with special reference to Junagadh and Sorath in particular.

2. To examine all the inscriptions in the Junagadh State and prepare a list with transliteration, translation and notes on each, ready for publication if necessary.

3. To search for inscriptions and preserve them when found, with a view to their ultimate collection in the Junagadh Museum.

4. To examine and report on the numerous antiquities within the Junagadh State and to arrange for their preservation.

5. To make and classify a collection of coins found in Junagadh and Kathiawar.

6. To publish when sufficient material is collected, a journal of researches regarding the above subjects.

A liberal grant of Rs. 3,000 towards the equipment of the Society was sanctioned by the State. This sum has been principally spent in purchasing books of reference and forming the nucleus of a library devoted solely to Archæology and History.

The Members of the Society are few, and nearly all have their hands full of official work ; but it is hoped that gradually the general public will take an interest in this important branch of their life. Several of the members are preparing papers for the journal, and it is hoped that these will be ready for publication before the close of the official year.

The establishment of the Society and its progress are due chiefly to the energy of Mr. Brook Fox, Chief Engineer of the State, under whose guidance practical work is being done.

CHAPTER VIII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

416. Once again it is our misfortune to record a year of deficient rainfall and in some portions of the State of considerable scarcity, together with shortage of fodder and failure of water supply in a large majority of wells. Happily a large stock of grass had been accumulated, and, together with supplies from the Gir, enabled all needs to be met, and liberal provision was made for deepening and improving wells. But the recurrence of another poor monsoon has had an unfortunate effect in two directions. In the first place it has checked agricultural prosperity generally and has tended to place a strain on the Vighoti system. In the second place, it has proved an obstacle to the introduction of labour saving implements and better classes of crops requiring favourable circumstances. In spite of these drawbacks, however, very real progress has been made by the Revenue Department, and the fruits will be reaped as soon as a decent monsoon enables cultivators to spare some resources for new enterprise. A beginning has been made with Co-operative Societies, and the Vighoti system has fortunately proved sound enough with the aid of liberal remissions and suspensions, to withstand an extraordinary strain.

417. In finance the State still occupies a strong position. During the current year we have spent large sums on non-recurring needs, which have long hampered progress, and in spite of extraordinary expenditure owing to contributions and marriage and scarcity grants, we have a fluid balance, with investments at their market value, of 52 lakhs of Rupees. Good progress has also been made with Mahal works, Junagadh water supply and Verawal Harbour scheme, whilst a beginning has been made on the Verawal-Talala-Una Railway extension. At the same time, a careful survey of our finances shows that in a poor year like the present the revenue of the State will amount to not more than 42 lakhs, and in a favourable year will not much exceed 45 lakhs. Now that our spare assets and accumulations have been disposed of, any recurring increase on the receipt side can come only from a resolute policy of general development in agriculture and in Railways together with Harbour Improvements. Our normal expenditure, making allowance for necessary works and excluding extraordinary allotments, approximates to Rs. 40 lakhs; and it will be necessary to keep the level of expenditure strictly down to that figure, if special schemes of Railway and Harbour Development, to say nothing of irrigational development, are to be completed during the Administration. If, however, seasons at length take a favourable turn,

there is no reason to doubt that these will be completed and that a considerable and sufficient balance of fluid assets will remain in the Treasury. Meanwhile there must be a limit to Departmental demands and to the extension of educational facilities. Such non-productive expenditure must wait for a rise in recurring revenues due to better seasons.

418. The routine work of establishments has much improved, as the system of revenue and accounts is grasped by subordinates. A general increase in salaries, especially those of the lowest class, has remedied a real hardship in these days of high and advancing prices, when only labour seems to be able to dictate its own terms. There is still too much Departmentalism and unnecessary correspondence resulting from it, and in one or two cases this tendency has required definite correction. Taking the State as a whole, real progress has been made under adverse conditions in an anxious year which has absorbed the activity and energy of every State official and has placed a strain on all save the labouring classes.

419. I am happy to express my gratitude to all Heads of Departments for their loyal assistance and once again to place on record my especial thanks to Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe I. S. O., Huzur Assistant, whose devotion to duty and unwearying efforts for the public welfare are beyond praise.

Huzur Office,
Junagadh,
27th June 1916.

To Endall I. C. S.,
Administrator, Junagadh State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1915–1916.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
1	H. D. Rendall, Esq., I. C. S.	Administrator, Junagadh State.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
2	E. Brook Fox, Esq. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer P. W. D.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
3	E. W. Proctor Sims, Esq. A. M. I. C. E.	Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Junagadh Railway.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
4	James Scott, Esq. M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Principal, Junagadh College.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
5	H. A. W. Bladen, Esq.	Tutor & Guardian to the Minor Nawab Saheb.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
6	R. B. A. S. Tambe, I. S. O.	Huzur Assistant to the Administrator.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
7	I. C. Boyd, Esq.	Superintendent of Police.	1—4–15	7–10–15	Reverted to British Service.
	C. E. Lynch Blosse, Esq.	Do.	8–10–15	31—3–16	
8	Mr. E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Judicial Officer.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
9	R. B. Keshavlal G. Trivedi.	Chief Revenue Officer.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
10	Mr. A. Marks.	Assistant Manager, Junagadh Railway.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
11	Dr. Narsinhdas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
12	Mr. Manishankar R. Trivedi, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Accounts Officer.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
13	Mr. S. N. Ratnagar.	Chief Forest Officer.	8—6–15	31—3–16	
14	Mr. M. A. Fakih, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Judge, Sadar Court.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
15	Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A.	Chief Educational Officer.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
16	Mr. Tribhowanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.	Sarkari Vakil.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
17	Dr. Mulchand K. Desai.	Stable Superintendent.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
18	Mr. D. N. Phansalkar.	Superintendent, Huzur Office.	1—4–15	31—3–16	
19	Mr. D. J. Solomon. B. A., B. L. (U. S. A.)	Head Master, Bahadurkhanji High School.	2–8–15	31—3–16	

20	Mr. Anantrai B. Vaishnav.	Port Officer, Veraval.	1—4—15	31—3—16
21	Mr. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Dhru	Traffic Assistant, Junagadh Railway.	1—4—15	31—3—16
22	K. S. Gulam Rasulkhan Gulam Ghauskhan.	Commanding Officer, Imperial Service Lancers.	1—4—15	31—3—16

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	"	"	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	"	"	
4	Limitation Act.	"	"	
5	Registration Act.	"	"	
6	New Stamp and Court Fees Acts.	"	"	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	"	"	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	No.	Yes.	Revised Act.
9	Whipping Act.	Yes.	No.	
10	Police Act.	"	"	
11	Arms Act.	"	"	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	"	"	
13	Opium Act.	"	"	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	"	"	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game	"	"	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	"	"	
17	Legal Practitioners Act.	No.	"	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	"	
19	Explosives Act.	"	"	
20	Companies Act.	"	"	
21	Land Revenue Code.	No.	"	
22	Account Code.	"	"	
23	Small Causes Court Act.	"	"	
24	Village Police Act.	"	"	
25	Conveyances Act.	"	"	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force, in the Junagadh State for the year 1915-16.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imperial S. Lancers.‡	100	17	0	0	18	99	0	0	0	3	9	87	Rs. 70,550-0-0	‡Total sanctioned strength 100.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1915–16.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade. Rs.	Fixed allowance. Rs.	Sanctioned cost. Rs.	Actual cost.	Punishments. Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.	Punished judicially.	Rewards. By promotion	By money.	Education. Literate.	Illiterate.	Remarks.
Superintendent of Police.	1	* P. C. 1000+250	100	16,950		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	* Upto departure of Mr. Boyd. Thereafter at Rs. 750.
Deputy Superintendent of Police.	1	250+31¼	50	3,975		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Inspector I grade.	1	150–5–175	15	1,980		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
" II "	3	125–5–145	15	5,100		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	
" III "	3	100–5–120	15	4,305		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdar I "	3	80–5–95	20	3,480		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	
" II "	5	60–5–75	20	4,960		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	
" III "	6	45–5–55	20	4,880		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	
Jamadar I "	11	35–2/8–40	10	6,150		0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	
" II "	20	25–2/8–32½	10	8,782/8		0	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	3	

Havaldar I grade.	14	20			0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	3
" II "	26	17/8	5 & 7/8	26,766	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	14	11
" III "	39	15			0	1	0	0	0	0	5	24	10
Naiks.	49	12			0	6	1	0	0	0	6	26	28
Lance Naiks.	10	11	0	1,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8
Constables I grade.	318	11	0	41,976	0	2	2	0	0	0	21	58	161
" II "	212	10	0	25,440	2	3	0	2	0	0	10	49	145
" III "	106	9	0	11,448	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	48	133
" IV "	16	8	0	1,536	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	42
Mounted Police.													
Risaldar.	1	100	20	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Personal Assistant to Risaldar.	1	35	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar I grade.	1	37/8	20	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
" II "	1	25	20	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dafedar I "	2	20	20	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" II "	2	17/8	20	900	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
" III "	4	15	20	1,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Lance Dafedars.	6	12	20	2,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4

Swars I grade.	15	12	20	5,760		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	
„ II „	30	11	20	11,160		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	17	
„ III „	45	10	20	12,975		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	26	
Total.....	952			2,07,697/8	1,88,218	6	19	13	2	0	0	65			
Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment, contingencies &c.				67,206	59,710										
Total.....				2,74,903/8	2,47,928										
Mangrol	83			9,917-4-0		1		25		0	0	0	40	43	

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1915–16.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,618	1,714	1,147	983	1,091	935	637	559	380	313	55·5	56·8	58·3	59·7	These include Mangrol figures also.

Out of 873 accused arrested in Junagadh 7 were in police custody at the end of the year pending commitment for trial.
" " " " 41 were released by police without being sent for trial
" 825 " sent for trial 46 were pending trial in Magisterial courts on the 31st March 1916.
" " " " 1 was withdrawn on account of accused died in Jail.
" 253 " discharged 61 were discharged owing to cases being compounded.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1915-16.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	28,834	31,767	12,700	12,344	44	38·8	Junagadh figures include value of missing cattle in cases in which cattle have not yet been recovered amounting to Rs. 783.
Mangrol.	376	3,830	352	991	93·6	25·8	
Total.	29,210	35,597	13,052	13,335	44·6	37·4	

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during [illegible]r 1915-16.

Description of offences.	Number of offences: Balance from past year.	Number of offences: Committed during the present year.	Number of offences: Total.	Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple.	Imprisonment: Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine: Simple.	Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment: Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against the public tranquillity, S. 146.	0	11	11	12	9	42	6	0	0	2	0	4	0	6	18	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	
Offences by or relating to public servants. S. 188.	1	14	15	11	14	17	11	0	4	0	3	4	0	11	5	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	3	9	12	13	11	21	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	0	7	7	6	7	11	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	1	17	18	30	18	31	9	0	5	0	4	0	0	9	22	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350.	6	1,175	1,181	1,053	1,166	1,923	169	7	10	1	18	139	0	169	1,707	0	0	18	7	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	47	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	0	5	5	2	5	17	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	12	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape, S. 375.	0	7	7	3	7	7	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theft, etc., S. 378-445	5	379	384	408	383	533	388	2	126	3	102	124	31	388	144	0	0	95	13	51	20	32	14	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Robbery, S. 390.	2	4	6	9	6	12	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	0	31	31	16	31	50	12	0	6	0	3	2	1	12	38	0	0	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499.	0	70	70	51	69	158	26	0	13	1	6	6	0	26	127	0	0	9	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	
Forgery.	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to special and local laws.	0	114	114	154	114	156	96	0	7	0	3	86	0	96	60	0	0	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal procedure Code.	11	493	504	541	495	736	179	3	30	5	26	114	1	179	523	0	0	16	27	3	5	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	9	34	
Total.	29	2,344	2,373	2,315	2,343	3,721	923	6	222	12	171	479	33	923	2,692	1	1	153	60	71	37	45	25	15	3	2	0	0	30	107	
Mangrol.	24	440	464	369	461	536	105	0	10	3	16	74	2	105	428	0	0	16	6	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
Grand total.	53	2,784	2,837	2,684	2,804	4,260	1,028	6	232	15	187	553	35	1,028	3,120	1	1	169	66	75	39	45	26	15	3	2	0	0	33	110	
									440																440						

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1915-16.

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Brought to trial in 1915-16.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,891	1,925	52	692	162	2,045	15	2	3,086	2,968	916	1,168	735	48	1	100	
City Magistrate's Court.	421	419	1	134	37	584	0	0	710	756	395	188	156	11	0	6	
Sadar Adalat.	(34)	(38)	(10)	(52)	0	0	0	0	(55)	(62)	0	(30)	(32)	0	0	(1)	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	370	440	24	119	9	376	8	0	471	536	373	55	105	0	0	3	
Mangrol Sessions Court.	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	2,682	2,784	77	945	208	3,005	23	2	4,267	4,260	1,684	1,411	996	59	1	109	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14 & 17.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1915–16.

Tribunal.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks.
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hazur Adalat.	83	0	0	103	63	12	8	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	M. D. 1–9	
Sadar Adalat.	187	0	0	156	118	45	38	34	28	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	D. 25	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	3	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	273	4	1	259	181	58	47	45	37	7	3	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	

Appendix X.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1915–16.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Munsiffs' Courts.	411	317	3,681	3,899	4,092	4,216	3,775	4,007	317	209	5,00,358	48	3,577	274	3,032	702	80	81	4	726	1,899	138	1,244	6,17,246	D. 46	D. 57	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	30	32	569	469	599	501	567	473	32	28	18,504	5	457	7	431	31	4	3	0	30	165	36	242	29,682	0	0	
Total	441	349	4,250	4,368	4,691	4,717	4,342	4,480	349	237	5,18,862	53	4,034	281	3,463	733	84	84	4	756	2,064	174	1,486	6,46,928	0	0	

Appendix XI.

(Civil.)—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register.			Total			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Munsiffs' Courts	1,924	1,170	4,38,271	5,289	5,290	8,79,486	7,213	6,460	13,17,757	6,043	5,273	9,47,173	1,170	1,187	3,70,584	921	149	117	
Mangrol.	81	66	7,645	237	193	9,647	318	259	17,292	252	207	11,013	66	52	6,279	16	12	24	
Total.....	2,005	1,236	4,45,916	5,526	5,483	8,89,133	7,531	6,719	13,35,049	6,295	5,480	9,58,186	1,236	1,239	3,76,863	937	161	141	

Appendix XII.

(Civil)—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1915-16.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of. Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	M. D	
Huzur Court.	84	33	147	120	231	153	198	104	33	49	10,488	94,459	129	65	31	20	25	13	6	4	7	2	5—9	4-25	
																							M. D.	M. D	
Sadar Court.	78	111	249	296	327	407	216	269	111	138	99,477	1,25,581	142	207	55	40	6	11	3	3	10	8	3—0	4—1	
																							M. D.	M. D.	
Mangrol Appeal Courts.	22	6	7	24	29	30	23	25	6	5	1,033	2,413	11	6	11	12	0	5	1	1	0	1	0-13	7-16	
Total.	184	150	403	440	587	590	437	398	150	192	1,10,998	2,22,453	282	278	97	72	31	29	10	8	17	11	0	0	

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1915–16.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Rs	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State.	×9	169	836	879	1,005	165	160	168	22,238	19·3	Nil.
Mangrol.	1	3	54	48	57	4	3	4	1,277	13·9	Do.
Total.	10	172	890	927	1,062	169	163	172	23,515		

× Besides these there are four lock-ups in Mahals.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1915–16.

Name of State	Documents presented		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Junagadh.	709	759	298	288	404	464	4	4	0	1	3	2	677	734	Rs 6,07,229—5-4	Rs 7,83,915-14-0	11	10	21	15

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1915–16.

Description.	Past year,							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	245	2,91,875	0	0	5,734	10	11	288	3,91,134	0	0	7,691	7	2	
Sale deeds.	457	2,90,913	0	0	16,516	8	4	464	3,96,217	0	0	19,857	1	10	
Wills.	4	11,025	0	0	242	5	3	4	5,188	0	0	87	6	3	
Money bonds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	500	0	0	15	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	3	3,091	0	0	19	7	5	2	1,798	0	0	28	5	1	
Total.	709	5,96,904	0	0	22,512	15	11	759	7,94,837	0	0	27,679	4	4	

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Board in the Junagadh State during the year 1915-16.

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st April 1915. Rs.	Receipts.		Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure.		Balance on the 31st March 1916. Rs.	Remarks.
		Past Rs.	Present Rs.		Past Rs.	Present Rs.		
‡Junagadh.	0	52,348	57,243	57,243	41,422	37,018	20,225	
Verawal.	15,834	11,236	10,997	26,831	5,375	6,431	20,400	
Una.	1,714	2,247	1,901	3,615	1,698	1,847	1,768	
Delwada.	688	503	405	1,093	215	380	713	
Sutrapada.	406	104	486	892	285	583	309	
Patan.	1,368	935	3,121	4,489	786	1,716	2,773	
Chorwad.	271	421	640	911	513	591	320	
Malia.	3,276	3,072	3,408	6,684	1,663	1,810	4,874	
Keshod.	1,068	1,699	1,595	2,663	1,761	1,520	1,143	
Balagam.	514	645	624	1,138	675	860	278	
Shil.	241	199	361	602	223	235	367	
Kutiana.	8,074	6,590	8,364	16,438	5,525	10,092	6,346	
Vadal.	1,353	628	470	1,823	468	480	1,343	
Visavadar.	517	209	184	701	305	499	202	
Bagdu.	597	259	191	788	178	275	513	
Vanthali.	5,160	4,511	4,030	9,190	2,508	5,321	3,869	
Bhesan.	1,493	301	300	1,793	267	189	1,604	
Shahpur.	1,182	1,602	1,098	2,280	2,636	886	1,394	
	43,756	87,509	95,418	1,39,174	66,504	70,733	68,441	
Village Board.								
Ajab.	152	161	298	450	60	79	371	
Bamnasa.	63	142	356	419	90	103	316	
Nawagadh.	58	95	80	138	37	62	76	
Talala.	498	610	300	798	112	353	445	
Gadhakda.	102	323	391	493	221	272	221	
Bherai.	19	47	310	329	28	200	129	
Total.	892	1,378	1,735	2,627	548	1,069	1,558	

‡ This head has been transferred to Local Fund since last year and there was no balance to the credit of the Junagadh Municipality on 1-4-15.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1915–16.

Number.	Name of Rain-Gauge Station.	April 1915.		May 1915.		June 1915.		July 1915.		August 1915.		September 1915.		October 1915.		November 1915.		December 1915.		January 1916.		February 1916.		March 1916.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Junagadh.	0	1	0	0	3	88	8	30	3	13	3	99	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	67	57	95	38	74	
2	Verawal.	0	0	0	14	3	19	3	49	1	84	3	28	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	88	33	99	25.	46	
3	Una.	0	0	0	5	2	68	4	44	1	55	1	74	1	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	22	33	93	29	53	
4	Kutiyana.	0	0	0	0	0	45	5	20	0	83	2	9	2	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	56	33	41	22	65	
5	Vanthali.	0	0	0	0	0	64	8	92	1	66	1	19	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	33	38	53	29	25	
6	Delvada.	0	64	0	8	2	28	2	80	1	96	0	83	1	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	30	31	99	34	0	
7	Prabhas Patan.	0	0	0	25	2	69	4	59	2	16	3	44	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	90	36	85	29	7	
8	Malia.	0	0	0	0	1	50	3	16	3	31	1	86	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	54	38	89	30	88	
9	Keshod.	0	0	0	0	0	94	6	77	2	58	0	85	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	87	43	27	30	61	
10	Chorwad.	0	13	0	0	0	85	6	45	1	90	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	35	35	69	26	36	

11	Visavadar.	0	48	0	14	1	74	3	71	1	50	1	62	2	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	17	42	41	35	17
12	Bhesan.	0	12	0	0	2	57	7	59	1	28	2	59	4	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	54	35	78	29	23
13	Navagadh.	0	0	0	10	5	83	3	44	0	88	3	23	2	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	14	40	66	29	58
14	Vadal.	0	0	0	0	4	30	6	98	1	60	2	33	1	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	88	49	54	40	96
15	Bherai.	0	0	0	0	2	56	3	13	0	79	1	15	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	50	32	11	21	56
16	Sutrapada.	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	37	2	9	3	2	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	12	20	39	26	30	37
17	Talala.	0	0	0	0	2	89	9	17	4	39	5	33	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	15	*	0	0	0
18	Shil.	0	0	0	0	0	40	8	18	1	92	1	71	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	46	33	52	25	13
19	Mangrol.	0	5	0	0	0	48	5	18	3	20	0	84	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	75	36	32	25	82

* The head quarters of the Gir Mahal were shifted to Talala last year, so these columns are kept blank.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

No.	Article.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1915.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1916.) Rs. A P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	120-0-0	240-0-0	
2	Bajro (*Pennisetum Typhoideum*).	35-0-0	45-0-0	
3	Juwar (*Sorghum Vulgari*).	30-0-0	35-0-0	
4	Wheat.	40-0-0	41-4-0	
5	Gram.	35-0-0	41-4-0	
6	Urad (*Phaseolus Mungo va. Radiatus*)	32-0-0	47-8-0	
7	Tur (*Cajanus Indicus*).	70-0-0	85-0-0	
8	Rice.	70-0-0	80-0-0	
9	Mug (*Phaseolus Mungo*).	35-0-0	50-0-0	

Appendix XIX.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916.

No.	Description of Work.	State Funds.			Memorial & Charitable funds.	Total.
		Original. Rs	Maintenance & Repairs. Rs	Total. Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Buildings.	5,11,590	57,108	5,68,698	64,446	6,33,144
2	Roads.	59,396	1,25,874	1,85,270	0	1,85,270
3	Water Works.	1,19,549	21,294	1,40,843	0	1,40,843
4	Irrigation Works.	21,608	8,889	30,497	0	30,497
5	Bundar Improvements.	0	589	589	0	589
6	Municipal Improvements.	22,742	1,888	24,630	0	24,630
7	Electric Light.	0	10,328	10,328	0	10,328
8	Motor Cars.	8,923	8,515	17,438	0	17,438
9	Telephone.	663	2,145	2,808	0	2,808
10	Technical Training.	2,572	0	2,572	0	2,572
11	Miscellaneous.	406	25,995	26,401	0	26,401
12	Establishment & Contingencies.	40,340	0	40,340	0	40,340
	Total....	7,87,789	2,62,625	10,50,414	64,446	11,14,860

Appendix XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1915–16.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages.	81,600	50,369	3,025	31,049	2,069	2,277	795	5,351	1,22,272	221	29,593	15	6,170	7,400	This includes Mangrol figures also.
Alienated villages.	26,442	17,549	1,867	12,826	906	935	363	1,838	49,538	81	9,005	2	1,978	2,429	
Total.....	1,08,042	67,918	4,892	43,875	2,975	3,212	1,158	7,189	1,71,810	302	38,598	17	8,148	9,829	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1915-16.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	39	Rs. 21,225	42	Rs. 33,358—9—0	37	Rs. 15,316-10-1	0	Rs. 126-9-0	118	Rs. 70,026-12—1	

Appendix XXII (A).

Statement showing Receipts during the Samvat years 1970 (1913–14) and 1971 (1914–1915).

No.	Name of receipts.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1970 A. D. 1913-14.	St. 1971 A. D. 1914-15.		
1	Land Revenue.	21,84,948	20,27,149	– 1,57,799	Owing to unfavourable season.
2	Forests.	65,039	74,851	+ 9,812	
3	Miscellaneous cash levies	1,14,759	1,25,528	+ 10,769	
4	Ganim Vero and Mahmuli.	1,56,892	1,56,601	– 291	
5	Jortalbi.	85,560	85,031	– 529	
6	Nazrano.	4,806	2,017	– 2,789	
7	Rayasat, Paddock, etc.	76,173	30,704	– 45,469	Owing to account adjustment last year.
8	Lancers.	1,396	634	– 762	
9	Police.	5 159	2,617	– 2,542	
10	General Administration.	2,502	2,486	– 16	
11	Port.	1,16,574	1,11,283	– 5,291	
12	Law and Justice.	45,756	49,710	+ 3,954	
13	Stamps.	79,528	75,832	– 8,696	
14	Jail.	1,984	2,022	+ 38	
15	Printing Press.	13,768	13,967	+ 199	
16	Customs.	1,47,222	1,23,825	– 23,397	Owing to altered system and poor season.
17	Medical.	25	350	+ 325	
18	Public Works Department.	11,326	68,153	+ 56,462	Owing to sale of old stores.
	Supplementary.	365			
19	Abkari, &c.	1,34,766	1,45,015	+ 10,249	Increased consumption of articles other than opium.
20	Municipality.	21,132	0	– 21,132	This head has been transferred to Local Fund.
21	Educational.	17,263	18,533	+ 1,270	
22	Revenue Survey.	1,559	1,301	– 258	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	1,51,010	1,09,693	– 41,317	Decrease in sale of house sites.

24	Interest & Exchange.	2,69,355	2,50,964	– 18,992	Smaller investments and decreased r coveries of loan debts.
	Supplementary.	601			
25	Varad.	10,949	5,803	– 5,146	
26	Saurashtra Post.	2,756	2,304	– 452	
27	Railway.	7,90,241	7,68,672	– 21,569	Owing to decreased traffic.
28	Miscellaneous.	56,853	5,26,882	+ 4,70,029	Extraordinary receipts on account sale of old jewellery and valuables.
29	Recovery of out-standings.	1,14,057	79,194	– 52,613	Owing to unfavourable season.
	Supplementary.	17,750			
	Total Rs.	**46,83,358**	**48,61,121**	**+ 1,59,047**	
	Supplementary	**18,716**			
		47,02,074			

Appendix XXII (B).

Statement showing Expenditure during the Samvat years 1970 (1913-14) and 1971 (1914-1915).

No.	Name of expenditure.	Expenditure. St. 1970 A. D. 1913-14.	Expenditure. St. 1971 A. D. 1914-15	Difference.	Remarks.
1	Raj-kutumb.	2,61,605	2,25,135	- 36,470	Owing to decrease in payment of claims and reduction of Durbar jiwai owing to death.
2	Amirs.	33,243	25,258	- 7,985	
3	Peshkashi and contributions.	99,513	1,11,737	+ 12,224	Owing to increase of Agency *falo*.
4	Pension Parwashi & contributions.	69,244	1,05,398	+ 36,154	Owing to War donations and increase in contributions by the State.
5	Mamuli	74,899	59,995	- 14,904	Owing to decrease in contribution items.
6	Payment according to Rajasthanik and Alienation Decisions.	43,361	38,961	- 4,400	
7	Rayasat.	1,75,873	2,01,405	+ 25,532	Owing to reorganization of State Gardens
8	Lancers.	64,177	68,287	+ 4,110	
9	Police.	2,86,432	3,06,382	+ 19,950	Owing to increase in establishment and outfit.
10	General Administration.	5,24,616	5,71,620	+ 47,004	Owing to general improvements in Mahals, Forest and road repairs.
11	Port.	12,612	17,110	+ 4,498	
12	Law and Justice.	77,791	83,519	+ 5,728	
13	Stamps.	5,263	4,986	- 277	
14	Jail.	14,984	20,417	+ 5,433	
15	Printing Press.	14,024	15,254	+ 1,230	
16	Customs.	11,357	3,858	- 7,499	
17	Medical.	79,415	92,568	+ 13,153	Owing to purchase of equipment for new Hospital.
18	Public Works Department.	9,08,784	10,11,609	+1,02,825	Owing to larger programme inclusive of Veraval Harbour works and Junagadh water works.
19	Abkari, Salt and Opium.	9,308	16,959	+ 7,651	
20	Municipality.	51,246	0	- 51,246	This head has been transferred to Local Fund.
21	Education.	1,65,200	1,75,242	+ 10,042	Owing to opening of additional schools.
22	Revenue Survey.	24,105	23,335	- 770	
23	Land, Rent and Quarries.	9,921	29,304	+ 19,383	Owing to increased purchase of land and to account adjustment.
24	Interest and Exchange.	1,59,654	33,194	-1,26,460	Owing to less investment of State Funds.
25	Varad.	1,518	1,565	+ 47	
26	Saurashtra Post.	5,807	5,821	+ 14	
27	Railways.	3,65,822	4,13,198	+ 47,376	Owing to increased cost of permanent way and locomotives.
28	Miscellaneous	1,90,071	1,59,867	- 30,454	Owing to decrease in remissions and Memandari expenses.
	Supplementary	+250			
	Total Rs.	**37,39,845**	**38,21,984**	**+81,889**	
	Supplementary	**+250**			
		37,40,095			

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Junagadh State during the year 1915–16.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Junagadh Hospital.	35,023	1,491	1,204	175	35	77	43,950–13–5	522·42	
2	,, New Dispensary.	8,846	0	0	0	0	0	1,213–15–10	113·18	
3	,, Leper Asylum.	0	84	30	7	12	35	4,066–15–11	34·06	
4	,, Jail Dispensary.	1,421	28	28	0	0	0	584–11–0	39·99	
5	,, C. M. Zenana Hospital.	1,898	25	22	3	0	0	1,428–6–10	80·50	
6	Verawal Dispensary.	14,155	10	7	0	0	3	2,610–8–0	161·30	
7	Una ,,	11,394	83	62	10	3	8	2,354–4–0	144·81	
8	Kutiana ,,	9,852	7	6	0	0	1	1,689–4–0	98·27	
9	Delwada ,,	3,986	0	0	0	0	0	1,094–7–6	37·2	
10	Prabhas Patan ,,	7,372	0	0	0	0	0	1,336–8–0	87·74	

11	Vanthali	Dispensary.	4,111	1	0	0	1	0	1,466-0-11	46·61
12	Malia	"	4,421	0	0	0	0	0	1,124-8—0	39·79
13	Keshod	"	4,346	0	0	0	0	0	994-13-2	36·31
14	Chorwad	"	2,963	0	0	0	0	0	980—8-0	28·56
15	Visavadar	"	3,688	0	0	0	0	0	868—8-0	24.91
16	Bhesan	"	2,502	0	0	0	0	0	1,360—0-0	28·57
17	Navagadh	"	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	1,008-13-0	26·14
18	Vadal	"	2,915	0	0	0	0	0	1,324-8-9	33·03
19	Bherai	"	2,131	1	1	0	0	0	950—7-2	20·49
20	Sutrapada	"	3,212	0	0	0	0	0	994—0-0	20·81
21	Talala	"	2,480	0	0	0	0	0	1,026-14-10	26·78
22	Shil	"	2,248	1	1	0	0	0	696—5-11	30·20
23	Gir Travelling	"	5,396	0	0	0	0	0	995—4—9	57·11
24	Sanakhda	"	1,298	0	0	0	0	0	8,11-14-0	26·8
25	Mangrol	"	11,589	0	0	0	0	0	4,236—6-5	104·2
		Total.	1,49,403	1,731	1,361	195	51	124	79,168-15-5	1,869·78

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1915-1916.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	4,34,222	17,862	16,184	0	1,678	10,725	8,391	0	2,334	41·13	37·27	24·70	19·32	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1915-16.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School. Rs.	Secondary. Rs.	Primary. Rs.	
160	166	2 High Schools. 5 Middle Schools. 1 Madressa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 135 Primary Schools for boys. 2 Night Schools. 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madressa. 18 Girls' Schools. 1 Islami Girls' School. 166	13,228	14,243	10,480	11,103	60,666 *a*	22,217 *b*	1,41,778 *c*	*a.* Including Rs. 31,042 cost of new construction. *b.* Including Rs. 9,416 do. do. *c.* Including Rs. 54,504 do. do.

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. as. ps	On weight or value or number.
(1) Grain of all kinds, *rice, tur, khorasani til* seeds:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Junagadh Bantwa and Visavadar branches	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) ,, Vadal...	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—3	Do.
(*d*) ,, all stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(2) Ghee:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal and Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and beyond... ...	0—0—3	Do.
(3) Tobacco leaves:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal and Bantwa and Visavadar Branches... ...	0—2—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(4) Jaggery:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Keshod ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*b*) ,, Lushala, Manavadar and Bantwa. ...	0—1—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch. ...	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line... ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—1—3	Do.
(*f*) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(5) Sugar:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(*b*) ,, Shahpur, Junagadh, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(6) Sugarcandy:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches	0—2—7	Do.
(*b*) ,, Stations beyond Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar. ...	0—0—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Supedi to Porbandar....	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar	0—2—0	Do.
(7) Cocoanuts:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
(b) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—2—0	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(c) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar..	Free.	
(8) Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(b) „ Bantwa and Manavadar	0—8—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
(9) Timber:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	1—9—0	Do.
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
(10) Piece-goods:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	0-14—0	Do.
(b) „ Bantwa Manavadar and Saradia	0—7—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar.....	0—4—0	Do.
(d) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(11) Cotton seeds:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal Bantwa and Visavadar Branches.	0—0—6	Per Railway maund.
(b) „ Jetalsar and stationsbeyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—0—2	Do.
(c) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(12) Betelnuts:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala	0—3—3	Do.
(b) „ Junagadh, Visavadar Branch, Shahpur and Sorath Vanthali, Manavadar and Bantwa.	0—3—0	Do.
(c) „ Vadal	0—2—6	Do.
(d) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar.....	0—1—0	Do.
(e) „ Jetpur	0—0—3	Do.
(f) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(13) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
(c) „ Stations Bantwa and Manavader:—		
(a) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) oil and miscellaneous articles ...	1-12—0	Do.
(b) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware and cutlery	0—8—0	Do.
(c) Silk	0—7—0	Do.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
(14) *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free.	
(15) Snuff:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—3—0	Per Railway Maund
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
All goods booked to Rajkot Junction, Rajkot para and any station on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railway "Free."		

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. P.	On weight or value or number.
(1) § Cotton full pressed, ½ pressed, and dhocras, borries or loose:—		
a Booked from Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav.	Free.	
b „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda...	0—0—3	Per Railway maund.
c „ Stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar (excepting for full pressed cotton).	0—0—3	Do.
d „ Any stations from Junagadh to Veraval, Bantwa, and Visavadar Branches except cotton from Bantwa, Sardargadh and Manawadar.	0—1—5	Do.
e „ Any other station...	Free.	
f Full pressed cotton booked from any station from Dhoraji and Porbandar.	Free.	
g Cotton from Vadal pressed at Shahpur.... ...	0—1—0	Do.
h Do. Do Kutiyana Do. at presses near stations of Junagadh Railway with press Managers' certificate.	Free.	
i Cotton from Vadal	0—1—0	Do.
j Cotton from Jetpur, Gondal and surrounding villages pressed at any stations on this line with certificates from press Manager.	0—0—3	Do.
k Cotton Bales from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh full pressed at presses on this line with certificates from press Manager.	0—2—6	Per bale F. P.
l Cotton from Junagadh (excepting Bilkha and Ranpur) cotton pressed at Junagadh press with press Manager's certificate.	0—0—5	Per Railway maund.
(2) Grain of all kinds and til seeds:—		
a From Rajkot para and beyond.	Free.	
b „ Jetalsar, Jetpur, and stations on the Jetalsar Rajkot Junction section up to Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal).	0—0—2	Do.
c „ all stations from Vadal to Veraval (except wheat from Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina for which the duty is 6 pies per maund) and Bantwa and Visavadar branches.	0—1—0	Do.
d „ all stations from Vavdi on the Dhola Jn. section and from Dhoraji on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
e „ wheat from Gondal.....	Free.	
f „ Do. from Bagasra and its surrounding villages from Visavadar under Vahivatdar's certificate.	Free.	
(3) Wool:—		
a Booked from Gondal, Kunkavav, Rajkot para, and beyond.	Free.	
b „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—0	Do.
c „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar...	Free	

d Booked from all stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches	0—2—9	Per Railway maund.
e „ Jetalsar and all other stations....	0—0—8	Do.
(4) Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:—		
a „ stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches.	0—2—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar and other stations.	0—1—0	Do.
c „ Rajkot para and beyond.	Free.	
(5) Ghee.....	0—1—0	Do.
(6) Castor seeds:—		
a „ Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur... ...	0—0—4	Do.
b „ Gondal and stations beyond	Free.	
c „ stations from Kunkavav to Jetpur..... ...	0—0—5	Do
d „ Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. section.....	Free.	
e „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar.....	Free.	
f „ stations from Vadal to Veraval (except Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina), and Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	0—1—0	Do.
g „ Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina.	0—0—6	Do.
(7) Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
(8) Other goods:—		
a „ Jetalsar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. and Jetalsar-Rajkot section upto Ribda...	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 Value declared.
b „ stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	1—9—0	Do.
c „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar...	0—11—0	Do.
All goods from Rajkot para, Rajkot Jn. and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railway	Free.	

§ Junagadh State customs duty on Kuppas (cotton with seeds) and loose cotton booked from stations beyond Jetalsar Junction to be ginned and pressed in factories situated at stations on the Junagadh Railway and through-booked from there to Bombay Harbour via Veraval dock should, on production of a certificate from the press Manager, be charged at the same rate as the duty on cotton through-booked direct from stations beyond Jetalsar Junction.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at

EXPORT TARIFF.	
Names of articles.	Rate.
Full pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval...	Rs. 0-14—4 per *khandi*.
Do. from Manavadar, Bantwa and Sardargadh.....	„ 0—2—6 per bale.
Do. from Jetalsar and beyond.....	„ 0—3—4 per *khandi*.
Loose cotton imported by sea and exported after being full-pressed...	„ 0—3—4 „
Three-fourth or half-pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... ...	„ 1—2—4 „
Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	„ 0—2—6 per bale.
Do. from Jetalsar and beyond...	„ 0—4—1 per *khandi*.
Cotton from Dhoraji...	Free.
Ghee if brought to Veraval by road...	Rs. 0—6—0 per Railway maund.
Do. Do. by rail... ...	„ 0—4—0 „
Fire-wood...	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Chunam	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
Wheat and castor seed booked from Malia, Keshod and Lushala...	„ 0—0—6 per Railway maund.
Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „ „
Octroi-paid goods...	½ „ „
Onion, Til seeds and Castor seeds.	$1\frac{9}{16}$ „ „
Horses :—	
Above 14 hands in measure...	Rs. 5—0—0 per each.
Under „ „	„ 2—0—0 „

XXVIII.

Veraval for locally booked goods.

IMPORT TARIFF.	
Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods (booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. (booked to stations between Veraval and Vadal)...	$\frac{7}{8}$ "
Grain, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnuts (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{7}{8}$ "
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Do. (from other than British ports)	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Bombil fish...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally	$1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiyana...	$\frac{9}{16}$ "
Grain and seeds imported from Bombay, Broach, Surat or Karachi and rebooked locally at Veraval by rail to Rajkot under certain specified provisions	Free.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1916-17.

JUNAGADH:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1917.

Deccan Printing Works Poona City 1917.

CONTENTS.

Page.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical Aspect..... 1
Map..... .... *ib.*
Area..... .... *ib.*
Population... .... *ib.*
Revenue and expenditure..... .... *ib.*
Tribute paid and received..... .... *ib.*
Principal articles of production and manufacture..... ... *ib.*
The Kathiawar Moslem Educational Conference 2
The Junagadh Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition ... *ib.*
The Monster Lucky Bag 4
The Great European War .... *ib.*
The War Loan ... . *ib.*
War Relief Fund 5
Special enactments ... . *ib.*
The belated Monsoon 6
Ladies' Club 7
Donations .... *ib.*
Distinguished Visitors .... *ib.*
Relations with British Government and neighbouring States 8
Personnel of the Administration. .... *ib.*
Administrator's tours in the district .... *ib.*

CHAPTER II—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Personnel. 9
Administrative Divisions .... *ib.*
Reforms... .... *ib.*
Revenue Survey..... 10
City Survey .... *ib.*
Land Tenures .... *ib.*
Revision Settlement 11
Barkhali Department... .... *ib.*
Boundary Settlement 12
Collection of Land Revenue..... .... *ib.*
Customs 13
Arrears .... *ib.*
Extension of cultivation 14
Wards' Estates..... .... *ib.*
Education of Minors .... *ib.*
Encumbered Estates .... *ib.*

Chapter III—Protection.

Acts and regulations 16

Military

Composition & numerical strength..... .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance .... *ib.*
Duties ... . *ib.*
Horses and ponies .... *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Arms .... *ib.*
Inspection .... *ib.*

Police.

Strength 17
Cost .... *ib.*
Arms .... *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Education ... . *ib.*
Discipline.... .... *ib.*
Buildings. 18
Crime .... *ib.*
Pending cases of last year dealt with this year..... ... *ib.*
Value of property stolen & percentage of recoveries ... 19
Efficiency of the Police..... .... *ib.*
Classification of crime. 20
Accidental deaths .... *ib.*
Rewards 21
Sessions .... *ib.*
Prosecution .... *ib.*
Village Police .... *ib.*
General 22
State Band ... . *ib.*
Concluding remarks .... *ib.*

Criminal justice.

Cases decided .... *ib.*
Accused persons dealt with 23
Percentage of convictions .... *ib.*
Duration of trials .... *ib.*
Appellate work ... . *ib.*

Civil justice.

Suits for disposal .... *ib.*
Value of suits 24
Exparte suits..... .... *ib.*
Contested and uncontested claims..... .... *ib.*
Average duration..... 25

Miscellaneous 25
Appeals disposed of ... . *ib.*
Value of appeals .... *ib.*
Average duration .... *ib.*
Execution of decrees .... *ib.*
Work of the Rajprakarni Court 26
Heirship-cases .... *ib.*
Extradition 27
Central Jail .... *ib.*
Admissions .... *ib.*
Proportion of admissions to the free population..... ... *ib.*
Nationality and sex of the convicts .... *ib.*
The daily average of prisoners .... *ib.*
Releases .... *ib.*
Health of convicts 28
Jail discipline..... .... *ib.*
Convict labour,... ... . *ib.*
Proceeds of convict labour .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance and control .... *ib.*
Registration..... .... *ib.*
Value of registered documents .... *ib.*
Receipts and expenditure of Courts 29
Junagadh Municipality 32
The General Administration Staff .... *ib.*
Public Health and convenience. .... *ib.*
Road repairing work 33
Municipal Revenue .... *ib.*
Fires ... . *ib.*

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture 36
Co-operative Movement. .... *ib.*
The Agricultural Farm 37
Horticulture .... *ib.*
Season and Rain-fall .... *ib.*
Crops 38
Grass operations .... *ib.*
Tagavi 39
Area cropped .... *ib.*
Agricultural Stock 40
Cattle camp .... *ib.*
Stallions..... 41
Immigration and Emigration... .... *ib.*
Prices and wages ... . *ib.*
Tree planting .... *ib.*
Fruit trees 42
Babul plantation .... *ib.*
Industries. .... *ib.*

Canals .... 42.
Wells .... *ib.*
Drainage 43
Cattle disease .... *ib.*
Horse-breeding and Stable Department ... . *ib.*
Hathikhana 44
Carriage Department .... *ib.*
Gadikhana workshop .... *ib.*
Receipts .... *ib.*

Forests.

Area of Forest 45
Demarcation .... *ib.*
Survey... .... *ib.*
Forest Management .... *ib.*
Communications 46
Bridges. .... *ib.*
Buildings .... *ib.*
Other works .... *ib.*
Forest Protection 47
Illicit Cuttings. .... *ib.*
Illicit Grazing. .... *ib.*
Forest Fires. .... *ib.*
Miscellaneous offences 48
Prosecution ... . *ib.*
Protection from Fire .... *ib.*
Protection from cattle .... *ib.*
Other Protection .... *ib.*
Sylviculture experiments ... . *ib.*
Exploitation 49
Forest Produce .... *ib.*
Grass... 51
Bamboos. 53
Soap-Nuts. ... ... *ib.*
Country Cigarette leaves. ... . *ib.*
Hides. ... . *ib.*
Ghee Tax. ... . *ib.*
Fruits, Honey &c. .... *ib.*
Miscellaneous items. .... *ib.*
Total Revenue 54
Forest settlement .... *ib.*
Rights, Privileges and Concessions... .... *ib.*
Free Grants. 55
Financial Results. .... *ib.*
Outstandings of Revenue. .... *ib.*
Administration. 56
Lion Preservation .... *ib.*

Gardens

Moti Bag. 56
Lal Bag 57
Sardar Bag..... .... *ib.*
Sakkar Bag .... *ib.*
The Public Garden .... *ib.*
Receipts and Expenditure .... *ib.*

Trade

Exports and Imports. 58
Income of the Veraval Port 60
Country crafts .... *ib.*

Veraval Municipality .... *ib.*
Private enterprise..... .... *ib.*
Foreshore Works. ... . *ib.*
The breakwater 61
General Remarks .... *ib.*

Public Works Department Section.

Expenditure .... *ib.*
Buildings .... *ib.*
Roads 62
Irrigation works 63
Junagadh City Water Supply .... *ib.*
Jail .... *ib.*

Junagadh State Railway.

Surveys and construction of Railway Lines..... ...*ib.*
Important works completed and in progress .... *ib.*
Permanent way 64
Locomotives .... *ib.*
Coaching stock..... .... *ib.*
Works in progress.... 65
Goods stock..... .... *ib.*
Watering arrangements..... .... *ib.*
Fuel consumption .... *ib.*
Traffic working 66
Stores .... *ib.*
Police 67
Medical .... *ib.*
Staff employed .... *ib.*
Accidents .... *ib.*
Flood damages..... 68
Capital .... *ib.*
Revenue transactions 69
Working expenses 70
Withdrawals 71

Fine Fund 71
The Saurashtra Post Office. 73

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Income 74
Expenditure .... *ib.*
Net Financial result of the year .... *ib.*
Financial position at the end of St. 1972 .... *ib.*
Debts and Liabilities 76
Local Fund .... *ib.*
Dues and Fluid Assets .... *ib.*
Advances 78
Outstanding dues .... *ib.*
Work of Huzur Treasury 80
Inspection of Accounts .... *ib.*
The Work of Sub-Treasuries .... *ib.*
Barkhali accounts ... . *ib.*
Tankshal Junagadh 81
Tankshal Verawal Branch 82
Central Records .... *ib.*
Stationery ... . *ib.*
Customs 84
Salt ... . *ib.*
Tobacco, Ganja, etc. ... . *ib.*
Liquor 85
Opium ... . *ib.*
Stamps ... . *ib.*
Printing Press 86
Jamdarkhana .... *ib.*
Kothar 87
Lungar ... . *ib.*
Zoological Department .... *ib.*
Grass Wada .... *ib.*
The Naib Daftar .... *ib.*
Kacheri 88
Bhoikhana ... . *ib.*
Memandari ... . *ib.*

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

Births 89
Deaths .... *ib.*
Medical Staff .... *ib.*
Medical Institutions ... . *ib.*
Patients treated .... *ib.*
In-patients 90

Junagadh Hospital. ... . *ib.*
Poisoned Wounds..... .... *ib.*
Surgical operations .... *ib.*
Committee of Visitors .... *ib.*
Lepers .... *ib.*
The Gir Travelling Dispensary. .... *ib.*
The Railway Dispensary 91
The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary .... *ib.*
Medical Budget .... *ib.*
Injuries .... *ib.*
Post-mortem examination .... *ib.*
Temperature .... *ib.*
Epidemic Diseases.
Plague .... *ib.*
Cholera 92
Small-pox .... *ib.*
Measles .... *ib.*
Whooping cough... .... *ib.*
Sanitation ... . *ib.*
Vaccination.
Number of Vaccinations..... .... *ib*
Result of Vaccination 93
Villages visited..... .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance .... *ib.*
The St. John Ambulance Association..... 94

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

General Summary 95
Average attendance ... . *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Junagadh College ... . *ib.*
Rolls ... . *ib.*
Results 96
Hostels 97
Changes in the staff .... *ib.*
Income and expenditure..... .... *ib.*
Gymkhana ... . *ib.*
Ambulance class. 98
General Remarks. .... *ib.*
High Schools .... *ib.*
Matriculation Examination Results... .... *ib.*
Art Examination .... *ib.*
Scholarships ... . *ib.*
Teachers .... *ib.*
Games ... . *ib.*

General Remarks. 98
Mahabat Madressa 99
Scholarships .... *ib.*
Teaching Staff ... . *ib.*
Examination Results .... *ib.*
Arts Examinations. .... *ib.*
Games ... . *ib.*
Middle Schools 100
Primary Education.
Boys' Schools 101
Teachers .... *ib.*
Girls' Schools ... . *ib.*
English Class for Girls 102
Scholarships .... *ib.*
Expenditure .... *ib.*
Fee Receipts 103
Moral Education. .... *ib.*
Physical Education. .... *ib.*
Discipline .... *ib.*
Libraries .... *ib.*
Museum 104
Kutiyana Madressa ... . *ib.*
The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage 105
Expenditure .... *ib.*
Uniform .... *ib.*
Education .... *ib.*
Religious Education 106
The Bag Pipe Band .... *ib.*
General Remarks .... *ib*
Technical Hall. .... *ib.*
General .... *ib.*
The Junagadh Archæological and Historical Society ... 107

CHAPTER VIII—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

General Remarks 109

Statistical Returns.

Appendix.

Personnel OF THE ADMINISTRATION—

Names of High officials, showing changes in the *Personnel* during the year 1916-17... ... ... I.

LEGISLATION—

List of Laws in force ... ... II.

MILITARY—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force. ... ... III.

POLICE—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police. ... ... IV.

Statement showing the Working of the Police. ... ... V.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries... ... ... VI.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION—

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting Trial. ... ... VII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts..... ... ... VIII.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts. ... ... IX.

(Civil.)——Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of. ... ... X.

(Civil)——Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees. XI.

(Civil)——Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits... XII.

JAILS—

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups... ... ... XIII.

REGISTRATION—

Registration of Documents... ... ... XIV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration... ... ... XV.

MUNICIPALITIES—

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Board. ... ... XVI.

AGRICULTURE—

Statement of Rainfall... ... ... XVII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Crops... ... . XVIII.

PUBLIC WORKS—

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works ... ... XIX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK .... XX.

EXCISE—

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenue ... XXI.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

Statement showing Receipts during the *Samvat* years 1971 (1914-15) and 1972 (1915-16) ... ... XXII A.

Statement showing Expenditure during the *Samvat* years 1971 (1914-15) and 1972 (1915-16) .... Do. B.

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement of Medical Relief... ... ... XXIII.

Vital Statistics... ... ... XXIV.

EDUCATION—

Particulars as to Schools ... ... XXV.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *from* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVI.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *to* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVII.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty at Veraval for Locally Booked Goods ... ... XXVIII.

—o—

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical aspect.

The State of Junagadh, as mentioned in previous reports, lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude, and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant on its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. It has 16 Ports, of which the principal is Verawal. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hills, the peaks of which rise to a height of 3,666 feet above sea level, whence fine views of the sacred shrine of the Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hills lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole strong-hold of the Indian lion.

Map.

2. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue Divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers and lines of Railway, and other important details.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,283 square miles.

Population.

4. The population of the State is 4,34,222 souls of which 88,130 are Mahomedans, 3,38,258 Hindus, 7,120 Jains, while 714 are of other castes.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The total revenue of the State for the year was Rs. 45,34,575 exclusive of the alienated revenue amounting to Rs. 8,88,701 whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 48,21,028.

Tribute paid and received.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 to the Paramount Power and a Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand the State of Junagadh receives tribute from 134 States. This tribute, styled Zortalbi, amounts to Rs. 92,421 of which the largest item of Rs. 22,258 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is recovered and paid to this State through the Agency at a charge of 25 percent, on account of expenses of collection, under treaty engagement.

Principal articles of production and manufacture.

7. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed etc. while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugarcandy, copper and brass ware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hard ware, leather etc.

Important events of the year.

The Kathiawar Moslem Educa ional conference.

8. The Kathiawar Moslem Educational Conference was welcomed at Junagadh in October 1916 and was well attended. The proceedings lasted two days and were devoted to practical objects in which it is hoped real progress will be made. The Agent to the Governor attended the opening ceremony of the Conference and expressed his sympathy with it. On the second day the Administrator spoke on the object and task of the Conference and described the extensive assistance rendered by Junagadh State to Mahommedans and their religious and educational institutions: he also announced further items in this generous programme. The proceedings closed with a garden party in the Moti Bag. Resolutions of appreciation were passed by the Conference regarding the help rendered by State Departments to the Conference, which was a marked success.

The Junagadh Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.

9. An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held at Junagadh in February 1917; it was opened on the 1st of that month and was kept open up to the 10 th. This exhibition was the first of its kind in Kathiawar, and included many novel features not usually associated with such exhibitions. The main object of this enterprise was two-fold. In the first place it was intended to popularize improved principles of cultivation, and to give to the cultivators of the State a practical guarantee of the Durbar's sympathy with their interests and of its determination to assist them to increased prosperity and to enlightened development of the many natural resources of the Junagadh State. The second object was to divert more of the brains and intelligence born within the State to agriculture, which offers a most satisfying field of endeavour to the rising generation of educated capable men.

10. In September 1916, it was determined to hold an Exhibition of agricultural and forest products, and of stock reared in the Junagadh State. To this were subsequently added agricultural demonstration plots showing the benefits of different methods of cultivation, the use of manures, chemical and otherwise, the introduction of crops new to this part of India, new and improved agricultural implements, water raising machinery etc. Practical demonstrations of improved implements were also given. An industrial section was subsequently added to enable local craftsmen to display their talents and ingenuity and women to show their skill in needle work, embroidery, bead work, etc. This was followed by the amusements club and finally the Monster Lucky Bag in aid of H. E. Lady Willingdon's Women's War Fund.

11. The State made a generous grant of Rs. 15,000 towards the Exhibition ; and over Rs. 7,000 were contributed by sympathisers, whilst Junagadh subjects in Bombay voluntarily raised Rs. 1,500. The State also made a grant of Rs. 12,000 for the purchase of improved implements to be subsequently disposed of to cultivators. Medals, cash prizes and certificates of merit were also awarded.

12. One of the most interesting feature was the cattle and horse show, and jumping and driving competitions were also arranged. They proved very popular and attracted a large audience.

13. The site selected for the Exhibition was that of the new Upper Madressa and old Lancers Lines, as affording special facilities for exhibitors and the public, and advantage was taken of the scheme to hurry forward the construction of the main school building. The adjoining areas, which were a mass of tumbled ruins and rubbish, hidden in tangled brushwood and jungle, were cleared, and will eventually be turned into Paddocks under the Stable and Paddock Improvement scheme; so the expenditure has served a two-fold object.

14. The long northern range of buildings was devoted solely to the Mahals Exhibits and the State Farm, and was divided into separate stalls showing samples of the agricultural products of each Mahal. The northern range of the southern line of buildings was occupied by the State Paddock Department, whilst the Forest Department occupied the central hall of this block with very interesting exhibits of all the woods and produce obtained from State Forests. These exhibits will, it is hoped, form the nucleus of a Forest Musem, as they are a very valuable collection worth preserving.

15. The end of this block contained the Health Section, deserving of careful study. The thanks of the State are due to the Baroda Durbar, to Major Glen Liston, and to others for the loan of this extremely interesting section. Thanks should also be tendered here to the Superintendent of Poona Farm for the loan of agricultural implements and cereals of fine quality; also to the Mysore Durbar for samples of selected paddy, and for silkworm layings. The south range of the south block contained agricultural machinery exhibited by various Bombay and Calcutta firms, and several small stalls holding indigenous industries.

16. The handsome new school building forming the main entrance to the Exhibition housed the Women's Section of

the Industrial Branch and exhibits of work done by the Public Works Department, furniture, wood carving and various specimens of metal work, some of this work being made by the small boys from the State Orphanage. The south-wing held valuable articles made by local craftsmen.

17. It was laid down that as the Exhibition was intended chiefly for the benefit of State cultivators, no contribution was to be levied from them.

The Monster Lucky Bag.

18. The Monster Lucky Bag was most successfully organized. Out of Rs. 30,000 worth of tickets sold, Rs. 15,000 were contributed to the Women's Branch of the War Fund and Rs. 1,062 were sent to the Naval Fund.

19. The Agent to the Governor Mr. E. Maconochie I. C. S. had kindly consented to come to Junagadh to open the Exhibition and it was a great disappointment to all when at the last moment ill-health compelled him to cancel the engagement.

20. The brunt of the work fell upon the Public Works Department which was more than equal to the occasion. Where all State Departments and officials and many private helpers worked so assiduously and energetically, it would be invidious to mention names. The Durbar's best thanks are due to all of them.

21. The Exhibition proved a great success and is likely to find imitators. A great stimulus has been given to cultivators who were genuinely interested and pleased, and already excellent practical results are forthcoming. The Patidar Cultivators' Conference was held meanwhile and rendered the Exhibition doubly popular. It is hoped that, given a fair rainfall, the Exhibition will inaugurate a new era of agricultural progress and prosperity in Junagadh State.

The Great European War.

22. All eyes are still fixed on the mighty world-conflict which appears to be hastening to its decisive stage in favour of the Allies. The State has been anxious to render humble aid to this great cause and offered to entertain convalescent officers, to undertake the care of wounded Indian soldiers, and to endeavour to raise a contingent of labour recruits for France. The Imperial Service Lancers has continued the work of training raw horses as British cavalry remounts at a cost of Rs. 6,935-1-11 for two batches despatched during the year.

The War Loan.

23. Steps have been taken to popularize the War Loan both in Junagadh and the District.

24. To enable State servants to subscribe to this loan the State has offered to advance six months' pay free of interest, to be paid back in ten monthly instalments of equal amount. A considerable number of them has availed themselves of this opportunity and their subscription comes to Rs. 80,800 up to June 15th.

25. Wahiwatdars and subordinate revenue officers have been ordered to make widely known the advantageous terms of the War Loan and its objects and operation.

26. The whole of the State's savings were already invested in Government paper which has fallen from purchase price of 96 to about 66. But a further sum of 10 lakhs of Rupees from current savings has been invested in the new War Loan.

27. The total local subscriptions from Junagadh State up to June 15th amount to Rs. 12,75,346 including Mangrol.

War Relief Fund.

28. A sum of Rs. 2,261-2-6 was collected during the year under report in this State by voluntary subscription, and remitted to the Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, and the total sum remitted to end of March 1917 amounts to Rs. 81,088-0-0. The local centre of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund continued to do very useful work during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 4,510-6-0 in cash and a large number of sewn and knitted articles, comforts and other gifts were forwarded to Bombay in support of the Fund and have been gratefully acknowledged.

29. Over and above this a sum of Rs. 15,000 derived from the proceeds of the "Lucky Bag" lottery, was forwarded to Bombay in support of the War Relief Fund, Women's Branch, and Rs. 2,062 in all were given to the East Indies Naval Fund.

Special enactments.

30. Special measures have been taken promptly from time to time by Notification and Regulation to ensure conformity at Verawal Port and elsewhere throughout the State, with special enactments and ordinances of the Supreme Government in connection with the War.

The Ruler and His Family.

31. The State continued to be in charge of the Administrator on behalf of the Minor Chief, and the office of the Administrator remained with me throughout the year.

32. The Minor Nawab left the Mayo College, Ajmer, in April 1916, and since that time he and his companion have been educated entirely at Junagadh under the very close and devoted charge of Mr. Bladen, who, as Tutor and Guardian, has

made their welfare and progress his single aim. The experiment of residence at Junagadh has entirely justified itself. The Minor Nawab Saheb has learnt a great deal by personal observation regarding the conditions and government of his State and its subjects. He and his companion under Mr. Bladen's charge accompanied the Administrator throughout his annual tour and inspected and noted everything that they saw, thus laying a foundation for the lasting interest and the real personal ties that bind the Chief to his people and observing and testing the beneficial effect of sympathetic and well-ordered government. The Minor Chief was much interested in the forest aud the schemes now being worked out for its preservatiou and was impressed by the resources and potentialities of his State. Mr. Bladen also brought his charges with me to visit State institutions and to inspect departmental work and quarters in each Mahal. The Minor Chief has maintained a diary of this tour and I trust that next season he will be able to visit Babariawad in addition. A regular curriculum has been established at Junagadh and arrangements have been made for instruction in religion and Urdu. The Mahabat Manzil has been partly rebuilt and entirely refurnished and it is now a fine residence suited to requirements, with additions of a well laid out garden, a bath, racquet court, workshop and other similar amenities. The new polo ground has also been taken full advantage of, and in every respect there has been gratifying progress of a substantial kind in healthy and happy surroundings.

33. In the month of May 1917 Mr. Bladen and his charges were most kindly invited by Their Excellencies to Government House at Mahableshwar, where they enjoyed every moment of their visit, and this Durbar is under a deep obligation to Their Excellencies for their cordial welcome and personal friendliness to the Minor Chief.

The belated Monsoon.

34. An important event of the year was the extraordinary rainfall which resulted in most parts of the State in the most prosperous outturn of crops that has been reaped for many years past. In the hitherto unfortunate Una Mahal and Babariawad the year has not been bettered during two generations. All crops did well, especially cotton, of which the price attained a figure most profitable to cultivators. This happy result occurred after a famine had seemed more than probable, since hardly any rain fell before August. Yet the monsoon extended well into October and the only risk was of damage by constant daily rain. It was such a reversal of circumstances as seemed impossible and it changed heavy anxiety and the gloomiest anticipations into all the more livelier satisfaction both for officials and subjects.

35. The Ladies' Club continued to do beneficial work in bringing together wives of officials, Amirs and gentry of the town. Their quarters in the Lal Bag Garden provide them with an attractive centre. *Ladies' Club.*

36. The following donations were made during the year:— *Donations.*

Rs.	20,000	The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi.
Rs.	10,000	Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay.
,,	10,000	Kutiana Madressah.
,,	6,000	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,,	1,000	"Duty Fund" M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,,	3,000	Archaeological Society, Junagadh Branch.
,,	1,000	Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund.
,,	1,000	Building of the Library at Gadhakda.
,,	3,500	Malia Dharmashala.
,,	1,000	Delwada Madressa Library.
,,	675	Delwada Madressah.
,,	500	Talala Madressah.
,,	400	Grant-in-aid to Library at Una.
,,	300	Junagadh Gymkhana Club.
,,	150	Junagadh Cricket Club.
,,	500	The Sorath Cricket Club.
,,	400	The Begum Amiboo Saheba Free Dispensary, Ahmedabad.
,,	500	The St. John Ambulance Association Junagadh Centre.
,,	500	Repairs to Tulshisham Kunds near Una.
,,	1,000	The East Indies Naval Fund, Bombay.
,,	9,451	Library Building at Veraval.

Total Rs. 70,876-0-0.

37. The following guests amongst others visited this State during the year under report:— *Distinguished Visitors.*

Mr. E. Maconochie, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, Mr. Graham I. C. S., Judicial Assistant, Colonel Oldfield, Political Agent Sorath, Mr. Phillips, Superintendent of Agency Police, Major O'Brien, Administrator Porbandar State, Colonel Berthon, Political Agent, Halar, Mr. Armstrong, Agency Engineer, Kathiawar, Mr. Knight, Professor, Poona Agricultural College, His Excellency the Governor of Diu, The Honourable Colonel Jackson, Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay, Colonel Pennington, Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar I. S. Lancers, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, H. H. the Maharaja of Orchha and the Nawab Saheb of Balasinor.

The members of the Rajkot Gymkhana, and of the Rajkumar College, Manavadar and Sorath cricket teams paid us a visit during the year.

Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.

38. The relations of Junagadh with the Paramount Power and neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly, and several interstatal disputes were brought to an amicable settlement during the year under report.

Personnel of the Administration.

39. A list of principal officers of the State showing changes in the personnel of the Administration is appended (Appendix I).

Administrator's tours in the district.

40. During the year the Administrator made the following tours:—

Verawal and Patan were inspected when camp was at Verawal in 1916.

Between 17th November 1916 and 16th December 1916 and 11th January 1917 and 5th March 1917, Patan, Una, Gir, Visavadar, Kutiana, Vanthali Bhesan, Nawagadh, and Malia Mahals were inspected, and during this tour the Administrator camped at the following places:—

Pransali, Jamwala, Gadhada, Una, Kardapan, Chhodavdi, Bordi, Visavadar, Balagam, Maiyari, Kutiana, Vanthali, Bhesan, Nawagadh and Malia.

Special attention was paid to the Gir Forest in which considerable improvements have been made, and only Babariawad remained unvisited this year after careful inspection last year.

CHAPTER II.-REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

41. As the State financial year begins on September 1s the period covered by this report is for the purposes of revenue accounts the year ending 31st August 1916, and for general statistics and remarks the period from April 1st 1916 to March 31st 1917.

42. There was no important change in personnel during the year, though for one reason or another a great deal of leave was granted to Assistant Revenue Officers. Fortunately the recent season from the beginning of August 1916 onwards has been free from great anxieties. *Personnel.*

43. Administrative divisions and subdivisions remained unaltered and the constitution of the Revenue Department needed no change. Owing to lapse of alienated land there was an increase of 1,995 acres in State Khalsa land. There are 502 Khalsa villages including 24 villages and nesses in the forest, and 334 villages of Bhayats and Girasias. One whole village of Deda lapsed to the State. *Administrative Divisions.*

There are 13 Mahals grouped into three divisions. There is an Assistant Revenue Officer for each division and a Vahiwatdar for each Mahal. Two Vahiwatdars in Gir and Nawagadh Mahals perform judicial work also. It is hoped that the former will soon be freed of such work by the appointment of a regular Munsiff. The Revenue suboverseer appointed in Una has done useful work on small buildings and petty repairs.

44. The year of report has contributed three notable events which are indicative of agricultural reforms. *Reforms.*

(1) The Wahiwatdars' Conference, which was opened by the Administrator, took up and settled a large number of points, many of which concerned Heads of other Departments. The result has been smoother working and decreased correspondence.

(2) The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, of which a brief account has been given elsewhere. This enterprise has proved of great practical value in many directions and was much appreciated by cultivators, to whom new ideas and new activities have been revealed.

(3) Simultaneously with the Exhibition was held the Patidars' Agricultural Conference which was attended by a great gathering of representative cultivators from all surrounding States and territories and by influential officials and gentlemen interested in agriculture. At one meeting the Administrator introduced Professor Knight who kindly gave a most interesting and instructive practical lecture, to which the State added liberal grants for outright purchase and half contribution towards purchase of improved implements.

In addition to these movements which have led to the appointment of a separate Agricultural Assistant to the Chief Revenue Officer, a conference of officials was held during the year to reinvestigate and finally determine the problem of execution of Civil decrees against agriculturists. The result has so far proved successful.

Revenue Survey.

45. Five uncompleted villages still await survey; but resurveying with a view to revision of assessment has been completed in 11,014 fields in 46 villages. The lapsed village of Deda was measured and the boundary of Vilaspur under Kutiyana was settled during the year. Classification for cash assessment purposes was completed and introduced in the three lapsed villages of Bhiyal, Khimpadar and Agatrai.

City Survey.

46. The towns of Junagadh, Wanthali, Kutiyana, Veraval, Patan, Una and Malia, are so far brought under the city survey rules which have now been elucidated upon a working basis. Considerable progress has been made; for the work in Junagadh town is approaching completion and Wanthali is virtually completed, whilst a start has been made in Veraval and Kutiyana. Care is taken to see that the rules do not operate harshly and the resulting record should be of great permanent value both to the State and private owners. During the present year 611 survey maps of 879 houses covering 64 Acres 20 Gunthas were submitted to the adjudicating Officers for decision.

Land Tenures.

47. Previous land tenures have now given way in State villages to the "cash assessment system" or "Vighoti" tenure, in respect of which a partial introduction in a few limited areas had been begun in the time of H. H. The late Nawab Saheb. The introduction of this system has proved extremely beneficial to cultivators who have now learned to appreciate it, especially during the current year when the price of cotton rewarded them so handsomely. It is true that some land has been relinquished; but there has been more than a corresponding gain in better cultivation of richer crops in a less extended area, whilst

released lands in their turn are finding capable owners. On the whole the experiment has proved entirely successful, and no other course is possible in the best interests of the State and its agriculture when large areas have to be dealt with and personal supervision of high authority over division of crop shares is impossible.

During the year under report cash assessment was introduced in three lapsed villages.

Revision Settlement.

48. The cash assessment system was introduced during the past 5 years and has been guaranteed for 5 years, so that the important problem of revision has been engaging careful attention. Rates were fixed on an equitable basis including average actual produce, and in spite of lean years there have been hardly any complaints regarding their reasonableness. The question of the period for which revision settlement should now be guaranteed has been anxiously considered, and it has been finally determined in the interests both of the State and its cultivators that settlement should be for an extended period which has now been fixed at 20 years in each case. A programme of operations with the requisite special establishment has been arranged, and proposals are expected in the coming year.

The remuneration of patels is another matter which has engaged attention during the past year. Inadequate remuneration caused dissatisfaction, and there were no regular principles in force. A revised scheme was therefore sanctioned during the current year according to Wingate scale rules. As a result the cost of Patels' pay will rise from Rs. 26,060 to Rs. 37,319 and remuneration formerly deducted from assessment dues on land will now be paid out of a regular budget grant. The revised scheme will come into force from 1st September 1917 and should terminate what was a considerable grievance. It may be added that existing remuneration even if in excess of the scale has not been reduced.

Barkhali Department.

49. The revenue charge of the Barkhali Department remained with the Chief Revenue Officer throughout the year. At the end of the last year the area of land held by Mul-Girassias, Bhayats and other Alienees was as under:—

	Acres.	Gs.
Mulgirassias.	2,29,483	34
Bhayats.	57,233	4
Other Alienees	3,60,163	25

In the year under report the State purchased Acres 20 Gs. 31 land from Mul-girassias, making a total area of Acres

2,29,463 Gs. 8 at the end of the year. There was no change in the lands of Bhayats. In the case of other Alienees, their holdings were reduced by A. 1,995 G. 37 as under:-

Acres.	Gs.	
1,260	15	decreased by lapse to the State
35	14	redeemed by the State.
3	22	by exchange.
0	32	acquired for Railway.
539	34	settlement of debts.
332	12	purchased by the State.
24	16	by separation of interests.
2,196—25		total.

Deduct 200-28 by mistake of measurement.

Net decrease Acres 1,995-37 Gs.

Boundary Settlement.

50. No boundary settlement was effected during the year under report; but 509 jurisdictional stones or marks between the villages of this State and those of adjoining States or Talukas were either rectified or replaced. Of these marks 50 were situated on the boundaries of Baroda, 154 of Bhavnagar, 83 of Jafrabad, 21 of Navanagar, 37 of Gondal, 25 of Dedan, and the rest of other Talukas.

Collection of Land Revenue.

51. The following table shows the receipts under the principal heads of Land Revenue for St. year 1972 ending 31st Augu 1916, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Head of receipts.	Samvat 1971. Rs.	Samvat 1972. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
Cash assessment and Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.	20,27,149	19,93,304	0	33,845
Vero and other cash rates.	1,25,528	1,35,332	9,804	0
Produce of stone quarries and land.	1,09,693	86,384	0	23,309
Total...	22,62,370	22,15,020	9,804	57,154

Net decrease Rs. 47,350

It will be noticed from the above figures that there is decrease of Rs. 33,845 and Rs. 23,309 respectively in heads No

1 and 3, while there is an increase of Rs. 9,804 under head No. 2 when compared with the figures of the respective heads of the preceding year.

The receipts under various revenue heads show a net decrease of Rs. 47,350. The increase under head II, Vero and other cash rates, is made up of several small amounts falling under that head and needs no explanation. The decrease under heads I and III is accounted for by the fact that the rainfall in St. year 1971 was far below the average, and did not yield a normal harvest. Consequently suspensions to the extent of Rs. 1,88,754 and remissions of Rs. 95,600 had to be made. It may however be noted here that almost all the amount suspended during the year under report has been collected in the current year in which the season has been abnormally favourable, with bumper crops and unusually high prices for almost all agricultural produce.

The gross demand of the Revenue Department for the year of report amounted to Rs. 26,64,910 of which Rs. 24,15,830 was actually collected, leaving Rs. 2,49,080 as arrears to be recovered. Besides this a sum of Rs. 93,490 was collected out of past arrears. Suspensions of Land Revenue were granted in all Mahals, and those in Una, Kutiana, Visavadar and Navagadh Mahals were comparatively large. Remissions of nearly Rs. 25,000 of the current year's Vighoti were given in the above mentioned Mahals where there was a considerable failure of Kharif crops. Suspensions and remissions were determined according to a definite scheme by anna classification of crops in each village, and the decisions arrived at gave general satisfaction and tided over an anxious time especially in Una Mahal. As a result, cultivators have been able to resume agricultural operations in the current year without the least difficulty.

Customs.

52. The land customs rules have now undergone complete revision, and very few complaints against their working were received during the year under report. Including the duties levied in the towns of Junagadh and Verawal, the State realized an income of Rs. 1,34,591 against Rs. 1,23,825 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,766.

Arrears.

53. According to the Revenue Accounts in Mahals, arrears under all heads at the end of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 9,31,998 to which is added Rs. 10,093, arrears of the lapsed village of Bhial, making a total of Rs. 9,42,091 from which should be deducted Rs. 93,490 actually recovered and Rs. 1,35,478 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,13,123. If we add to this figure the arrears of Rs. 2,49,080 that remained

at the end of the year under report, the amount of total arrears now comes to Rs. 9,62,203 on the Revenue Account Books still due to be collected at the end of St. year 1972.

Extension of Cultivation.

54. The approximate area of culturable lands in Khalsa villages of the State according to Survey returns amounts to 7,98,094 acres out of which 5,58,224 acres were under cultivation and 2,39,870 acres remained waste. Nearly half of this waste land is under grass reserves. These figures when compared with those of the last year show little variation, but attempts are being made to bring more land under cultivation in spite of poor seasons and marked shortage of labour.

Wards' Estates.

55. Supervision over Managed Estates remained with the Chief Revenue Officer after consideration of the subject at a conference of officials during the year. At the beginning of the year there were 25 estates under management with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 66,694-4-2, particularized as under:—

19 Minors.	Rs. 40,816-15-6
6 Others.	„ 25,877- 4-8

During the year under report 9 estates with a revenue of Rs. 40,100 came under management, which when added to the number of estates under management at the end of the last year make a total of 34 yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,06,794-4-2 in all : 3 estates were released during the year under report with a revenue of Rs. 24,695-2-9, thus leaving 31 estates with a revenue of Rs. 82,099-1-5 under management at the close of the year as follows:—

	Revenue.
21 Minors' Estates	Rs. 33,921-12-9
10 Others	„ 48,177-4-8

Education of Minors.

56. The education of Wards is receiving due attention. Most of them are attending local schools owing to want of means. Kumar Nijamahamadkhan, grandson of K. S. Sherkhanji of Ranpur, has been transferred from Godhra Talukdari school to the Girassia School Wadhwan at the request of his father, and is reported to be doing well. Several other sons of status holders are being educated at the Girassia School at Wadhwan, and have been favourably reported on.

Encumbered Estates.

57. At the close of the last year there were 158 estates yielding a revenue of Rs. 57,827-11-6 under management; 2 estates with a revenue of Rs. 2,375 came under management during the year, making a total of 160 estates with a revenue of Rs.60,202, during the year under report; 10 estates with a revenue of Rs. 2,378 were released in the year of report, leaving at the end of the year 150 estates with a revenue of Rs. 57,874-11-6.

At the beginning of the year there were 128 estates with aggregate liabilities of Rs. 2,56,199-11-5 under management for which liquidation schemes were framed. In the year under report 9 further schemes of liquidation were received with aggregate liabilities of Rs. 22,647-13-2, making a total of 137 estates with a debt of Rs. 2,71,847-8-7. The total debts discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 16,584-12-0, leaving Rs. 2,62,257-12-7 at the end of the year to be paid in future years.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Acts and regulations.

58. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State, including those that were introduced during the year.

Military.

Composition and numerical strength.

59. The Military forces of the State now consist of:—

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Imperial Service Lancers.	100	0	100
City Sibandi.	0	159	159
Total.	100	159	259

Cost of maintenance.

60. The expenditure of the I. S. Lancers (including that of the Lancers' Dispensary) amounted to Rs. 62, 796 as compared with Rs. 61,934 last year.

Duties.

61. The I. S. Lancers are trained as regular cavalry. The duties of the City Sibandi are restricted to watch and ward as guards on State buildings, stores &c., and as such they are a useful and reliable body of men.

Horses and ponies.

62. During the year under report 79 horses, 52 ponies and 1 mule were maintained in the I. S. Lancers.

Nationality.

63. In the whole force there were during the year under report 246 Mahomedans and 4 Hindus; while 9 posts remained vacant.

Arms.

64. The Lancers are armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances; the City Sibandi carry match-locks and swords.

Inspection.

65. The Lancers were inspected twice by the Inspecting Officer during the year under report.

General Remarks.

66. The discipline and conduct of the I. S. Lancers has been well maintained by the Officer Commanding. The British Military authorities sent a third batch of 24 superior horses of British cavalry type for training, being thoroughly satisfied with the two previous batches. The second batch was despatched in October 1916,

The third batch was received in December and despatched in March 1917 fully trained. The total cost of maintenance and training amounted to Rs. 6,935-1-11.

During the year one Farrior Major, one signaller and one sweeper were sent to the front on active service. Four sowars were sent to Jhansi to learn signalling.

The grades of the officers in the I. S. Lancers have now been fixed and the conditions of service in all ranks are attractive. But it is impossible to obtain decent local recruits and the type of land-owner who comes forward to join with a batch of his own men is not found in the State. It is possible that this type may be gradually created but it seems doubtful.

The general tone and conduct of the I. S. Lancers is satisfactory and reflects credit on the Commanding Officer who has taken great personal pains in training horses for the Imperial Government.

Police.

67. Mr. C. E. Lynch Blosse continued in charge as superintendent of Police during the year.

68. The sanctioned strength of the force was 844 Foot Police, and 104 Mounted Police, showing a decrease of 3 sowars and one Personal Assistant to the Risaldar reduced during the year. *Strength.*

At the end of the year under report there were 55 vacancies in the Foot Police and 15 in the Mounted Police. The usual remarks concerning difficulty of enlistment apply. Owing to high rates of wages the superiority of casual labour over service is more marked than usual.

69. The cost of maintaining the force from September 1st 1915 to August 31st 1916 was Rs. 2,43,700, there being a saving of Rs. 21,593 on the sanctioned cost, chiefly owing to vacancies on the cadre. *Cost.*

70. The force is armed with muzzle-loaders, sanction to rearm with breech-loaders not as yet having been obtained. There is difficulty in obtaining reliable ammunition. *Arms.*

71. The force consists of:— *Nationality.*

660 Mahomedans
216 Hindus
2 Christians.

72. 328 men are reported to be literate. This is a considerable advance showing a percentage of 37 %against 31% last year. *Education.*

73. 13 men were dismissed, 10 punished departmentally and 6 *Discipline.*

judicially. The majority of the 13 dismissals were of recruits who absented with only a few weeks' service. These figures do not include departmental punishments for minor offences.

Buildings.

74. The Police lines at Una and Wanthali, and Fouzdars' and Jemadars' Quarters and lockups in the City were completed during the year. The new Band Lines near the Shahpur Gate are under construction, also new offices at Kutiana. The most urgent needs are additional lines at Malia and Bhesan where local accommodation is dear and hard to find.

Crime.

75. 1,425 complaints of cognizable offences were made to the Police against 1,609 in the previous year. This figure includes 27 cases referred to the Police for enquiry by Munsiffs. The decrease of 184 cases is satisfactory and is due to a more favourable season.

Of the 1,425 cases registered, 307 were classed as false or non-cognizable after enquiry by the Police. Of the remaining 1,118 cases, 544 or 48·7 %were sent for trial, and 393 or 72·2 % ended in conviction, while 17 were still under trial at the end of the year, 37 cases were compounded, 27 were acquitted, 67 were classed as false after trial, 3 were struck off owing to the death of accused in jail, and 4 were withdrawn. As regards the remaining 570 cases, 412 were undetected, 123 are pending with the Police, in 5 of which prima-facie cases against the accused have been proved, and 35 have been sent to the Magistrate for classification and await orders.

In connection with these cases, 937 persons were arrested, of whom 823 have been sent for trial and 532 convicted, 88 were acquitted as the cases were compounded, 153 were discharged, cases against 2 were withdrawn and 1 accused died in Jail, 42 accused are pending with the Police, and 47 are pending trial. Thus of 776 accused actually tried, 532 or 68·7%were convicted.

Actually during the year under report crime has been less than usual. There were at each extremity of the year outbreaks of organized crime, of which the former was dealt with and finished by May 5th, while the latter is being dealt with.

Pending cases of last year dealt with this year.

76. A new statement is appended showing the manner in which crime pending from last year has been dealt with, as this is such an important feature of police work.

At the end of the last year, 197 cases were undisposed of, including two dacoities and six murders. Of these, 45 were classed as false or non-cognizable; of the remaining 152 cases, 70 were classed as A, 44 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, 12 were declared false after trial, 3 were compounded, 1 withdrawn and 17 closed owing to the death of the outlaws: 124 accused were arrested and all were sent up for trial, 68 were

convicted and 45 discharged, 8 being compounded, and 3 are still pending trial. A further sum of Rs. 1,379-10-9 worth of property was recovered.

Classification.	No. of true cases pending and dealt with.	No. of Col. 2 convicted.	No. of accused arrested.	No. of accused convicted,	Property recovered.
Ordinary thefts.	39	12	20	18	575-14-0
Cattle theft.	17	7	11	11	165—0-0
House breaking and thefts.	34	9	15	14	187-14-0
Robbery.	5	0	4	0	0
Culpable Homicide.	0	0	0	0	0
Murder.	6	2	8	4	0
Miscellaneous.	49	13	60	15	0
Dacoities.	2	1	6	6	450-14-9
Total.	152	44	124	68	1,379-10-9

Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries.

77. The value of property stolen was Rs. 38,339 and property worth Rs. 10,146 or 26·4% was recovered as against 38·8 last year.

Of the Rs. 28,193 remaining to be recovered, Rs. 1,110 represent the value of stray cattle.

The recovery of property shows a fall of 12% as compared with last year, and 17% compared with the year before that. This is chiefly attributable to dacoities involving loss of Rs. 4,300, of which some has been subsequently recovered, and to the difficulty of identifying stolen cash which formed a large proportion of the missing property.

Efficiency of the Police.

78. The following table shows the efficiency of the Police in the usual form with an additional column:—

Years.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.
1911-12	67	0	51	22	27
1912-13	73	0	56	28	31·7
1913-14	74	0	58	37	33·4
1914-15	73·7	0	58	32	43·7
1915-16	70	0	60	36·8	38·8
1916-17	74·7	68·6	59·8	38·8	26·4

Classification of crime.

79. Deducting the non-cognisable cases the remaining 1,118 true cases can be classified as under:—

Classification.	No. of true cases reported	No. of cases convicted & pending trial.	Property stolen. Rs. AS. PS.	Property recovered. Rs. AS. PS.
Ordinary thefts.	445	188	8,616-9-4	2,764-15-8
Cattle thefts.	82	19	3,578-4-0	1,379—9-0
House breaking and thefts.	273	57*	17,775-2-11	3,765—0-1
Robbery.	20	4	1,741-5-7	1,015—1-7
Culpable homicide.	1	0	0	0
Murder.	10	2	149-8-6	90-14-6
Miscellaneous.	280	139	629-6-9	413—4-0
Dacoities.	7	1	5,849-2-0	717-10-0
Total.	1,118	410	38,339-7-1	10,146—6-10

* 15 cases of house-breaking and theft were pending with the Police at the end of the year against one gang. These cases have since been sent up for trial, but at the close of the year were pending with the Police.

House-breaking and theft cases are 32 less in number, but the property concerned has risen from Rs. 11,940-4-4 last year to Rs. 17,775,-2-11 this year, while recoveries under this head have risen from Rs. 2,667-14-10 to Rs. 3,765-0-1. This is at present the most serious form of crime prevalent in the State, but it is satisfactory that 15 cases have since been brought home to one gang.

Dacoities have increased from 2 to 7. Of the gang concerned in the most important case, two members escaped and formed a new party of which, however, two were recently arrested and two shot after good work by the Police.

Accidental deaths.

80. There were 214 cases of accidental and unnatural deaths reported to the Police during the year, which have been classified as follows:

1. Snake bite.....94
2. Drowning.....76
3. Suicide.....10
4. Other Causes.....34

Total 214

81. In connection with the detection of crime in the State Rs. 537 have been paid to 35 men in the State Police, 27 men in the village Police, and 22 of the outside public, while 4 officers have been rewarded by special promotion. *Rewards.*

82. The following table shows the result of cases committed to the Sessions for trial. *Sessions.*

Nature of Crime.	Cases.				Accused.			
	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Murder.	4	2	1	1	9	4	2	2
Dacoities	2	2	0	0	10	10	0	0
Miscellaneous.	16	13	1	2	33	18	3	11
Total	22	17	2	3	51	33	5	13

83. Prosecution has undoubtedly improved, and the distinct advantage of having trained prosecuting officers is now beginning to be felt. *Prosecution.*

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried is now 74·7 as against 70 last year, and is higher than it has yet been since the commencement of administration. The percentage of accused convicted to accused tried is 68·6 which is a satisfactory proportion and reflects credit on the Department. Taking into consideration the very large number of cases which were compounded, and bearing in mind that many more cases are compoundable here than in British India, the percentages are generally satisfactory. Direct discharges account for only 18·3% of cases and 20% of accused.

The work of the Public Prosecutor both in special Mahal cases and sessions cases has been creditably performed.

84. The sanctioned strength of the Village Police is 2,166 and is distributed as follows:— *Village Police.*

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grand Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages	35	351	386	647	53	700	1,086
Barkhala villages	321	34	355	573	45	618	973
Mangrol	.	.	26	.	.	81	107
Grand Total	356	385	767	1,220	98	1,399	2,166

The result is an increase altogether of one due to the opening of a new village called Devpura in Gir.

General.

85. No striking changes have been made during the year. An endeavour was made to open several new outposts, but the difficulty of obtaining lodging for officers has necessitated gradual progress. The whole scheme of outposts, however, has now had a fair trial, and there is no doubt that it has proved successful.

State Band.

86. The Band continues to be fairly efficient. The construction of the New Band Lines is well in hand and the work should be complete by the monsoon.

Concluding remarks.

87. Thanks to the courage and tenacity of a specially enlisted constable, outlaws Golan Ukarda and Harsur Takmariyo were disposed of on May 5th as they deserved. This special constable Nurmahomed Dadmahomed unfortunately lost his own life in killing Golan and Harsur. Suitable provision has been made for his only dependant, an adopted son, and a tomb suitably inscribed has been erected over his grave at Talala. At the end of September a daring dacoity was committed at Limbadhara. This was detected and several persons arrested. Two men, however, escaped and attempted to stir up trouble in the Gir, which resulted in the loot of 4 villages between March 2nd and 26th. On the 26th March the gang was encountered in very thick jungle and in the ensuing attack two outlaws were killed, but the rest escaped.

During the year the officers' grades in the Mounted Police have been placed on a level with those in the Foot Police, and they have been given an incremental scale of pay. The general progress of the Department has been satisfactory in spite of difficulties of recruitment and two outbursts of dacoity on the Gir border, which necessitated special parties and elaborate precautions. This extra work has been well and cheerfully performed.

Criminal justice.

Cases decided.

88. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance of 33 undisposed of cases inclusive of 3 cases before the Mangrol Court, as compared with 53 in the previous year, whilst 2,748 new cases were brought to trial against 2,784 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 36 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 2,781 as against 2,837 of the last year. Of these, 2,759 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 22 cases at the close of the year.

89. The cases pending disposal at the close of the previous year involved 109 accused persons, and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 3,912 persons against 4,183 in the previous year. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was 4,021 as compared with 4,260 in the previous year, the decrease being of 239 offenders. Of these, 1,526 were discharged, 1,348 acquitted, 1,005 convicted, 78 committed, 5 died and 1 escaped, whilst the remaining 58 were under trial at the close of the year, as against 109 of the last year. Of the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year, 58 were before the Junagadh Courts. *Accused persons dealt with.*

90. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 25, 33 and 38 respectively as against 23, 32 and 39 of the previous year. Out of 3,912 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 1,053 were arrested by the police, 3 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 162 were produced on warrants, 2,680 on summons and the remaining 14 appeared voluntarily. *Percentage of convictions.*

91. The average duration of trials before the Criminal Courts was 6 days against 4 days last year. *Duration of trials.*

Criminal Appellate Work.

92. The total number of appeals before the Courts during the year was 267 against 273 in the previous year. Of these, 258 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed, was 10 as against 13 last year. The average duration of appeals was 24 days against 21 last year. *Appellate work*

Civil Justice.

93. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 237 undecided cases against 349 at the beginning of the previous year, and 4,467 suits were filed during the year against 4,368 of the last year. The aggregate number of suits before the Courts for disposal, was, therefore, 4,704 against 4,717 last year. *Suits for disposal.*

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and

pending balance of original civil suits during this year with the figures of the previous year:—

	1915–16.	1916–17.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	349	237
Number of suits filed during the year,-received by transfer or on remand.	4,368	4,467
Total.	4,717	4,704
Disposed of.	4,480	4,485
Pending at the close of the year.	237	219

Out of 219 suits pending at the end of the year, 204 were of less than one year's duration, and 15 of one year and above as against 15 in the previous year. There were 11 suits before the Sadar Court in *forma pauperis*, of which 6 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5 cases.

Value of suits. 94. The total value of suits filed in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction was Rs. 8,31,913 as contrasted with Rs. 5,18,862 in the previous year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 5,39,111 against Rs. 6,46,928 last year. Money suits alone covered 93 percent of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from annas 8 to Rs. 2,61,558. The average value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 186 against Rs. 122, and of the suits disposed of Rs. 120 against Rs. 121 last year.

Exparte suits. 95. The number of suits decided exparte was 672 or 15 percent of the total number of decisions against 756 or 16 percent in the previous year. The pecuniary value of exparte decrees was Rs. 81,551 against Rs. 75,890 last year. Of the exparte decisions, 727 were for the plaintiffs and 12 for the defendants, against 739 and 17 respectively in the previous year.

Contested and uncontested claims. 96. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,673 of the value of Rs. 2,31,861, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 1,486 of the value of Rs. 2,79,242. Of the decisions in contested suits, 1,287 were for the plaintiffs and the remaining 386 were for the defendants, against 1,274 and 212 last year.

97. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1915–16 and 1916–17 are compared below:— *Average duration.*

Civil suits.	1915–16.			1916–17.		
	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.
Contested.	1,486	181	59	1,673	121	72
Uncontested.	756	97	15	672	95	18

98. 434 miscellaneous cases were before the Courts for disposal against 489 last year. Of these, 403 as compared with 448 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 31 cases against 41 of the last year. *Miscellaneous.*

Civil Appellate work.

99. 533 Civil appeals were filed during the year, against 440 last year. Including the balance of the previous year, the number of appeals for disposal was 725 against 590 in the preceding year. Of these, 473 appeals were decided during the year against 398 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 252 appeals pending against 192 of the last year. *Appeals disposed of.*

In 45 out of 100 cases under appeal, the decisions of the Lower Courts were maintained.

100. The value of appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 1,80,235 against Rs. 2,22,453 in 1915–16, and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 1,11,200 against Rs. 1,06,427 in the previous year. *Value of appeals.*

101. The following is the average duration of civil appeals before the Courts (including Mangrol) for the last three years:— *Average duration.*

	Months.	Days.
1914–15	4	20
1915–16	4	3
1916–17	3	13

Execution of Decrees.

102. The year opened with a balance of 1,239 unexecuted decrees and 6,443 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the courts was, therefore, 7,682 against 6,719 last year. The *Execution of decrees.*

following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Nature of disposal.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	1,057	1,139
" " " " " " part....	2,069	1,995
" " " not obtained at all	1,825	2,123
" struck off the file	529	423
Pending at the close of the year	1,239	2,002

315 Judgment-Debtors were arrested and 15 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 345 and 14.

The Rajprakarni Court.

Work of the Rajprakarni Court.

103. 49 suits between Mul-Girasias and other Alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 21 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance, the total number of such suits for disposal in the year under report was 81 against 55 in the preceding year, out of which 40 against 23 of the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 41 at the close of the year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 33,348 against Rs. 10,388-13-0, and of the suits disposed of was Rs. 35,953-8-0 against Rs. 11,100-2-8. In addition to this, there were 5 suits before the Court during the year, in which the State was a defendant, against 15 in the preceding year. Out of these, 15 cases were disposed of against 13 last year, leaving a balance of 9 at the close of the year. There were also 25 miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year, against 29 in the preceding year, out of which 17 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8 at the close of the year.

Heirship cases.

104. 7 cases of heirship and coparcenary were disposed of during the year out of a total of 14 cases, of which 11 were filed during the year. The balance of such cases at the close of the year was 7.

At the commencement of the year the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 43, and 36 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 79, out of which 37 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 42. The number

of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 34 out of a total of 77.

Extradition.

Extradition.

105. During the year under report the State made Extradition demands through the Political Agent in 15 cases involving 17 persons, against 20 cases involving 29 persons last year, and all such demands were complied with. Of extradited persons 17 were convicted. Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British authorities and Baroda are concerned, while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorizing extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

Central Jail.

106. There are one Central Jail and 12 subordinate jails in the State, including one in Mangrol. During the year under report Patan Sub-jail has been amalgamated with the Veraval sub-Jail. The Central Jail, which is at Junagadh is a spacious and substantial building with accommodation for about 300 prisoners.

Admissions.

107. The year under report opened with 172 convicts in the State Jails, and 831 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 1,003 convicts against 1,062, of whom 841 were released, one was hanged after trial in another State, one died and 19 were transferred to different prisons in the Bombay Presidency during the year under report, leaving 141 convicts in confinement at its close.

Proportion of admissions to the free population.

108. Of the 831 new admissions 38 were old offenders. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 546 against 1 to 510 last year.

Nationality and sex of the convicts.

109. Of the convicts admitted to these Jails during the year there were:-

	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Males.	447	301	748
Females.	59	24	83
Total.	506	325	831

The daily average of prisoners.

110. The daily average number of convicts in the jails during the year was 136 against 153, of under-trial prisoners 26 against 30, and of the prisoners under police custody 2 against 2 last year.

Releases.

111. Of releases during the year, 741 were on expiry of sentence, 85 on appeal and 15 on the Moharram day

Health of convicts.

112. The health of the convicts continued good, and most of them put on weight in the Central Jail.

Jail discipline.

113. Excellent discipline continues to be maintained in the jail and there was no occasion to resort to flogging in any case.

Convict labour.

114. The convicts were employed in the Central Jail work-shop and the garden attached to the Central Jail, whilst a party of convicts was engaged by the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Committee in the month of January 1917 on extra-mural work.

Proceeds of convict labour.

115. The value of articles manufactured during the year under report inclusive of the balance of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 9,032. Goods valued at Rs. 7,569 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth about Rs. 1,463 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 9,241, Rs. 7,412 and Rs. 1,829 respectively. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 2,861 against Rs. 2,572 last year. The proceeds of convict labour on extramural work amounted to Rs. 141 against 138 last year. The income from the garden attached to the Central Jail was Rs. 520 against Rs. 603 in the previous year.

Cost of maintenance and control.

116. The cost of maintenance and control, inclusive of the cost of paid warders and exclusive of the cost of Police Guard, amounted to Rs. 20,548, giving an average of Rs. 167 per prisoner against Rs. 145 last year.

General Remarks.

117. Additional buildings have been added inside the Central Jail and only a few improvements remain now to be made though the important item of warders' quarters has still to be faced. The new female Jail and special quarters for lunatics etc. have proved a success, and juveniles are now kept separate. The transfer of several troublesome lifers and introduction of transportation for life as a legal punishment have had a most salutary effect.

Registration.

Registration.

118. During the year under report 9 Registry Offices were at work in the State. There were 723 registrations during the year as compared with 759 in 1915-16.

Value of registered documents.

119. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year, amounted to Rs. 8,21,572 against Rs. 7,83,915 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 37,657. The average registration fee was Rs. 36 against Rs. 37 last year.

120. Exclusive of court fees and stamps and the income of cattle pounds, the net receipts of the civil and criminal courts together with Registration fees amounted to Rs. 45,431. Of Rs. 82,815 realized by sale of Court fees and other stamps, court fees and stamps of the value of Rs. 64,240 in all were used in the Courts. This together with Rs. 16,854 from cattle pounds, and Rs. 45,431 mentioned above, gives a total gross income of Rs. 1,26,525 as against Rs. 1,22,507 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 77,745 against Rs. 74,284 in 1915-16. The increase is due to reorganization and improvement of the grades of Judicial posts. The aggregate receipts, however, exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 48,780 against Rs. 48,276 last year. The increase in receipts is due to larger institutions of suits and execution applications.

Receipts and expenditure of Courts.

General Remarks.

121. An important piece of Legislation introduced during the year is the new Registration Act, by which the Registration fees, which used to be 2 to 5 p. c., are reduced to 1 p. c. At the same time it has restricted the period for presentation of documents for registration to 6 months, whereas under the old Act many compulsorily registrable documents remained unregistered as the law allowed them to be registered after any length of time.

A draft of the Minors' Act is under consideration.

Rules for the guidance of Bailiffs are already published, and a Circular Book for the guidance of the Civil Courts and the staff is in the Press and will be out shortly.

At a departmental conference, rules were drawn up for execution of decrees against cultivators, and it is hoped the principles now settled will give satisfaction to all concerned.

The general work of the Courts has been maintained at a high standard, and has given general satisfaction.

Political cases.

122. Cases of importance that awaited disposal by the authorities concerned during the year under report were (1) The Girnar case, (2) Surajven case, (3) Jhanjharia mesne profits case, (4) Patla udhad case, (5) Bhensla Rock case, (6) Jurisdiction dispute over Waghania Mul-Girasias' lands, (7) Bhavta-Khokhar's Giras dispute, (8) Bherai Bundar dispute and (9) Jhapodad case.

123. *The Girnar case* dispute formed the subject of a conference in October 1914 when local inspection was held by the Administrator in the presence of the Jain representatives. Amicable settlement was offered by the State in liberal terms but was not accep-

ted, and the Shravaks' appeal in the matter of status to Huzur Adalat awaits disposal.

124. *The Suraj Ven litigation* has ended by withdrawal of Porbandar's suit with permission reserved to reinstitute the revised modified claim when necessary.

125. *The Desais of Jhanjharia* claimed mesne profits for 1/3rd of Jhanjharia lands originally held jointly with Bagasra shareholders before the separation of 1868 A. D. The claim was thrown out on preliminary grounds but on appeal by Junagadh State the Agent Governor has remanded the case for disposal on the merits.

126. *Patla Udhad dispute* was really an *inter se* dispute between Azam Kanthadwala of Bilkha and Lohani alienees of Patla, and the matter has been amicably settled by the Junagadh State and Bilkha share-holder on 4-4-16.

127. *Property rights over Bhensla rock* were asserted by Junagadh, Jafrabad and Bhavnagar, and a Special Commission held a hearing in August 1915, and made their joint report in favour of Jafrabad on 3-6-16. The recommendation made in the report has been accepted by the Agent Governor by his No. P/5 of 8-11-16.

128. *The boundary dispute re Mal-Gam* one of the villages constituting Bhavta's estate, and *Kutiana lands dispute*, have been disposed of by the Agent to the Governor, but the main dispute between the Khokhars *inter se* awaits disposal by the Huzur Adalat.

129 Bhavnagar State has demurred to the construction by Junagadh of a *Bundar on the Motapat Creek* near Bherai, and the matter awaits disposal by the Agent to the Governor.

130. Manavadar State has preferred a claim against Junagadh State in Sorath Prant, *for the restoration of the village of Jampodad*, though Junagadh State's possession is admitted for over 90 years, and the claim has admittedly been already rejected five times by the then Agency authorities. The claim is pending inquiry by the Political Agent Sorath.

131. Other minor cases of less importance need no special reference.

Amicable Settlements.

132. In addition to the above, numerous minor settlements have been effected in pursuance of separation of interests and for avoidance of litigation. The following disputes were settled amicably out of Court during the year:—

(1) Gamayat rights of *Hadmatia* Girasias were commuted and the Girasias awarded 668 acres of exclusive land by the settlement of 2-8-1916.

(2) Khan Shri Husein Mahomedkhanji Sher Jumakhanji, Bhayat of *Damrala*, claimed full compensation for his lands as per Government Resolution No. 4209 of 12-5-1901. The Bhayat has been given 140 acres by the settlement of 17th May 1916 from the villages of Morvada and Haliad.

(3) Gamayat rights of the Girasias of *Amrapore* under Bhesan have been commuted by the settlement of 11-7-1916, and the Girasias have been awarded 286A.-16G.

(4) Jansi rights in enjoyment of Girasias of *Pipali* under Keshod were commuted by the Settlement of 23-8-16 and the Girasias awarded instead 49A.-14G. of exclusive land.

(5) Gamayat rights of the Girasias of *Kevadra* under Keshod were commuted by the settlement of 16-6-16 and the Girasias awarded instead 293A.-18G. of exclusive land.

(6) Gamayat rights of the Raijadas of *Kukaswada* and *Langodra* were commuted by the settlement of 18-10-16, and the Girasias awarded instead 554A.-6G. of exclusive land in Kukaswada and 175A.-14G. of exclusive land in Langodra.

(7) Gamayat rights of the *Solanki Girasias* of *Koylana* under Keshod were commuted by the settlement of 17-10-16, and the Girasias awarded instead 216A.-2G. of exclusive land.

(8) Gamayat rights of the Girasias of *Devgam* under Bhesan were commuted by the settlement of 18-6-16, and the Girasias were awarded instead 74A.-23G. of exclusive land.

(9) Gamayat rights of the Girasias of *Hajani Pipalia* were commuted by the settlement of 16-8-16, and the Girasias were awarded 673 A.-11 G. of exclusive land.

(10) Gamayat rights of the Girasias of *Bordi* were commuted by the settlement of 27-2-17, and the Girasias awarded 1345 Acres and 6 Gunthas of exclusive land.

(11) Khokhar Budhu Shahbhai and others of Kutiana having complained that lands in excess were taken

over by the State in 1902, it has been settled on 22-3-17 that the State should surrender to the Girasias 37A.-5G. of lands and incorporate the same in their village of Thoyana from the State village of Bhoddar.

Giras Registers.

133. It has been directed that a general Mahalat Register of Bhayats and Mul Girasias should be prepared and maintained in the Sarkari Vakil's office and kept up to date, by issue of a Notification calling on all Girasias and Bhayats to report any death or birth to the Sarkari Vakil within one month of such occurrence. A corresponding register will also be kept in each Mahal, and be corrected as necessary.

More than one thousand miscellaneous drafts were prepared and submitted by the Sarkari Vakil's office for Huzur orders.

Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan.

134. The Giras lands purchased during the year under report after due enquiry by the special committee, comprise acres 20-31G.; whilst the Barkhali lands purchased comprise 328A.-35G. The aggregate purchase price paid for these lands amounts to Rs. 12,480-4-4.

Municipalities.

Junagadh Municipality.

135. The Municipality has a sufficient income as the revenues from custom and house rent have been allotted entirely to the funds of the Municipality.

During the year under report, Junagadh Municipality managed three branches viz. (1) Municipality proper, (2) the State house-rent branch, and (3) the Fire Establishment branch.

The General Administration Staff.

136. The general administration staff and the City inspection staff were maintained at a cost respectively of Rs. 6,048 for inspection and general administration, of Rs. 3,306 for recovery of house rent and repairs and of Rs. 704 for Fire Establishment.

Public health & convenience.

137. This branch consisted of an establishment of 115 sweepers for scavenging roads at a cost of Rs. 7,000; the removal of refuse from the City and the cleansing of public latrines and urinals were carried out departmentally, and a sum of Rs. 6,700 was otherwise expended, including cost of purchase of new animals during the year. Rs. 2,749 were obtained from the sale of refuse during the year.

The lighting of the public roads was maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,000, and Kitson lights will shortly be increased.

As usual the road watering was let out by contract at a cost of Rs. 2,500.

138. The road repairing work of the City was carried out by the P. W. D. at a cost of Rs. 10,000 with steadily improving results. *Road repairing work.*

139. The Municipal administration thus budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 54,497, of which Rs. 51,889 were expended during the year. *Municipal Revenue.*

Municipal income shows a saving of Rs. 17,632 on the 1st of September 1916, the total income from all sources being Rs. 62,165 during the year from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.

140. During the year under report some State houses were sold by auction and a few were pulled down to open out congested areas and facilitate new schemes of improvement.

141. Only 4 fires took place during the year against 4 in the last year, and no serious damage was done. *Fires.*

142. During the year the city Girnar road which was very narrow and inconvenient to traffic in some places was widened throughout its length. A few other streets and lanes and blind alleys have also been widened and made into thoroughfares.

143 Schemes for widening Sukhnath and Maliwada roads have been prepared, and the work will begin during the ensuing year if funds allow.

144. Schemes have also been prepared to provide the City with sanitary meat and grain markets for which sites have already been marked down, and it is hoped that the construction will begin before long.

145. The triangular piece of waste ground on the west of Diagonal Road is being converted into a garden for the public, whilst the roads bordering on this area have been considerably widened. This plot will be suitably planted out by the Garden Department with trees and flowering shrubs.

146. Scavenging work is well done, refuse being utilized to fill unsightly holes or sold as manure to neighbouring villages where its value is now recognized. Nightsoil is removed for similar use. Road watering is still limited owing to the deficiency of water. The street lighting work was fairly efficient at a low cost.

147. In the month of August 1916, there was a local epidemic

of cholera which spread to the Junagadh State. A few cases occurred in Junagadh town, but prompt measures were taken and by isolation and disinfection the epidemic was quickly stamped out. The inhabitants are beginning to appreciate endeavours in this respect, and are ready to give assistance in times of epidemic. The total number of cases and deaths were 103 and 53 respectively. In the month of September 1916 a case of pneumonic plague was imported into the town but was checked after attendants on the invalid had succumbed. There were 4 deaths only amongst the attendants on the sick.

148. The total number of births registered during the year under report for the city of Junagadh was 408 against 471 of the last year, showing a decrease of 63 births. The birth rate per mille of population was 11·65 as compared with 13·30 of the last year. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 961 against 772 of the last year, showing an increase of 189 deaths. The death rate per mille of population was 27·47 as compared with 21·79 of the last year. The increase in deaths was due to the epidemic of cholera and infant diseases during the monsoon.

149. Sanitation has much improved, and great pains are taken to keep the city free of smells and filth. Unsanitary trades are being removed, and congested streets and areas are being gradually opened up. The inhabitants are gradually realizing the benefits of decent sanitation and the disinterestedness of the efforts undertaken.

150. The Municipal Secretary has worked most conscientiously under the close supervision of the Chief Engineer who as Municipal President continues to devote much time and trouble to a difficult task.

Mahal Municipalities.

151. As in the previous year there were sixteen moffusil Municipalities and six village Sanitary Boards in charge of the Revenue Department. The income of these bodies rose from Rs. 28,913/ to Rs. 30,253/. The total amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 30,306/-but only a sum of Rs. 21,785/ was spent as it was not possible to undertake some of the sanctioned works owing to the rise in prices. Very little activity was shown outside official supervision. The rules regarding holding of meetings was complied with only by Una and Kutiyana Municipalities. Una Municipality has been granted the whole local customs revenue in order to attempt much needed improvements.

Chemical Analysis.

152. In the year 1916–17 there were in all 71 cases sent for chemical analysis, wherein 216 samples had to be examined. Out of the 16 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination Opium was detected in 8, Arsenic in 1, Dhatura in 1, and in the remaining 6 cases no poison was detected.

Cases of suspected blood stains were 48, and blood was detected in 41.

Cases of suspected seminal stains were 7, and in 6 of them affirmative results were obtained.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

153. The current year has witnessed great advancement in agricultural enterprise throughout the State. The chief stimulus was the Agricultural Exhibition, where practical demonstrations by plots and implements and other improved means of tillage brought home to cultivators their own deficiencies and the benefit of modern remedies especially as a mitigation for shortage of labour. In order to take full advantage of this new spirit, an Agricultural Assistant to the Chief Revenue Officer has been appointed with suitable establishment, including an Agricultural overseer, and he together with the District Inspector previously appointed will take up the practical work of seed selection, distribution and supervision of improved implements, better cultivation, manuring, and cattle-breeding, and advise and assist cultivators and land-holders in economic development of their holdings. Some useful experiments have already been made in this direction, but it has been proved that spasmodic efforts are of little value and that any introduction of improved implements, or selected seed or new variety of crop requires to be followed up by constant inspection and encouragement.

Co-operative movement.

154. The co-operative society started last year at Wadal has proved a success; it granted Rs. 860 as loans to 19 members, of which Rs. 390 have been repaid without default. It seems probable that other agricultural societies will shortly be registered after the necessary enquiries and formalities. One of the chief difficulties is repayment of old debts to money-lenders on whom cultivators depend ordinarily for maintenance and support. With good seasons the disappearance of the local capitalist and middleman in such a crop as onions would greatly enrich agriculturists, who under the present system get little of the large profits accruing from high prices. If suspicion and apathy can be overcome, such societies are bound to flourish. It must however be realized that the most prosperous cultivators themselves lend money and are not always favourable to a system which will help their poorer brethren more than themselves.

155. The Una Co-operative Store had somewhat stagnated, but the rules have recently been amended, and cultivators have learnt to appreciate iron ploughs, sugarcane mills and reapers. The *abadi* of Una is indeed one of the most urgent and difficult problems which demand solution. With a fertile soil, great irrigational facilities and other advantages, this extensive Mahal deserves and is now receiving especial attention. With the advent of the Railway and a reasonable rainfall such as gave such fine results last season, the income can be doubled within a decade.

156. Good practical work has been done during the year. Varieties of staple crops have been carefully tested. It appears that Bansi wheat, Valukad bajro, Tukdi juwar, white wheat Pusa No. 4 and Gujarat tobacco should do exceedingly well if popularized throughout the State. Interesting and successful experiments have been made on wheats, such as Bunsi, Katha, Pusa No. 4 and Pusa No. 12, in green manuring with *san* and also with *mahuda* cake. Pusa No. 4 which ripens early seems specially suitable. Linseed, safflower and cumin were also tried and Gujarat tobacco throve without irrigation. Potatoes were not very successful. Amongst cottons, after considerable experiment, it seems that the best local '*mathio*' variety is especially suited to our soil and climate, and the narrow lobed white flower variety is likely to give the highest average outturn at least cost, which is after all what our cultivators' interests demand, and prices have been quite satisfactory. Arrangements have been made to gin this particular variety separately and to increase its distribution as widely as possible to the exclusion of the less profitable local varieties which are at present grown in mixture as they come from the gin. *The Agricultural Farm.*

Rs. 9,541-12-6 were spent on the Farm and produce worth Rs. 1,511-4-0 was realized. The buildings and premises with land cleared of weeds now form a valuable property.

157. Except the three gardens at Chorwad, a large number of State gardens under the Revenue Department in the Mahals is leased out. The Chorwad gardens contain some horticultural and botanical specimens of value, but they are not of much practical use, and it is likely that in future they will be leased out to a trustworthy landholder. *Horticulture.*

Weather and Crops.

158. The subjoined table contains figures of rainfall of the year under report as compared with those of the last year as well as an average of the last five years. *Season and Rainfall.*

Name of division	Average of the last five years.	Rainfall in 1971.	Rainfall in 1972.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Junagadh.	33·31	20·67	33·95
Keshod.	24·30	11·87	31·92
Una.	26·4	12·22	21·74

The rainfall as compared with the average rainfall of the last five years during the year under report was satisfactory and well distributed. The maximum rainfall was 37·59 inches at Malia against 23·15 inches at Talala in the last year. Bhesan recorded a minimum of 14·53 inches which was however local.

159. The monsoon attempted to burst early in June but stopped within a week, causing great anxiety all over the State. Grass withered before it was fit for grazing and as the preceding year was one of deficient rainfall, scarcity of fodder was most keenly felt. Reserves of grass were rapidly depleted and grass operations in the Gir were arranged. Both cultivators and officials were full of anxiety and dreaded the stress of a second year of scarcity. In fact, when conditions seemed almost beyond hope owing to the lateness of the season, good rain came and lasted almost continuosly from the end of July for over a month and a half, and it was feared that in the end crops would suffer from excessive moisture. Fortunately bright sunshine supervened and in spite of heavy rain at an unusually late date, bumper crops were reaped. Even the late rainfall in the third week of September and again in the latter part of October proved very beneficial to rabi crops and to the water supply in wells and rivers during the year. The growth of grass also was abundant and the yield of rich crops such as cotton, til and castor-seeds exceeded all expectations. This together with high prices enabled cultivators to pay off State and private debts and to prepare ornaments and acquire vessels of brass and copper for their house-holds. The number of marriages celebrated among agriculturists also seemed to be unusually large.

Crops.

160. The first rainfall being just sufficient for sowing purposes and having been followed by a long break, the early sown crops yielded an excellent harvest to those who were prompt in taking advantage of the earliest showers. The later crops grown with the aid of late rains also did very well. All principal Kharif crops viz. bajri, jovari, til, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane prospered. The cultivation of cotton was exceptionally heavy, and it is believed that this year the cultivators in general have been able to secure such an outturn as they have not experienced for several years in the past. They style this year a record year in point of harvest, with the only exception that the later crops of onions and *unalu juwari* suffered from recent rains of the current season, which made its appearance unexpectedly and unusually early in the month of May, 1917.

Grass operations.

161. As the rainfall in the year of report was satisfactory and well distributed, grass grew well and a good supply of fresh fodder was added to stocks already in store. At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 1,67,97,000 lbs. of grass to which was added fresh grass, making a total stock of 2,79,99,000 lbs; 1,07,03,700 lbs. of grass were sold during the year to the State cultivators by way of Tagavi as their previous year's stock of grass was exhausted, and the pinch of fodder scarcity was felt early in Jnly. This left 1,72,95,300 lbs. of

grass in hand, but a deficiency of 9,70,000 lbs. of grass by way of damage and destruction has to be deducted from the above figure, leaving at the end of the year a balance of about 1,63,25,300 lbs. of grass in stock. To avert unreasonable deficit and maintain responsibility for stock in hand in future, special staff has been appointed to take sole charge of grass depots.

Tagavi.

162. The year of report opened with a very weak monsoon and consequently necessitated larger advances to cultivators to enable them to face the difficult situation. During the year under report therefore tagavi advances were given to 3,171 cultivators and the amount advanced as tagavi was Rs. 55,408 as against 2,000 cultivators and Rs. 41,966 in the preceding year. Tagavi was mainly given for seed, food, bullocks and sinking of new wells. The last item is a remunerative work on which alone Rs. 24,955 were spent. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,78,938 on account of Tagavi including interest (the figure of Rs. 1,06,645 given in last year's report is incorrect) to which were added Rs. 55,498 including interest on account of advances during the year, making a total of Rs. 1,74,431 from which Rs. 19,932 realised during the year should be deducted, leaving Rs. 1,54,499 for collection in future. With better seasons these advances will be recovered without difficulty.

Area cropped.

163. The subjoined table shows the area cropped in Khalsa lands in the year of report as compared with last year:—

Nature of the crops.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1915-16 Acres.	1916-17 Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	97,299	1,23,274	25,975	
Bajro.	1,52,943	1,64,259	11,316	
Juwar.	1,10,270	1,03,768	.	6,502
Oil-seeds.	50,257	45,830	.	4,427
Paddy.	7,964	8,225	261	
Wheat.	12,069	14,761	2,692	
Sugar-cane.	3,791	2,187	.	1,604
Gram.	4,629	6,455	1,826	
Udad.	1,820	1,591	.	229
Mag.	876	1,005	129	
Other crops and vegetables.	31,797	24,910	.	6,887
Total.	4,73,715	4,96,265	42,199	19,649

Net increase 22,550.

The above figures show an increase of 22,550 acres in the area cropped due to good and favourable rains in the current year. There is a marked increase in the area covered by cotton and bajri crops, while juwar, oilseed, sugar-cane, udad and other crops show some decrease, and paddy, wheat, gram and *mag* show a small increase in the areas cropped.

The figure of total area cropped includes 9,778 acres of land which yielded two crops in the year of report.

Agricultural Stock.

164. A comparative statement showing the agricultural live stock in the State is given below:—

Kind of cattle	Number 1915-16	Number 1916-17
Bullocks, cows and buffaloes	2,24,727	2,63,612
Horses and ponies	7,345	7,479
Asses	7,189	7,112
Sheep and goats...	1,71,810	1,71,469
Camels	302	429
Ploughs	38,615	41,603
Carts	17,977	18,614

In accordance with the more favourable season the above figures show a satisfactory increase under all heads of cattle except donkeys, sheep and goats which show a slight decrease.

The collection of cattle at the Exhibition represented an unexpectedly large variety of all the best breeds of agricultural stock. Cultivators import young bullocks from Kankerej and Vadiar and are proud of their superior size and appearance. But the local Gir cattle are considered by experts to be amongst the finest draught and plough oxen in India, possessing as they do hard, tough feet suitable to stoney land, powerful shoulders, good muscle and fine stamina. We have therefore been urged and are determinded to encourage the local breed in preference to other Gujarat breeds which are adapted to easier country and sandy soils with level going.

Cattle Camp.

165. The cattle camp of Khageshri which was under the supervision of the Revenue Department has since been transferred to the Forest Department and has been shifted from Khageshri to Hasnapur within Forest limits, where it is hoped it will show better results under the direct supervision of the Chief Forest Officer. The stock has already been weeded out drastically, and in future efforts will be directed to pure breeding of local Gir cattle as an example to the country side and a valuable nucleus for improvement of stock breeding throughout the State. For this purpose cross breeding must be entirely eliminated and only the very best cows will be selected by ex-

pert advice. The budget of the cattle camp was recast with this object in March last after personal inspection by the Administrator.

166. District Kathi stallions have been maintained in two Mahals, Patan and Una. The Una stallion 'Victor' served 33 mares and 'Highland' at Patan served 22 mares. No fee is charged for the service of these stallions, and they have been welcomed by horse breeders in the districts. A fair number of promising colts and fillies has already been noticed. *Stallions.*

167. During the year of report 90 families of agriculturists consisting of 144 males, 130 females and 131 children immigrated to our Khalsa villages, taking up 2,454 Acres of land, out of which they brought under actual cultivation 1,200 acres of land. The number of families of Ubhads who became cultivators was 146, consisting of 198 males, 165 females, and 269 children, occupying 2,450 acres of land, out of which 1,739 acres of land was brought under cultivation. The number of the families of cultivators who left our Khalsa villages during the year of report was 39, consisting of 45 males, 44 females and 46 children, while the number of the families of cultivators who relinquished Khalsa land and became Ubhads was 62, consisting of 70 males, 67 females, and 97 children. The total acreage of land relinquished by these families was 1,089 Acres. These figures compare favourably with those of last year and show a total net gain of 135 families of cultivators and a net increase of 3,815 acres of land leased out. *Immigration and Emigration.*

168. A statement showing rates of prices of staple food and wages given to skilled and unskilled labourers has been printed as Appendix XVIII to this Report, indicating that prices have remained stationary in most cases, though cotton shows an extraordinary rise owing to the great war. *Prices and Wages.*

Practically there was no rise in the rate of wages allowed to skilled labour in the year under report, but there was a slight rise in the rate of wages given to unskilled labour, as the favourable yield of cotton required a larger number of such labourers through a greater part of the year both for weeding and picking.

There is no doubt a tendency for rates of unskilled labour to rise very rapidly, and everyday labourers become more difficult to find. The problem is acute and no immediate solution is to be anticipated. All classes of industry and occupation are similarly afflicted.

169. The returns received from the Mahals show that at the end of the fore-going year there were 1,32,629 road side and *Tree-planting.*

other shade-giving trees, out of which 2,518 perished and 1,937 new trees were added during the year of report.

The order requiring five trees to be planted near all new wells is enforced, but storms during last monsoon destroyed a large number of trees.

Fruit Trees. 170. The planting of fruit trees is duly encouraged, and registers maintained in the Mahals show that 672 mango trees were planted during the year.

Mango trees were planted departmentally in Visavadar, Keshod and Visanvel under Malia, of which 750 at Visanvel, 250 at Keshod and 50 at Visavadar survive.

Babul plantation. 171. Seeds sown in previous years failed to germinate, but recently growth has been good and fine groves are being formed. Arrangements have now been made to protect young plants and a large number of valuable trees should soon be available.

Industries. 172. There is very little of local industry, though the recent Exhibition showed that talent is not wanting. Organization and advertisement are unknown and capital is very cautious. If it were forthcoming, very high rates of interest would be asked. Efforts to start co-operative societies of weavers have not yet succeeded. There were 22 gins and 4 presses working in the State, and they did very good business: One press was removed.

Canals. 173. There are in all 23 canals in the State, of which 5 are pacca and 18 are kacha, whilst 4 kacha canals have no water supply. There were thus 19 canals utilized during the year under report, affording irrigation to 36 villages. In all 2,351 acres and 4 gunthas of land are commanded by canals. Out of this area, 1,976 acres and 30 gunthas are occupied land, yielding a canal tax of Rs. 9,367-12-0 to the State, 374 acres and 14 gunthas of land being unoccupied and assessed at Rs. 1,591-14-0 for canal tax. There is great scope for increasing such irrigation facilities in Una Mahal, and some promising sites have been noted for future development. An expert opinion will first of all be required to draw up schemes which should claim attention when Railway extensions have been constructed.

Expenses of repairs to Canals came to Rs. 479 during the year under report.

Wells. 174. There were 5,788 pacca and 5,227 kacha wells and 344 'orias' at the commencement of the year for irrigation purposes;

and 711 wells for drinking purposes, to which were added 54 pacca and 147 kacha wells and 53 'orias' and 63 wells for drinking purposes. These figures are satisfactory and show that continuous attention is paid to this important feature which is encouraged by liberal tagavi grants. Since the close of the year 47 new wells for irrigation purposes and 6 wells for drinking purposes have been added to the above total.

Drainage.

175. The diversion of the waters of the Sabli river during the year made a large area of land under Ajak available for rich crops of castor-seed, juwari and rice. It is hoped that this great swamp of the Ghed district will gradually be converted into fertile fields. The Navlakha Ghed can also be drained at a small cost. The question of reclaiming some marshy land in Una Mahal is also being considered. Drainage schemes at Ishwaria under Kutiana and Visanvel under Malia are also under contemplation.

Cattle Disease.

176. The favourable character of the season improved the condition of cattle and afforded ample grazing throughout the year, but 1,365 head of cattle and 205 bullocks were affected by small-pox.

General.

177. The year as a whole has been the most prosperous of recent times after extraordinary anxieties in the commencement of the monsoon. Cultivators have now taken heart and a spirit of enterprise and activity has been encouraged by the Agricultural Exhibition and other guarantees of State sympathy.

178. The welfare and prosperity of the State depend almost entirely upon its cultivators. They are its backbone, and all Departments have begun to realize that their own progress depends and will depend for many years on the capacity of our cultivators to resist poor seasons and take advantage of favourable conditions under the stress of modern competition. Good work has been done in all branches of the Revenue Department under the able guidance of the Chief Revenue Officer, Rao Bahadur K. G. Trivedi, who has been well supported by Wahiwatdars. Only a higher sense of duty is required to get something more than bare routine accomplished by subordinate establishments in the Mahals. In this respect Departmental Examinations have cured stagnation to some extent, but there is still some laxity and apathy in account matters.

Horse Breeding and Stable Department.

Horse breeding and stable Department.

179. A new grey Kathy stallion has been recently secured and will be stationed at Kutiana. Five colts which were reserved

for the use of the Imperial Service Lancers were handed over during the year. Two new Kathi pairs have been broken to harness during the year and added to the strength of the Gadikhana.

180. The Paddock staff and workshop took a leading part in the recent Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Junagadh, and one carriage built in the workshop and exhibited with harness was a feature of the show.

181. The annual total cost of maintenance of the Paddock, including staff, rations etc. amounted to Rs. 22,071 against Rs. 21,506 last year.

Hathikhana.

182. The total cost of maintaining the State elephant "Zavergaj" amounted to Rs. 1,903-13-11 as against Rs. 1,923 last year.

Carriage Department.

183. The State maintained 23 pair carriages, 2 team State carriages and 11 single Victorias and Tongas, requiring 61 horses.

The total cost of maintaining these conveyances, including staff etc., came to Rs. 23,034-2-2 against Rs. 27,832 last year, and Rs. 3,965-8-0 were realized as hire charges.

Besides the above, 10 Shigrams and 5 carts were maintained as usual.

Gadikhana workshop.

184. The total cost of maintaining the Gadikhana workshop throughout the year, including provision of materials for construction of bodies of conveyances, their repairs, painting and lining etc., came to Rs. 19,620 against Rs. 19,722 last year, out of which Rs. 8,905-1-9 have been realized and refunded to the State treasury from private customers and State departments against Rs. 9,787 last year; so that the actual cost of State conveyances' repairs and maintenance amounted to Rs. 10,714-14-3 against Rs. 9,935 last year.

Receipts.

185. The amount realized during the year by this Department amounted in all to Rs. 9,810-1-0 as against Rs. 10,638-15-0 last year.

General Remarks.

186. The Stable Department has been maintained at a high stage of efficiency by the vigilance and energy of Dr. Mulchand K. Desai, its Superintendent, in spite of the impossibility of securing carriage animals by purchase from outside, and the paddock stock continues to improve with the new system of rations under his anxious care. The Kathi mares especially show a distinct increase in size and bone, and young stock are promising. The workshop quarters have been shifted to a new building and other increased facilities have been provided.

Forests.

187. The incomplete boundary of the Girnar reserve along Chhodavdi village was finally settled with the Revenue Department during the year under report, and the wooded area of Sagalmal to the extent of 697 acres was brought under Forest. On the other hand an area of about three gunthas was excluded from the reserve for extending the rifle range at headquarters for the I. S. Lancers.

No additions or alterations took place in Gir, but as the result of the adjustment of figures upon actual survey for the purpose of revising the Working Plan, there appears to be an increase of about 33 square miles in the total area.

188. The following statement shows the Forest area in both the Gir and the Girnar as it stood on 31st March 1917:— *Area of Forest.*

Division.	Area on 1st April 1916.	Area added during the year.	Area excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1917.	Remarks.
	S. M. Acr.	S. M. Acs.	S. M. Acs.	S.M. Acr.	
Girnar	69—174	1—56·8	0—·07	70-230·7	
Gir.	456—609	nil.	nil.	490*—0	*This figure is approximate.
Total.	526—143	1—56·8	0—·07	560-230·7	

189. 90 cairns were added during the year under report along a length of about four miles on the outer boundary of the Girnar at a cost of Rs. 54-9-5. This now completes demarcation work of both the reserves. All existing cairns were maintained in good repairs and painted with lime wash as usual. *Demarcation.*

190. The permanent survey marks where the forest runs along foreign frontiers are in a satisfactory condition. *Survey.*

191. All the blocks in both the Gir and the Girnar have now been laid out, and no further survey work remains to be done in connection with Working Plans. Plans for both the reserves are under preparation, and it is hoped that it will be possible to start systematic work with effect from Samvat 1974, 1st September 1917. *Forest Management.*

Coupe No. 1 of Girnar Block I was exploited during the year of report for the benefit of the Hindu Crematorium,

and No. 1 coupes of Blocks II and III were sold standing as an experimental measure. Six coupes were offered for sale in Gir but owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable contractors only two coupes were actually sold. The contractor for these coupes hopes to provide some sleepers for the State Railway.

Communications.

192. During the year under report a length of about sixteen miles of new roads was constructed in Gir at a cost of Rs. 4,416-9-10 as against 34½ miles of the preceding year. Similarly new roads to the extent of about 6⅓ miles, including a hill track from Bhavnath to Hasnapur *via* Itva, were constructed in the Girnar as against 5⅓ miles of the previous year, at a cost of Rs. 2,466.

A length of 22 miles of roads was repaired in the Girnar at a cost of Rs. 545 and about 44½ miles in Gir at a cost of Rs. 466. The repairs in Gir were confined to filling in of ruts at a low cost.

Bridges.

193. The incomplete and damaged causeway on the Ardak was reconstructed at a cost of about Rs. 780. No other work of this nature could be undertaken owing to the great dearth of labour, but at least six large causeways are urgently needed in Gir.

Buildings.

194. The most important building work undertaken during the year under report was the construction of residential and office quarters at Jamwala, the headquarters station of the new East Gir Division, at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,000. Of these buildings residential quarters for the Assistant Officer and the clerical staff have been completed at a cost of about Rs. 7,000, and office and menial quarters are nearing completion.

The six posts for Forest subordinates, which were under construction last year, were completed and contracts were given for seven more posts of which four have been completed, and the remaining three are in progress.

A sum of about Rs. 300 was spent on petty repairs to guards' posts. The grass wada, hathikhana and quarters for the Assistant officer and menials at Sasan are under repair which will cost about Rs. 1,200. Repairs to the remaining buildings at Sasan will be undertaken next year.

Other works.

195. The pucca wells at Dedakdi and Kasia, which were under construction in Gir last year, were completed and the wells at Jasadhar and Alawani were repaired and improved. A well is being constructed at Jamwala, the new headquarters station, and will cost about Rs. 1,000. A kacha well was sunk at Paturan

in the Girnar Division and old wells at Patwad and Ransivav were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 62. The existing camping grounds were repaired and kept in good order.

196. The following statement summarises the results of forest protection during the year under report, with comparative figures for 1914-15 and 1915-16:— *Forest Protection.*

Division and year.	Cases taken into Court.				Compounded cases.				Undetected cases.				Total cases				Grand total
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
Gir	0	1	0	0	0	42	20	6	13	1	0	0	13	44	20	6	83
Girnar	0	0	0	0	0	23	14	4	2	3	0	0	2	26	14	4	46
1916-17	0	1	0	0	0	67	34	8	15	4	0	0	15	70	34	10	129
1915-16	0	2	0	0	8	69	13	33	18	1	1	1	26	72	14	34	146
1914-15	0	3	0	2	4	31	14	19	21	0	0	0	25	34	14	21	94

A—Fires.
B—Unauthorized Fellings.
C—Unauthorized Grazing.
D—Miscellaneous Offences.

Thus the total number of offences comes to 129 as against 146 of the previous year and 94 in 1914-15. Out of this number 15 were fire cases, 70 illicit cuttings, 34 illicit grazing and 10 miscellaneous.

197. There were 26 cases of illicit cuttings in the Girnar, and with one exception, in which Rs. 37-8-0 were recovered as compensation, almost all of them were of a petty nature. In nearly 50 % of the 44 cases recorded in Gir, compensation was recovered. *Illicit Cuttings.*

198. The figure of illicit grazing in both the divisions shows greater watchfulness by the staff, but many offences still remain undetected in the Gir. *Illicit Grazing.*

199. The two fires in the Girnar were of small importance and burnt an area of about 200 acres as against 9·7 sq. miles of the preceding year. Damage in Gir from this cause was more serious, since 13 fires in this division burnt an area of about 200 sq. miles. All the fire offences in both the divisions remained untraced. *Forest Fires.*

Miscellaneous offences.

200. There were only ten offences under this head mostly due to unauthorized removal of minor produce.

Disposal of offences.

Prosecution.

201 During the year under report one case of illicit fellings in Gir along the Baroda frontier was taken to the Court but no conviction was obtained. Of the remaining 128 cases, 60 cases in Gir and 41 cases in Girnar were compounded under section 38 of the Forest Act, while eight cases in Gir remained undisposed of at the close of the year, and the remaining 20 cases, of which 15 were fire offences, remained altogether undetected. The compensation recovered in the 100 compounded cases was Rs. 785-10-6 or an average of Rs. 7-14-0 per case. The maximum amount recovered in any one case was Rs. 62-10-0 for illicit cuttings in Gir and the minimum in any one case was annas four.

Protection from Fire.

202. Fire tracing work to the extent of 50 miles was done as usual in the Girnar at a cost of Rs. 245. The lines burnt in Gir covered a distance of only 52 miles out of a total length of 250 miles, the cost being Rs. 256. This is due to extraordinary shortage of labour on account of good cotton crop in revenue areas. The total area traversed by fires during the year of report comes to about 200 sq. miles as against 60 sq. miles of the previous year.

The boundary along the frontier of Baroda State was fire-traced jointly, and the cost was shared equally by the respective Durbars.

Protection from cattle.

203. The total number of cattle impounded was 696 as against 503 of the preceding year. Of this number, 233 were goats, all of which were impounded in the Girnar Division. The damage from cattle was insignificant.

Other protection.

204. Climbers were cut as usual and damage from this source is now much less than in the past.

There was an unusual spread of the teak defoliator during the monsoon, chiefly in Girnar, but it had no bad effects.

(a) Natural Reproduction.

(i) by seed.

Sylviculture experiments.

205. The monsoon was favourable for successful growth and gave a considerable impetus to self-sown seedlings, enabling them to make a good start. Germination of seed was also quite promising over the entire area.

(ii) by coppice.

Coppice growth of both teak and 'atkat' was good and

the percentage of failures was very low. The bamboo growth in Girnar was also satisfactory, some of the new culms being exceptionally good.

(iii) by root-suckers.

Natural reproduction from this source is plentiful and the spread of 'Rohan' in parts of both Gir and Girnar is noteworthy.

(b) Artificial Reproduction.

206. No direct sowings were made in the Forest, but transplants from the forest nursery were put out in Girnar in favourable localities.

(c) Forest Nursery.

207. The nursery started last year in the Dhundhanbag was continued and about 3,000 plants of local species, including teak and bamboos, were put out in August of which about 20 % are doing well.

Of the Sisoo plants put out last year, about 200 have survived through the summer, and it is hoped they will now make good headway during the coming monsoon.

Seedlings of hardy local species have been raised in the nursery and will be put out during the ensuing monsoon. Of quasi-exotics reared in the nursery, Pithecolobium Saman, Ougenia dalbergioides, and Caesalpinia coriaria are doing very well.

Exploitation.

208. Three coupes in Girnar and two coupes in Gir were worked during the year under report, the method of treatment adopted being coppice with standards. The reservation work in the coupes was fair, but there is still much scope for improvement.

(i) Major Produce.

Forest Produce.

209. Of the three coupes worked in Girnar, one coupe was reserved for the Hindu crematorium and the other two were sold standing, the total receipts being Rs. 975.

The two Gir coupes were sold standing for a sum of Rs. 1,500 but the contractor of one coupe failed.

In addition to the coupes noted above, 1,430 cart-loads of green shiali were removed from the Girnar chiefly for the benefit of Junagadh town, the receipts being Rs. 715.

Two separate contracts were given for the removal of dead wood from Gir for a total sum of Rs. 11,000, and 190 cart-loads were removed on the permit system from Girnar at the rate of Rs. 1 per cart-load.

The following statement shows the receipts from timber and firewood removed during the year with corresponding figures for the preceding year:—

Division.	Timber.		Fire-wood.		Total.	
	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gir.	3,778	2,751	5,395	8,040	9,173	10,791
Girnar.	499	1,168	2,970	2,873	3,469	4,041
Total.	4,277	3,919	8,365	10,913	12,642	14,832

(ii) Minor Produce.

210. The items under this head are grazing, bamboos, grass, soap-nuts, cigarette leaves, etc., of which the first two are the most important.

Grazing.

211. The coupes worked last year were closed to grazing as also grass areas reserved for the usual fodder operations. The area so closed was about 25 sq. miles, the rest of the forest being open to grazing.

The year was normal and there was no influx of cattle from outside, but foreign graziers who had taken shelter in Gir in August-September 1915 stayed on till the monsoon of 1916 had well advanced, and hence paid fees for a second grazing year.

The total receipts for both the forest divisions amounted to Rs. 45,951 as against Rs. 59,016 of the preceding year, the average receipts in an ordinary year being only Rs. 20,000. The considerable excess over the average is due to the fact that, as stated above, many foreign graziers did not leave Gir till the monsoon had well advanced, and paid grazing fees for a second time for the grazing year commencing with 1st May 1916.

The following statements show the receipts as also the number of cattle that grazed in the forest during the year of report with comparative figures for the preceding year:—

Statement A.

Grazing receipts for 1916-17 with comparative figures for 1915-16:—

Division	Receipts.		Remarks.
	1915-16 Rs.	1916-17 Rs.	
Gir	54,681	41,365	The figures in this statement do not include recoveries in connection with Ghee Talia.
Girnar.	4,335	4,586	
Total	59,016	45,951	

Statement B.

The following statement shows the number of animals grazing in State Forests during the year under report:—

Division		Buffaloes males and females	Cows and bullocks	Camels	Horses, ponies &c.	Donkeys	Goats and Sheep	Total
	Local	14,395	6,543	48	237	8	1,573	22,804
GIR ...	Foreign	5,785	4,063	5	135	75	1,106	11,169
	Local (free)	90	597	1	17	0	3	708
	Local	1,300	1,605	4	17	27	2,385	5,338
GIRNAR.	Foreign	1,123	641	4	31	0	410	2,209
	Local (free)	144	1,595	0	8	0	1	1,748
	TOTAL ...	22,837	15,044	62	445	110	5,478	43,976

It will thus be seen that nearly 44,000 head of cattle took shelter in State Forests during the year under report as against 62,000 of the previous year. The condition of cattle was generally good though smallpox was prevalent in parts of Gir and affected nearly 500 animals.

(i) Ordinary fodder reserve.

212. Out of the reserve of 17½ lacs pounds of grass maintained last year about 2½ lacs were supplied to the Gohilwad and Jhalawad Prants, and about 4 lacs were handed over to the Grass Department for State purposes. The balance of old grass is thus about 11 lacs and arrangements have been made to collect about 15 lacs more during the year of report. Of this quantity about 6 lacs have been stacked and thatched, while another stack of about 4 lacs is being thatched, and about 4 lacs more are lying ready cut in the forest and bales are coming in. The total reserve before the opening of the monsoon will thus be about 25 lacs of which about 20 lacs will be baled grass at Visavadar and about 5 lacs loose grass at Piava. In addition, arrangements have been made to transfer a stack of about 3 lacs, collected during the special fodder operations of the previous year, to the ordinary reserve, so that the quantity of baled grass available at Visavadar will be about 23 lacs lbs. *Grass.*

(ii) Special Fodder Operations.

213. The special fodder operations which started in November

1915, were continued from 1st April to the middle of July during the year under report. During this period about 40 lacs pounds of grass were removed from the forest by contractors and purchasers. The total quantity of grass removed from the forests under this operation thus amounted to nearly one crore and 75 lacs during the period commencing from the 1st of November 1915 and ending with the 15th of July 1916.

Of the 15 lacs pounds actually purchased by the State, as shown in last year's report, two lacs were sold to the Jhalawad Prant, five lacs were sold to a grass contractor, two lacs were given to the Gohilwad Prant by way of Charity, three lacs were handed over to the Grass Department for consumption in Junagadh town, and the remaining three lacs are being transferred to the ordinary reserve. The account of special fodder operations will thus be closed.

The following statement gives details of receipts and expenditure in connection with special operations, during 1915-16 and 1916-17:—

Expenditure.	Rs. As. Ps	Receipts.	Rs. As. Ps.
Purchase of 15 lacs baled grass.	9,749-15-5	Royalty on baled grass.	2,305-11-0
Stacking and thatching charges.	517—1-9	Royalty on grass removed by Una people.	3,032—0-0
Extablishment charges.	1,047—3-4	By sale of baled grass with the State.	8,101—3-6
By refund of royalty to the Revenue Department.	769—8-0	Royalty on loose grass from Dungar.	558—9-9
Repairs to one press burnt by fire.	159—4-8	Royalty on loose grass sold by contractors.	2,752—8-0
Contingent charges.	240-14-0	Royalty on grass collected by the Una Vahiwatdar.	1,901-8-10
		Receipts by Departmental sale on tickets.	917-0-0
		By transfer of 3 lacs from special to ordinary reserve.	2,099-0-11
		Miscellaneous.	13-5—0
Total. Rs.	12,483-15-2	Total Rs.	21,680-15-0

It will be seen from the above that the net surplus comes to as much as Rs. 9,196-15-10 and that the operations were very creditably conducted.

Miscellaneous grass sales from open forest areas produced Rs. 4,393 as against Rs. 2,026 of the preceding year.

Most of the Girnar Vidis were handed over as usual to the Grass Department for State requirements, and the grass collected comes to about 16½ lacs as against 21¼ lacs of the preceding year.

214. The total receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 3,737 as against Rs. 6,155 of the previous year. *Bamboos.*

215. The crop of soap-nuts in both the divisions failed altogether owing to insect attack, so that no revenue was realized from this source during the year of report. *Soap-Nuts.*

216. This contract was given for Rs. 545 in Gir and Rs. 2,000 in Girnar, the receipts for the previous year being Rs. 1,000 in Gir and Rs. 2,500 in Girnar. The decrease in revenue is due to the generally poor crop as the result of insect attack. *Country Cigarette leaves.*

217. Receipts by sale of hides amounted to Rs. 3,860 in Gir and Rs. 205 in Girnar as against Rs. 5,135 and Rs. 215 of the previous year. The decrease is due to a more favourable monsoon during which fewer cattle entered the Gir. *Hides.*

218. This tax is recovered departmentally at the rate of Rs. 1 per every full grown she-buffalo, and anna one per every goat or sheep at the time of collecting grazing fees, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 13,735-12-0 in Gir and Rs. 996-0-0 in Girnar, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 12,928-15-6 in Gir and Rs. 491 in the Girnar. The increase in both the divisions is due to the increase in the number of full grown she-buffaloes that came to graze in the forests. *Ghee Tax.*

219. Produce like honey, wild mangoes and other fruits etc. was removed as usual in small quantities under the permit system the receipts being about Rs. 100. *Fruits, Honey &c.*

220. Contracts for other miscellaneous items were given as follows:— *Miscellaneous items.*

Name of Contract	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.
Damakund bathing tax.	1,500	1,255
Girnar pilgrimage tax.	3,380	3,025/4/-
Bhavnath fair tax.	1,545	2,325
Rent for shops on the Girnar Hill.	163	120.
Total	Rs. 6,588	6,725/4/-

Total Revenue. 221. The following statement gives comparative figures for the revenue realized from major and minor produce during the year and the year previous:—

Division.	1915-16.			1916-17.		
	Major Rs.	Minor Rs.	Total. Rs	Major Rs.	Minor Rs.	Total. Rs.
Gir	9,173	77,919	87,092	10,791	74,605	85,396
Girnar	3,469	22,324	25,793	4,041	24,587	28,628
Head Office.	.	248	248	.	304	304
Total.	12,642	1,00,491	1,13,133	14,832	99,496	1,14,328

Forest Settlement. 222. The question of Forest Settlements was thoroughly investigated during the year under report, and it was decided to establish settlements in the interior of the forests on very liberal terms in order to facilitate forest works. It was also decided to throw out of cultivation all border lands which were in occupation of cultivators residing in revenue villages. It was further resolved to establish some settlements of Ubhads to meet the labour difficulty which is becoming more acute every year. It is to be hoped that the terms of settlement now introduced will prove attractive.

Khátás for each individual cultivator have been prepared and the numbers in their possession have been definitely marked out on the ground.

The recoveries in respect of assessment amount to about Rs. 4,000, of which nearly Rs. 2,000 are recoveries in respect of outstandings.

Rights, privileges, and concessions. 223. No rights of any kind exist over any part of the forests. Dead 'Atkat' wood to the value of Rs. 725 was removed by the people of Junagadh town free of charge. The removal was by head loads which are estimated at nearly 25,000.

All forest cultivators and the cultivators of Chokli, Dolatpura, Vijapur, Sukhpur, Vadal and Nurgadh were allowed free grazing for their agricultural cattle. No fees were also recovered from Fakirs and Bavas in the Girnar. Free grazing was also permitted to the extent of two head of cattle in the case of members of the upper subordinate service and one head of cattle in the case of beat guards. The number of cattle which

enjoyed free grazing thus amounted to 2,478, the remissions in money value being about Rs. 1,828.

The potters of Junagadh were allowed as usual to remove earth from the forests, the money value of the same being about Rs. 50.

Black stone to the value of about Rs. 250 was removed by the P. W. D. free of charge.

The total value of these concessions comes to Rs. 2,853 to which should be added a sum of Rs. 1,650 being the royalty on grass removed from Girnar Vidis by the Grass Department.

224. Forest cultivators and maldharis were allowed to take wood for their huts and agricultural implements as usual. *Free Grants*

225. The actuals of receipts and expenditure for the year under report and the year previous are shown in the following statement:— *Financial Results.*

Year.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.			+Surplus or - Deficit.
		Conservancy & works.	Establishment.	Total Rs.	
1915–16	1,18,133	42,196	38,276	80,472	+ 32,661
1916–17	1,14,328	33,500	40,989	74,489	+ 39,839

Thus there was a net surplus of Rs. 39,839 as against Rs. 32,661 of the previous year.

226. The following statement details the outstandings on account of revenue from contractors etc.:— *Outstandings of Revenue.*

Division.	Of 1915–16 and previous years.		Balance.	Total outstandings on 31st March 1917.	
	Outstandings	Recoveries.		1916–17	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gir.	3,336-14-11	3,212-3-9	124-11-2	1,087-8-0	1,212-3-2
Girnar.	765-11-0	765-11-0	nil.	100-0 0	100-0-0
Total.	4,102-9-11	3,977-14-9	124-11-2	1,187-8-0	1,312-3-2

Out of this amount of Rs. 1312–3–2, Rs. 625 have been recovered in April and the balance chiefly consists of instalments over due in respect of current contracts, and will be recovered

before the contract periods are over. The improvement in this respect reflects credit on the Department.

Administration.

227. The most noticeable feature of the year's work was the division of Gir into two separate administrative charges–the West Gir with head quarters at Sasan and the East Gir with headquarters at Jamwala. This change was brought into force with effect from 1st September 1916 and though there will be some additional expenditure for the first few years, the beneficial results will be far reaching in the near future. In the present report all statements of receipts and expenditure give consolidated figures for Gir, but figures will in future be given separately for each division.

Lion Preservation.

228. The necessary steps for the preservation of lions were taken during the year. One lion was shot by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner when he visited the Gir as guest at the camp of His Highness the Jam Saheb.

General.

229. A Forest Section was represented in the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in February last in order to make known to the general public the resources of State Forests. No trouble was spared to make the section as interesting as possible and almost all the principal local woods were shown. The public evinced considerable interest in the exhibits collected, and the display was so attractive and complete that it has been decided to preserve these exhibits, and a proposal to construct an extension wing to the existing museum building for this purpose, is under consideration.

230. The development of the Forest property of the State is making excellent progress under the prudent and capable care of Mr. S. N. Ratnagar whose services have been lent to this State by Government, and the improved results are very praiseworthy. During the past touring season several camps were made in or near the Gir, where there were manifest signs of a definite policy of protection and development. The money spent in this direction will be amply repaid to the State and is a most valuable investment which guarantees heavier surplus profits in future.

Gardens.

Moti Bag.

231. The relaying of this garden has been completed and only a few plots remain to be planted. The nursery is well stocked and Rs. 1,800 have been realized by sale of plants. The oil-engine and pump recently introduced have proved the nursery well to be

of unusual capacity, and it has been possible to initiate a fine extension of 128 acres which have been cleared and will shortly be planted with fruit trees. Meanwhile the well is being largely extended.

Lal Bag.

232. The eastern portion has already been laid out for the Ladies' Club, beyond which 600 cocoanut seedlings were planted interspersed with vegetables. The western portion is being laid out in Mahomedan style which is calculated to defeat the deep-rooted grass which is a pest in local gardens. This work will be completed next year together with outlying portions which require to be replanted.

Sardar Bag.

233. This is the oldest garden in Junagadh and has been maintained in the Mahomedan Style. The improvements in this garden are complete except four plots to be laid out with specimen crotons, which will be planted next year. The grass lawns in this garden have been much admired. The adjoining garden property is still to be dealt with, but at present is employed for cocoanut seedlings.

Sakkar Bag.

234. This garden is well kept and is much visited on account of the zoological collection maintained here. The ornamental area has been much improved and reflects credit on the Department. Quarters have been completed for garden servants. The fine mango plantations adjoining the ornamental portion are a valuable property which is being carefully preserved and improved.

The Public Garden.

235. The Public Garden outside Kalwa Gate continued to attract many visitors, and its popularity is increasing. The opposite plot is now being prepared and reconstructed by the P. W. D., and will soon be ready for laying out, subject to provision of water supply.

Receipts and Expenditure.

236. The total income from the State Gardens rose slightly to Rs. 20,391-15-2. The total expenditure both recurring and non-recurring was Rs. 66,321-8-3 against Rs. 59,796-2-1 of 1915-16. Gross recurring expenditure amounts to about Rs. 40,000, so that with an income of Rs. 20,000 a picturesque feature of modern Junagadh is cheaply maintained.

The horticultural section at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition contained many interesting exhibits, and was much appreciated.

As a whole the Garden Department has stimulated public appreciation and speaks to the energy of the Garden Superintendent who has to contend with indifferent and casual labour.

Trade.

237. The export and import traffic continued to be generally the same as before.

Exports and Imports.

238. The following table shows the comparative figures of trade during the past two years:—

	1915–16.		1916–17.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.
Export	3,31,536 5,40,300	44,63,925	3,03,713 5,34,070	81,81,010	.	.	.	37,17,085
Import	31,06,192 8,84,730	62,04,721	28,65,000 8,94,190	64,08,456	.	9460	.	2,75,735

It will be seen from the above figures that there was an all-round considerable increase in value especially in export during the last year, indicating a steady development of commerce, notwithstanding adverse conditions. This was chiefly due to cotton-bale traffic.

239. The chief articles of import are cotton-seeds, piece-goods, dates, kerosine, cocoanuts, sugar, rice, and grain, while those of export are cotton, grain, wool, onions, castor-seeds, ghee, and boat-knees. Below are given the figures of the chief articles of export and import during the present year as compared with the previous year:—

Articles.	1915–16 Rs.	1916–17 Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase Rs.
Export.				
Cotton	29,99,198	65,37,354	.	35,38,156
Grain	34,939	1,25,067	.	90,128
Onions and Garlic	2,60,838	2,85,821	.	24,983
Castor-seeds	4,99,647	2,14,317	2,85,330	.
Boat-knees	10,729	17,626	.	6,897
Chunam	74	399	.	325
Ghee	60,372	57,033	3,339	.

Articles.	1915-16 Rs.	1916-17 Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase Rs.
Import.				
Grain	6,97,473	6,45,739	71,734	.
Rice	5,30,877	5,53,581	.	22,704
Sugar	8,50,407	9,71,318	.	1,20,971
Kerosine	2,91,753	4,17,949	.	1,26,196
Cotton-seeds	7,68,739	9,31,312	.	1,62,573
Cutlery	40,919	34,391	6,528	.
Piece-goods	8,47,898	8,50,334	.	2,436
Dates wet	4,14,149	4,36,612	.	22,463
Do. dry	88,197	2,31,320	.	1,43,123
Betel-nuts	1,87,946	1,77,411	10,535	.
Timber	2,20,677	2,18,362	2,312	.
Tiles	12,627	4,102	8,525	.

The above figures demonstrate that apart from a remarkable rize in cotton, there is on the whole an increase in dealings in grain, onions and garlic, boat-knees, chunam, rice, sugar, kerosine, cotton-seeds, piece-goods, and dates, and a decrease in those of castor-seeds, ghee, cutlery, betelnuts, timber, and tiles.

240. The following brief statement gives the figures of trade with the different ports.

	Kathiawar Ports. Rs.	Other Indian Ports. Rs.	Ports beyond India. Rs.	Total Rs.
Import.	2,78,678	56,26,472	5,75,306	64,80,456
Export.	2,08,628	78,06,903	1,65,479	81,81,010
Total...	4,87,306	1,34,33,375	7,40,785	1,46,61,466

The trade with the Ports of Kathiawar covered only 3·32 p. c., that with all other Ports in India 91·63 p. c. and that with Ports beyond India 5·05 p. c. Out of this the through-booking traffic with Bombay alone covered 63 p. c. against

49 p. c. in the previous year. This business was conducted without a hitch throughout the year.

Income of the Verawal Port.

241. The following statement shows a slight increase in income of the Port during the present year as compared with the previous year:—

Name of income.	1915–16. Rs.	1916–17. Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Duty	90,887	1,01,646	0	10,759
Port dues ...	6,737	6,115	622	0
Miscellaneous ...	13,436	5,980	7,456	0
Total ...	1,11,060	1,13,741	8,078	10,759

The total remissions granted during the year are briefly summarized below:—

	Value Rs.	Remissions. Rs.
1. On goods through-booked according to general tariff.	5,71,300	3,923
2. On goods according to local tariff.	58,332	911
3. On State articles.	27,128	424
Total...	6,56,760	5,258

Country Crafts.

242. During the year under report 12 new crafts were built against 7 in the previous year.

Verawal Municipality.

243. The Port Officer is besides in charge of the Municipality, Memandari, Land Customs and Salt business, which have all been conducted satisfactorily.

Private enterprise.

244. An Iron Foundry has been started at Verawal in the year under report and sites are being allotted for kerosine oil godowns.

Fore-Shore Works.

Verawal Harbour Improvement.

245. Good progress has been made with foreshore works which will shortly be completed. A large shed has been erected for through-booked traffic, and it is hoped that next season the

new system of loading and unloading will be possible at any state of the tide under improved conditions. Foreshore approaches are now being deepened for this purpose.

246. Next season the breakwater extension can be resumed and schemes for improvement of foreshore anchorage are also under consideration. *The breakwater.*

247. The new system of platforms and sidings is already in use in the dock estate which has been walled in. Further extensions of dock estate are contemplated when funds allow. *General remarks.*

248. The sanctioned grant for the whole scheme is Rs. 4,93,656 and total expenditure up to end of March 31st 1916 was Rs. 2,17,861. During the following current period of one year up to 31st March 1917 Rs. 1,37,728 was spent, making a total up to that date of Rs. 3,55,589.

Public Works Department Section.

249. The total expenditure during the year under report, calculating from 1st April 1916 to 31st March 1917, amounted to Rs. 11,00,395 against Rs. 11,14, 860 in the preceding year. Great activity has again been shown by this Department under the Chief Engineer Mr. E. Brook Fox, M. I. C. E. *Expenditure.*

The outlay on original works was Rs. 8,39,802 against Rs. 7,47,449, on repairs and maintenance Rs. 2,24,764 against Rs. 2,62,625 and on permanent establishment Rs. 42,109 against Rs. 40,340 of the last year.

250. The following new buildings have been completed or are nearing completion:— *Buildings.*

Medical.— The additions to the Junagadh Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital of a large Dispensary and out-patients building, a Lady Doctor's bungalow, quarters for nurses, kitchens, store-rooms, and houses for all the menial staff.

Dispensary and Medical staff quarters at Keshod.

Educational:—

New Primary Schools in the Mahals were completed and opened at Simar, Datrana, Haliad, Baradia, Zamka, Tori, Kalsari, Simasi and Agatrai, and new High and Middle Schools at Una and Chorwad. New Primary schools have been started at Gangda and Malia; a new English School at Kutiana is almost completed and the Girls' School at Vanthali

is being rebuilt and enlarged. In Junagadh town a new Senior Madressa has been completed, and one main block of the new High School with its modern laboratories and extensive offices will shortly be completed and opened.

Police Lines and Offices.

Police Lines, Offices, and lock-ups at Una and Vanthali were completed and brought into use. New Police Offices, lock-ups, with Judicial Court and Offices, etc. at Kutiana are approaching completion.

Grass Barns.

Grass Barns at Malia, Indroi and Khorasa are nearing completion.

Miscellaneous.

Mahabat Manzil has now been converted into a very fine residence suitable for the minor Chief and several other items of construction such as electric light installation, bath, workshop, racquet court etc. have been completed.

An Industrial Hall for the technical training and night school teaching of poor Mahommedan boys is being built from funds contributed by charitable Mahommedans. This should prove a boon to the poor, as trades will be taught to industrious lads enabling them to obtain a decent living.

The tumble-down buildings adjoining the Rajmahel are being dismantled and cleared under the Palace Improvement Scheme.

Moti Bag has been provided with sanitary cattle byres and menials' quarters.

The unsightly waste ground adjoining the Diagonal Gardens is being filled and levelled and will be made into a Public Garden.

Roads.

251. The new carriage road (with bridges and causeways) from Saradia Station to Kutiana is nearing completion and will shortly be opened.

The Verawal-Hiran road is being reconstructed and metalled with black stone.

The new road from Vadal to Bhesan is being surveyed and will be started next season.

Local roads in Junagadh have been greatly improved and are now in good order.

252. All works in the Ghed (under the agreement with Porbandar) have been completed and opened. Several new canals and the improvement of old waterways and canals are in progress in the Ghed and will be completed this hot season. *Irrigation Works.*

253. The upper and lower pick-up weirs on the Khodiar Hill are in progress and will be soon completed. Work is slow owing to the confined space and the lack of water. When the Uperkot water supply fails, water is being supplied by pumping from wells. *Junagadh City Water supply.*

254. New wards for civil prisoners and for juveniles are being constructed within the Jail walls. *Jail.*

General.

255. The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition placed a heavy burden on the Department, as an immense amount of clearing up had to be done in a few weeks by the ordinary maintenance staff; the results proved however extremely satisfactory as the most unsightly portion of the town from the Elephant Stables to the Majevdi Gate was levelled and cleared, and is now neat and orderly. The labour was not wasted, as the site reclaimed forms a new paddock for the Stable Department and a new parade ground for the Mounted Police.

JUNAGADH STATE RAILWAY.

Surveys completed and in progress.

256. The survey for a construction of Railway from Talala to Una was completed during the year under report. *Surveys and construction of Railway lines.*

Lines completed and under construction.

257. The construction of Verawal-Talala Section of the Verawal-Una Extension was in progress, and it is hoped to complete the work and to open the section for public traffic by the end of September next.

Open Line Works.

258. The following important works which were in progress were completed during the year:— *Important works completed and in progress.*

1. 4 blocks consisting of 5 units each for Loco Running Staff at Junagadh.

2. Paint shop.

The following new works were undertaken and completed:—

1. Sinking of a new well at mile 3 on main line with watering arrangements.
2. A shed 60′ × 20′ in store-yard for storing cement, teak scantlings, and other articles.
3. A galvanised corrugated iron shed for stacking timber in the Workshop Yard.
4. Converting a dead end of 3rd siding into a loop line, at Lushala Station.
5. Additions and alterations to Permanent Way Inspector's quarters at Junagadh.

The following works were in progress:—

1. Railway Institute at Junagadh.
2. Goods sheds at Keshod, Bilkha and Saradia Stations.

Permanent way.

259. 41¼ lbs. rails and fittings on the Main Line from Jetalsar to Lushala (a length of 30 miles) were relaid with 50 lbs rails and fittings. The 41¼ lbs. Permanent Way materials removed are ear-marked for Verawal-Una Extension.

10,282 Jodka teak half ronnd sleepers and 59 bridge teak sleepers were renewed, and in addition 838 half round teak sleepers were put in at joints, and intermediates in respacing, between Jetalsar and Lushala. The spacing of sleepers on bridges was also corrected by adding 94 extra sleepers.

Rolling Stock.

Locomotives.

260. The Railway maintained 13 engines of the following types, during the year under report:—

5 small F. Class.
4 big F. Class.
2 E. Class.
2 P. Class.

Several important engine repairs were done in the Work-Shop during the year under report.

Coaching stock.

261. The following additions and alterations were made to the coaching stock during the year under report:—

1. One bogie 3rd class carriage was built in the work-shop.
2. One four wheeled Officer's carriage was converted into a family 1st Class.
3. One composite 1st and 2nd class carriage was converted into a double 1st class.
4. One composite 2nd and 3rd class was converted into a 3rd class carriage.

5. Eight double 2nd class carriages were purchased from the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The total coaching stock of the Railway including the above at the end of the year under report was 68.

The following carriages were thoroughly over-hauled:—

1 Officer's Carriage.
3 Composite 1st and 2nd class carriages.
1 Family 1st Class carriage.
5 Bogie 3rd class carriages.
1 Composite Brake and 3rd class carriage.
1 Brake Van ordinary.

262. One composite Brake and 3rd class bogie carriage was under construction, and one Officer's carriage was taken in hand for conversion into a Family 1st Class; one composite 1st and 2nd class bogie carriage, 1 bogie 3rd class carriage and one composite brake and 3rd class carriage were under thorough overhaul in the workshops at the close of the year. *Works in progress.*

263. One lowsided X type wagon was converted into a Goods Brake. *Goods Stock.*

The total goods stock of the Railway consisted of 213 vehicles at the end of the year. When war conditions allow, an increase in such vehicles will be effected to meet pressing needs.

One bogie wagon, one covered wagon, and one Brake Van were thoroughly overhauled.

The total number of rolling stock at the end of the year was therefore:—

Locomotive engines,	13
Coaching stock,	68
Goods stock,	213

264. Owing to the hardness of water at Junagadh, which has been very injurious to Engine-boilers, a water softening plant was provided and erected at the Engine Shed. This arrangement has proved beneficial to the boilers, and has almost diminished the constant trouble resulting from leaky tubes. The softened water is being periodically tested at the Indian Cement Factory, Porbandar. *Watering arrangements.*

265. Tons 5,193–13 of Bengal Coal, were purchased and stacked during the year. Out of this quantity tons 4,066–10 were consumed during the year. *Fuel consumption.*

Traffic working 266. The code initials of the Junagadh State Railway were altered from "J. U." to "J. S." at the desire of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Calcutta.

For the convenience of business men during the traffic season a bogie 3rd class carriage was run on the daily goods train between Junagadh and Verawal. This arrangement afforded great facility to the local traders and justified its running.

The following important changes were made in rates and fares during the year:—

(*a*) Haulage charges for private Saloons were revised as under:—

Description of carriages.	Loaded.	Empty.	Number of passengers allowed.	Free allowance of luggage.
4 wheeled vehicle.	6 as.	3 as.	6	9 maunds.
6 do. do.	9 as.	4 as.	9	14 do.
4 do. bogie.	12 as.	6 as.	12	18 do.
6 do. do.	1 Re.	8 as.	16	24 do.

(*b*) In order to encourage rice traffic in competition with other ports, the rate from Verawal dock and via to Rajkot and Rajkot Para was reduced to the minimum laid down by the Railway Board. This reduction in rate has resulted in an enormous increase in this commodity from 134 maunds only in previous year to 5,889 maunds in the year under report.

(*c*) Concession of grant of free tickets to indigent persons proceeding to Gauhatti for antirabic treatment, has been allowed on this Railway under the same conditions granted to those proceeding to Kasauli.

(*d*) Railway concessions granted to theatrical troops, musical parties, troops of equestrians, cricket, foot-ball, hockey teams, polo teams, hunting parties, race horses, and ponies, members of masonic lodges, tourists, and members of the Mining and Geological Institute have been withdrawn; as also return tickets at 1½ fares for horses, carriages, motor cars and palanquins.

Stores. 267. Balance of stores on hand on the 31st March 1916 .... Rs. 1,99,637

Purchases made during the year „ 10,31,777

Total „ 12,31,414

Deducting issues during the year ...	Rs.	6,84,311
Balance on 31st March 1917	Rs.	5,47,098

In addition to the above stores, there were the following stores on Suspense Account with—

1. The Engineering Department. Rs. 57,972-11-0
2. The Loco Workshops. „ 36,567-8-10

268. During the year, the Police dealt with a total number of 13 cognizable offences against 22 and 19 respectively during the years 1915-16 and 1914-15. Including the two cases of the previous year, one of which was awaiting trial at its close, and the other which was then classed as not brought to trial, and was subsequently detected during the current year, the Police dealt with 15 cases in all, with the results mentioned below:— *Police.*

3 cases ended in conviction.

1 was discharged.

2 classed as not brought to trial.

2 investigation refused under section 157 (b) C. P. C.

1 classed as non-cognizable.

3 excluded as false.

3 pending with the Police for investigation.

Leaving out of account the 4 cases of which 3 were excluded as false and 1 as non-cognizable, the numder of true cases that remained for disposal was 11 only, as compared with the figures for the two years previous, which were 14 in each year. The 11 cases for the year 1916-17 comprised the offences detailed below:—

8 offences of theft.

2 „ of house-breaking and theft.

1 „ under the Abkari Rules.

269. The following are the figures of admission and attendance during the year under report:— *Medical.*

Admission	4,004
Attendance	16,981

270. The general health of the staff was good throughout the year. *Staff employed.*

The number of staff employed during the year were:—

European	1
Anglo-Indian	4
Natives.	803

271. There were only two accidents of a serious nature during the year:— *Accidents.*

1. A woman attempting to cross the line at the Patan level crossing gate at Verawal was run over and killed.
2. While shunting wagons in the quarry siding at Dungarpur, 14 wagons parted from a train of 21 wagons and running down a gradient of 1 in 150 dashed into the dead end of the quarry siding. The damage done to wagons amounted to Rs. 500.

Flood damages. 272. Owing to heavy rain on the 1st August 1916, there were considerable settlements in banks in Shahpur-Saradia branch line between miles 4 and 5, 6 and 7 and 16 and 17. Consequently the traffic was suspended for a day.

Capital and Revenue Accounts.

273. The capital outlay of the Open Line from the commencement of the line up to end of March 1916, excluding suspense, was:—

1.	Jetalsar-Verawal (Main Line).....	Rs. 42,62,703
2.	Shahpur-Bantwa (Branch Line).....	„ 7,48,615
3.	Junagadh-Visavader (Branch Line).	„ 8,89,685
4.	Bantwa-Saradia extension.....	„ 2,39,284
	Total	Rs. 61,40,287

To this amount were added for the works executed, during the year:—

1.	Jetalsar-Verawal (Main Line)	Rs. 58,184
2.	Shapur-Bantwa (Branch Line)	-636
3.	Junagadh-Visavadar (Branch Line)	„ 1,138
4.	Bantwa-Saradia extension.	„ 9,267
	Total	Rs. 67,953

Capital. 274. Thus the capital outlay of the Open Line on 31st March 1917 rose from Rs. 61,40,287 to Rs. 62,08,240 excluding Suspense, and from Rs. 63,79,760 to Rs. 63,98,405 including Suspense at the close of the year under report.

275. Further a sum of Rs. 2,33,248 was spent on the line under construction from Verawal to Una.

276. The mean mileage worked during the year was 120·90, and the train mileage 2,03,503 against 120.06 and 1,92,437 respectively in the previous year.

277. The gross earnings for the year rose from Rs. 6,96,353 to Rs. 7,49,201, giving an increase of Rs. 52,848 or 7.59 p. c.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,80,364 against Rs, 3,56,250 of the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 28,734 in net earnings for the year under report.

278. The interest on the capital outlay of Rs. 63,98,405, including Suspense, works out at Rs. 5.76 p. c against 5.33 p. c. on a capital of Rs. 63,79, 760 of the previous year.

279. The following table shows the Working result of the Railway as compared with the previous year:— *Revenue Transactions.*

Particulars	1915–16	1916–17
Mean mileage worked	120·06	120·90
Train mileage	1,92,437	2,03,503
Average number of trains over the line daily in both directions.	4·38	4·61
Gross earnings ... ... Rs.	6,96,353	7,49,201
Working Expenses ... ... Rs.	3,56,250	3,80,364
Net earnings ... ... Rs.	3,40,103	3,68,837
Percentage of Working Expenses on Gross earnings	51·16	50·77
Percentage of Net earnings on Capital outlay including Suspense	5·33	5·76

There has been an increase of Rs. 70,286 in Coaching traffic against which there were decreases of Rs. 10,805 and Rs. 6,633 in goods and sundry earnings (including electric telegraph) respectively, resulting in an increase in total gross earnings of Rs. 52,848.

The increase of Rs. 70,286 in Coaching Earnings was chiefly in passenger traffic, due to a larger gathering for the Shivratri fair held in Junagadh, and to a convenient and additional train service provided specially for business men during the season.

The number of passengers travelling during the year under report was 11,48,537 against 9,86,451 of the previous

year, or an increase of 16 per cent. The decreases in Goods and Sundry earnings are comparatively small, and call for no remarks.

Ths following table shows the working result of each section of the Railway:—

Particulars.	Jetalsar-Veraval section	Shapur-Saradiya section	Junagadh-Visavadar section	Total.
Mean mileage worked.	67·30	26·31	27·29	120·90
Train mileage.	1,57,359	22,517	23,627	2,03,503
Average number of trains over the line daily in both directions.	6·41	2·34	2·37	4·61
Gross earnings. ... ... Rs.	6,01,071	84,849	63,281	7,49,201
Working Expenses. ... Rs.	3,02,163	42,681	35,520	3,80,364
Net earnings. ... ... Rs.	2,98,908	42,168	27,761	3,68,837
Percentage of Working expenses on Gross earnings.	50·27	50·30	56·13	50·77
Percentage of Net earnings on the Capital outlay including Suspense.	6·63	4·23	3·12	5·76

Working Expenses.

280. The following table shows the working expenses of the several departments as compared with the previous year:—

Working expenses	Amount from 1-4-15 to 31-3-1916.	Amount from 1-4-16 to 31-3-1917.	Increase, or decrease.
A. Maintenance of Way and works etc....	91,234	86,679	—4,555
B. Locomotive.	1,12,245	1,25,717	+13,472
C. Carriage and wagon. ...	14,965	26,620	+11,655
D. Traffic.	64,555	65,524	+ 969
E. General charges.	51,921	57,984	+ 6,063
G. Special & Miscellaneous. ...	21,330	17,840	– 3,490

Provident Institution.

281. The following figures represent the transactions of the Provident Institution during the year under report:—

Receipts compulsory	Rs	6,354-5-4
do voluntary & Security	„	3,499-0-0
Total	Rs.	9,853-5-4

A further sum of Rs. 3,009-14-0 was received during the year on account of refund of deposits temporarily withdrawn from Provident Institution by the employees.

Contributions from the Railway Earnings as bonuses were:—

For half year ending 31st March 1916.	Rs. 3,163-5-4
For half year ending 30th Sept. 1916.	Rs. 3,047-0-0
Total	Rs. 6,210-5-4

The following sums were withdrawn from the Provident Fund accounts during the year:— *Withdrawals.*

Compulsory.	Rs.	5,957—0—4
Voluntary & Security.	„	3,660—2—3
Bonus.	„	3,385—11-3
Total	Rs.	13,002-13-10

The interest accounted for from April 1916 to March 1917 was as under:—

Compulsory.	Rs.	1,411-0-0
Voluntary & Security.	„	111-9-1
Bonus.	„	1,299-1-6
Total	Rs.	2,821-10-7

The above transactions left a closing balance of Rs. 81,788-10-10 exclusive of the Fine Fund at the end of the year detailed as under:—

Compulsory.	Rs.	40,703—8-4
Voluntary and Security.	„	4,405-11-4
Bonus.	„	36,679—7-2
Total.	Rs.	81,788-10-10

Suitable facilities were granted to depositors for investment in War Loan.

282. The closing balance at the end of the year deducting disbursement, amounted to Rs. 1,292-1-8. *Fine fund.*

The receipts during the year 1916–17 including interest of Rs. 35–2–8 amounted to Rs. 251–0–0, which with an opening balance of Rs.1,042–15–0 gave a total credit to the Fine Fund of Rs. 1,293–15–8.

The disbursement during the year amounted to Rs. 1–14–0, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,292–1–8.

New Construction.

283. Considerable progress has been made with the Verawal-Talala Section of the Verawal-Una Extension and as soon as War conditions permit this highly beneficial project will be rapidly pushed on. Negotiations are proceeding with Baroda State regarding alignment beyond Talala towards both Una and Dhari and it is hoped that these matters will shortly be settled amicably to the advantage of both States.

Personnel.

284. Mr. Proctor Sims was in charge of the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway and of theExecutive Engineer of Railway Construction during the year. In addition to this he also controlled the Loco and Carriage and Wagon Department.

Mr. A. Marks in addition to his duties as Assistant Manager was in charge of the Traffic, Audit and Accounts and Stores Departments.

Mr. C. Morgan, Assistant Loco and Carriage Superintendent, severed his connection with the Railway on 29th October 1916 to join the appointment of Assistant Recruiting Officer offered by the Railway Board.

Mr. Krishnalal C. Dhru was retransferred to State service from 26–3–1917.

The thanks of the Durbar are due to Mr. Proctor Sims, Mr. Marks and staff for another year of successful progress. The profits of the Railway exceeded past records. Branch lines traffic is improving and the average rate of net earnings i. e. 5.76 p. c. is highly satisfactory. The protective benefit of the Visavadar Branch for grass purposes is already well marked.

The Saurashtra Post Office.

285. The number of letters that passed through the Saurashtra Post Office during the year under report increased from 3,28,129 to 3,29,227, and that of parcels from 22, 721 to 22,815.

In spite of this increase in the number of letters and parcels, the revenue derived from postal transactions shows a falling off of Rs. 312-8-0, being Rs. 1,815-4-6 against Rs. 2,127-12-6 of the previous year. It is evident, therefore, that the above figures are due to the increase in the number of letters and parcels carried for the State free of charge.

The expenditure during the year under report shows an excess of Rs. 1,092-10-11 over that of the last year, owing to the revised scale of pay fixed for Halkaras.

The above figures do not include any charge for State post which is carried free of charge; and if this item were taken into consideration, the Saurashtra Post Office would show a reasonable balance of net earnings.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

286. The figures and statistics that have been entered in the following statements are for the financial year from 1-9-1915 to 31-8-1916, and where necessary, remarks have been added to show the state of the various accounts on 31st March 1917.

SECTION I.

287. The financial statement which forms Appendix XXII to the Annual Administration Report of the State, has been already submitted, and remarks have been made where necessary against the appropriate head of receipt or expenditure, explaining the increases and decreases found on a comparison with the figures of the previous year.

Income.

288. The total income received in State Treasuries during the year under report on account of all Departments, was Rs. 45,34,575 as against Rs 48,61,121, in St. 1971, a net decrease of Rs. 3,26,546 on the income of the previous year, chiefly due to another lean season.

Expenditure.

289. The aggregate expenditure during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 48,21,028 against Rs. 38,21,984 in the previous year, showing an excess of Rs. 9,99,044. The total increases in various heads of expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,23,934, while total decreases amounted to Rs. 24,890 giving a net increase of Rs. 9,99,044. This was chiefly due to an extended programme of public works, taking advantage of the rare phenomenon of cheap labour, to advances in lean areas, war contributions and special non-recurring expenses.

Net Financial result of the year.

290. The total cash receipts in the year under report amounted to Rs. 45,34,575, and the total expenditure in the same year was Rs. 48,21,028 showing an excess expenditure of Rs. 2,86,453. This was chiefly due to the large programme of public works undertaken in the year under report for the benefit of Verawal and the District Mahals.

Financial position at the end of St. 1972.

291. The assets (including investments and all items from 1 to 6 in para 12 below) of the State were:—

At the end of	Samvat	1967	1,01,50,127
"	"	1968	1,06,40,078
"	"	1969	1,18,73,778
"	"	1970	1,28,04,032
"	"	1971	1,40,13,760
"	"	1972	1,41,30,657

Details will be found in the following table:—

Year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Net increase in assets in the current year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Details as to how the balance shown in column 4 is made up.							
				Investment in Railway	Loans including Bank deposits.	Advances.	Outstandings.	Cash balance.	Totals of clms. 5 to 9.	Deduct deposit due.	Net balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1967	.	.	1,01,50,127	53,39,404	15,77,696	21,41,535	9,98,682	6,87,552	1,07,44,869	5,94,742	1,01,50,127
1968	1,01,50,127	4,89,951	1,06,40,078	57,64,846	15,33,246	22,87,541	12,49,957	6,74,513	1,15,10,103	8,70,025	1,06,40,078
1969	1,06,40,078	12,33,700	1,18,73,778	62,15,834	33,23,593	11,34,493	10,55,498	9,44,806	1,26,74,224	8,00,446	1,18,73,778
1970	1,18,73,778	9,30,254	1,28,04,032	64,73,404	48,70,922	7,52,618	9,18,918	4,98,492	1,35,14,354	7,10,322	1,28,04,032
1971	1,28,04,032	12,09,728	1,40,13,760	67,20,862	52,94,839	4,34,598	10,43,298	9,04,703	1,43,98,300	3,84,540	1,40,13,760
1972	1,40,13,760	1,16,897	1,41,30,657	69,82,931	54,95,005	6,48,594	10,51,011	5,98,262	1,47,75,803	6,45,146	1,41,30,657
		39,80,530									

This statement summarises the progress made during the last five years of Administration as follows–

Savings invested in Government loan, bank deposits etc....Rs. 39,80,530.

Recovery of outstanding advances.....Rs. 14,92,942.

These recovered advances representing idle capital have been invested by better methods of finance in Railways, to which Rs 16,43,527 have been devoted during the last five years.

The approximate interest from investments in Government paper etc. is about Rs. 2,00,000 annually.

Debts & Liabilities.

292. The State's only liablities are on account of Revenue, Court and Personal Deposits. The statement given below shows the condition of these accounts at the end of the year:-

Name of deposit.	Balance at the end of 1971.	Receipt in 1972.	Total.	Repayment in St. 1972 including lapsed deposit.	Balance at the end of 1972.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue deposit.	96,168	73,795	1,69,970	1,18,635	51,335
Subsequent adjustment.	+7				
Court deposit.	33,787	66,331	1,00,118	60,192	39,926
Personal deposit.	2,08,967	16,33,786	18,42,747	13,57,049	4,85,698
Subsequent adjustment.	-6				
Total.	3,38,923	17,73,912	21,12,835	15,35,876	5,76,959

Local Funds.

293. The accounts of Local Funds instituted for the maintenance of Municipalities and village boards in the Mahals stood as below:-

	Balance at the end of 1971.	Receipt in St. 1972	Total	Repayment in St. 1972	Balance at the end of 1972.
	45,630				
Since adjusted	- 13				
	45,617	1,03,915	1,49,532	81,346	68,186.

Adding the above amount of Rs. 68,186 to Rs. 5,76,959 shown as balance of deposits, the total is Rs. 6,45,145, which represents the total liabilities of the State at the end of St. 1972 i. e. on 31st August 1916.

Dues & Fluid Assets.

294. The investment and dues of the State are as below on 31st August 1916, the close of last financial year.

(1) Fixed Deposit with the Bank of Bombay.

(2) Balances in current account do.

(3) Loans secured on land.

(4) Capital invested in Railway.

(5) Advances recoverable.

(6) Outstanding dues.

The accounts marked 1 to 4 above stood at the end of St. 1972 as under:—

Description of investment	Balance at the end of St. 1971	Fixed or lent in St. 1972.	Total.	With-drawn or recovered in St. 1972.	Balance at the end of St. 1972.
Fixed deposit.	5,00,000	13,50,000	18,50,000	18,50,000	0
In current account with Bank.	4,53,307	19,56,343	24,09,650	15,89,316	8,20,334
G. P. Notes.	33,76,726	0	33,76,726	0	33,76,726*
Loans secured on land.	8,64,807	3,90,245	12,55,052	57,107	11,97,945
Shares in C. P. Railway.	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Capital invested in Junagadh Railway, including share in J. R. Railway.	67,20,862	2,67,364	69,88,226	5,295	69,82,931
Total	1,20,15,702	39,63,952	1,59,79,654	35,01,718	1,24,77,936

* Face value Rs. 35,17,000

The above will show that there was no balance in fixed deposit at the end of St. 1972. During the period from 1st. September 1916 to 31st, March 1917 however Rs 14,85,000 were invested in fixed deposits, which will mature as required during the year.

Investment in Government paper amounted to Rs. 35,17,000 (face value) on 31st. August 1916. There was no further investment in the year under report, but Government Promissary Notes of the face value of Rs. 10,01,000, which had cost the State Rs. 9,59,318-12-0 were sold and the actual price realized from this sale amounted to Rs. 7,57,589-1-0, causing a net loss of Rs. 2,01,729-11-0 on account of fall in market value of Government Paper. This sale was undertaken in order to provide funds for Railway Extension, at the favourable rate of Rs. 75-11-0.

At the time of writing, therefore, Government paper holdings have been reduced to Rs. 25,16,000 face value, but Rs. 10,00,000 new money has been invested in War Bonds. It is probable that conversion of further Government paper of earlier date to the extent of several lakhs will be undertaken later in the year.

The outstanding balance of loans to alienees and landholders at the end of St. 1972 was Rs.11,97,945 as against Rs. 8,64,807

at the end of St. 1971. This was due to the capitalization of certain loans so as to reduce the burden on debtors.

Capital invested in Railway at the end of St. 1971 was Rs. 67,20,862. It rose to Rs. 69,82,931 at the end of St. 1972.

Interest recovered on investments on behalf of the State, was Rs. 1,73,918 as against Rs. 2,15,893 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 41,975 only on account of some delay in drawing interest.

Advances.

295. The following table shows the condition of advance accounts at the end of St. 1972:—

Nature of advance.	Balance at the end of St. 1971.	Debit in St. 1972.	Total.	Credit in St. 1972.	Balance at the end of St. 1972.
A. Permanent.	29,286-5-7	2,035-10-5	31,322-0-0	740-0-0	30,582-0-0
B. Advance.	1,90,807-1-9	27,86,004-13-11	29,76,811-15-8	26,07,524-5-11	3,69,287-9-9
C. Advance.	73,401-3-2	5,92,368-13-7	6,65,770-0-9	5,96,094-13-4	69,675-3-5
D. Takavi do.	1,16,478-14-6	55,521-9-9	1,72,000-8-3	19,886-2-2	1,52,114-6-2
E. Miscellaneous do.	24,532-5-11	36,721-1-1	61,253-7-0	34,326-5-2	26,927-1-10
F. Uuder objection.	91-10-1	683-3-10	774-13-11	767-10-0	7-3-11
Total...	4,34,597-9-0	34,73,335-4-7	39,07,932-13-7	32,59,339-4-7	6,48,593-9-0

The above will show that the aggregate balance of advance accounts from various Departments at the end of St. 1972 was Rs. 6,48,593-9-0 as against Rs. 4,34,593-9-0 at the end of the previous year.

The amounts of advances and their repayments in the five years from St. 1968 to 1972 were as below the increase being due to larger suspense account of State Railway.

	St. 1968.	St. 1969.	St. 1970.	St. 1971.	St. 1972.
Advances paid.	35,86,420	76,04,165	46,45,372	26,42,256	34,73,336
Advances recovered.	34,40,416	87,57,212	50,27,248	29,60,279	32,59,339

Outstanding dues.

296. Outstanding dues of the various Departments with one or two minor exceptions have been made up to the end of Samvat 1972 and exhibit the following details: it may be observed that during the current year there will be considerable reductions owing to a more prosperous season:—

Name of Department.	Tehsil at the end of St. 1971.	Credit in St. 1972.	Balance at the end of St. 1972.	Debit in St. 1972.	Total.
Revenue	3,93,207-1-2	1,42,594-6-1	2,50.612-11-1	1,93,503-3-0	4,44.115-14-1
Barkhali	4,09,012-7-7	80,432-10-9	3,28.579-12-10	29,926-3-0	35,85,05-15-10
Jortalbi	29,949,13-6	2,982-7-8	26,967-5-10	13,871-8-8	40,838-14-6
Judicial Department	36,401-14-10	3,393,-15-4	33,007-15-6	1,785-12-8	34,793-12-2
Hisabi Daftar	8,843-8-5	317-10-7	8,525-13-10	262-10-2	8,788-8-0
Printing Press	3,867-14-5	1,852-11-5	2,015-3-0	0-0-0	2,015-3-0
Custom	13,141-3-11	3.601-13-6	9,539-6-5	2,671-15-11	12,211-6-4
Abkari	6,389--14-11	346-6-3	6,043-3-8	202-3-2	6,245-11-10
Jarif Varad	1,690-12-7	989-9-7	701-3-0	762-6-6	1,463-9-6
Land & quarries	23,400-10-1	11,233-2-0	12,167-8-1	17,776-14-0	29,944-6-1
Varad	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	2,745-13-4	2,745-13-4
Saurastra Post Office	15-4-3	15-4-3	0	0	0
Rayasat	1,136-11-6	746-3-8	390-7-10	369-10-1	760-1-11
Veraval Port	2,326-7-9	0	2,326-7-9	0	2,326-7-9
Miscellaneous	66,331-5-1	10,262-3-4	56,069-1-9	3,210-9-11	59,279-3-8
Barkhali miscellaneous	45,512,-10-5	933-7-2	44,579-3-3	0	44,579-3-3
Rajya-prakarni Survey Varad	2,458-7-2	644-11-10	1,813-11-4	969-15-5	2,783-10-9
Total...	10,43,686-3-7 - 388-1-7	2,60,357-0-5 - 10-5-0	7,83,339-8-2 - 388-1-7	2,68,069-8-3 - 11-2-5	10,51,397-14-0 - 387-4-2
Net Tehsil at the end of 1972.	10,43,298-2-0	2,60,346-11-5	7,82,951-6-7	2,68,058-5-10	10,51,010-9-10

Thus the balance of outstanding dues of the whole State amounts to Rs 10,51,010-9-10 at the end of St. 1972.

The total result of investments and dues stands, therefore, at the close of last financial year as below:—

	At the end of St. 1971.		At the end of St. 1972.
Investments items 1 to 4	1,20,15,701-14-1	rose to	1,24,77,936-0—6
Advances item 5	4,34,597—8-10	,, ,,	6,48,593-9—0
Outstandings item 6	10,43,298—1-11	,, ,,	10,51,010-9-10
Cash balance in treasuries.	9,04,702-14-5	fell ,,	5,98,262-5—8
Total Rs.	**1,43,98,300—7-3**		**1,47,75,802-9—0**
Deduct balances of deposits (including Local fund.)	3,84,539-13-4		6,45,145-5—0
Net Balance, of State assets.	Rs. 1,40,13,760-9-11		1,41,30,657-4—0

The above figures indicate the considerable volume of our finacial transactions and the heavy responsibility of our trusteeship in this Department, which has again been ably conducted by Mr. Manishanker R. Trivedi.

SECTION II.

Work of Huzur Treasury.

297. The Huzur Treasury dealt with 7,669 chillans amounting to Rs. 42,50,496-3-2 which include Mahal remittances to the extent of Rs. 24,20,844-3-5 and with 8,377 bills amounting to Rs. 45,56,775-10-10. The average daily number of chillans and vouchers dealt with was 27 and 30 respectively.

The Post Audit Branches both of Huzur Treasury and Mahals dealt with 55,437 chillans amounting to Rs. 83,35,161-14-8 and with 19,690 vouchers amounting to Rs. 86,39,197-5-0.

Huzur Treasury Post Audit placed under objection items aggregating to Rs. 47-9-4 of which Rs. 36-0-2 have been recovered and Rs. 11-9-2 have been remitted.

The Mahal Post Audit passed 11,313 vouchers for payment and they were all paid by Sub-treasuries. They placed under objection Rs. 16-9-9, which amount was fully recovered.

Inspection of Accounts.

298. The accounts of all years up to St. 1970 have been examined except those of Junagadh Mahal. Most of the accounts of 1971 and 72 have been also examined and the few that remain are in hand.

From 1-9-1915 to 31-8-1916 the Treasury earned Rs. 845 on account of Vatav on cheques and hundies, while the State paid Rs. 687 as Vatav on that account.

From 1-9-1916 to 31-3-1917 the earnings of the Treasury by way of Vatav on hundies and cheques already amount to Rs. 5850-7-5, illustrating the large amount of business done and facilities given to local trade.

The Work of sub-treasuries.

299. The work of the 13 Sub-treasuries shows some improvement over last year, but submission of various statements and returns and replies to references is not as yet punctual.

Barkhali Accounts.

300. The following shows the state of Barkhali accounts at the end of the year under report:—

	From Bhayats & Mul-Garassias.	From Alienees.
	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding at the end of St. 1972.	47,048	3,22,869
By subsequent adjustment.	11,293	32,050
	58,341	3,54,919
Recovery of arrears in St. 1972.	13,447	67,259
Demand for St. 1972 for current dues including interest	40,434	89,276
Recovery in St. 1972 of current dues.	32,291	71,494
Arrears due at the end of St. 1972.	53,037	3,05,442

Tankshal Junagadh.

301. There were 129 khatas on the books of Junagadh Tankshal at the end of St. 1971; out of which 76 khatas were secured on land for Rs. 7,39,088 and Rs. 49,303 and 2 khatas more secured for Rs. 4,500, were added during the year under report, making a total of 78 khatas secured on land etc.

Out of the former class, 9 khatas were finally paid up and 1 khata was ordered to be written off, leaving 66 old khatas and 2 new khatas secured on land etc.; and out of the latter class i. e. khatas on personal security, 4 khatas were finally paid up and 5 khatas were ordered to be written off, leaving 44 khatas at the end of St. 1972.

Thus the result at the end of St. 1972 is as follows:—

No.	Dues.	Secured.	Unsecured.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dues at the end of St. 1971.	7,39,088 —267 7,38,821	49,303	
2	Newly lent in St. 1972	4,500	0	
3	Added on account of interest in St. 1972.	8,421	0	
	Total—	7,51,742	49,303	
	Deduct			
	Recovered in St. 1972.	Rs. 66,112 by cash, 2,926 „ adjustment. 69,038	Rs. 89 by cash — 89	
	Written off in St. 1972	1,289	13,628	
	Total....	70,327	13,707	
	Balance at the end of St. 1972.	6,81,415	35,586=Rs.	7,17,001

Thus there were Rs. 7,17,001 due by 112 debtors at the end of St. 1972.

The Tankshal possessed landed property worth Rs. 51,200. The rent recovered from this property is Rs. 1,766 or 3½ p. c. on outlay.

Tankshal Veraval branch.

302. The Verawal Branch of the Tankshal had on its books, 104 khatas of the sum of Rs. 67,319 at the end of St. 1971. Out of these 10 khatas were finally paid up, and 15 khatas were ordered to be written off during the year under report, leaving 79 khatas at the end of St. 1972.

Thus the result at the end of St. 1972 is as follows:—

Dues at the end of St. 1971.....	.....Rs.	67,319
Added on account of interest etc.....	„	948
	„	68,267
Deduct—		
Recovery in St. 1972	„	4,510
Written off in St. 1972.....	„	9,531
	„	14,041
Balance at the end of St. 1972.....	Rs.	54,226

Central records.

303. There were 11 clerks for indexing records during the year under report, out of which four clerks indexed the Mahal records, one clerk indexed Hisabi Daftar and Daftari Daftar's records, and 6 clerks are doing ferist and peta ferist work.

In addition special appointment of 2 ferist clerks was sanctioned for indexing other special records.

During the year under report and up to the end of March 1917, 9,081 files of records of various offices and Mahals were indexed.

On 31-3-17, 42 records of different offices in the Central Record Office remained to be indexed. The Central Record office received, during the year under report, records of 8 different offices consisting of 2,346 Book-chopdas and 1,15,648 files.

The Judicial Record Indexing Branch received during the year records of 4 offices containing 2,449 files. The staff of the branch which consists of three clerks is at present engaged in sorting records and in separating papers deserving preservation.

The cost of establishment for records from 1-4-1916 to 31-3-1917 amounted to Rs. 7,492 against Rs. 7,153 in the previous year ending 31-3-1916.

Stationery.

304 This branch was transferred from 1-9.1916 from the Record

Office to Chief Accounts Office, and is placed under the direct supervision of the Assistant Accounts Officer. After this transference past accounts have been cleared and fully adjusted from St. 1968. Stationery articles of the value of Rs. 7,861-10-9 were in stock at the end of August 1915. During the year under report articles of the value of Rs. 26,590-6-3 were purchased for the Stationery Store and Rs. 2,961-11-9 were added as commission and difference in rates, making a total of Rs. 37,413-12-9. Articles of the value of Rs. 28,811-2-11 were supplied to different offices and adjusted by way of clearance of past accounts, and the balance of Stationrey Stock at the end of the year i. e. on 31-8-1916 was of the value of Rs. 8,602-10-8.

The cost of the maintenance of Stationery Establishment amounted to Rs. 1,343-2-0 as against Rs. 1,096-4-5 last year.

SECTION III.

General Remarks.

305 The condition of the **fluid balances of the State on 31st March 1917** as compared with 31st March 1916 is as below:—

	On 31-3-17	**On 31-3-16**
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Deposit.	14,85,000	11,00,000
Current do.	9,97,232	1,59,765
G. P. Notes.	25,16,000	35,17,000
C. P. Railway shares.	1,00,000	1,00,000
Cash balance in hand.	11,88,456	10,62,524
Advances to Departments.	13,84,755	12,96,948
Total.	76,71,443	72,36,237
Deduct balance of deposits in State Treasuries.	11,56,198	8,38,534
	Rs. 65,15,245	**Rs. 63,97,703**

It will thus be seen that the financial condition of the State is eminently sound and that there is every hope of undertaking the heavy Railway programme that is of vital necessity for purposes of development and protection, whilst steady progress is being made in Mahal works. It must be remembered that on the whole, previous years have been lean. If we experience a continuance of prosperous seasons the financial assets of the State should remain sufficient for all immediate necessities even on a generous scale.

Customs Departmeut.

Customs.

306 The departmental system of collection was again continued this year and has been proved to be both efficient and advantageous to the public which has much benefited by the new 'jakat' rules.

The total income of the last year and that of the year under report is shown in the following table:—

Head.	1915-16 Rs.	1916-17 Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Customs duty including Sudharo, Abkari and Miscellaneous.	39,116—6-2	41,064—12-3	1,948-6-1

The total expense incurred on account of maintenance of the Department amounted to Rs. 3,219-13-6.

The same rules for levy of customs as last year are in force, and these have given great encouragement and facility to trade.

Salt.

Salt.

307 During the year under report 1,69,470 mds. of salt were produced in the State, against 1,75,680 mds. in the previous year, out of which 1,26,026 mds. were sold to Junagadh subjects and 42,657 mds. to outsiders, against 1,18,543 mds. and 44,219 mds. respectively during the previous year. The average annual consumption shows an increase of ¾ lb. per head (from 10¾ to 11½). The total sum realized from the sale of salt during the year under report amounts to Rs. 48,000 against Rs. 46,030 of last year, and the total expenditure on all heads comes to Rs. 27,639 against Rs. 23,918 of the previous year with a net profit of Rs. 20,361 against Rs. 22,112 in the year 1915-16.

Abkari.

Tobacco, Ganja, etc.

308. For the sale of tobacco, bidis, ganja, toddy etc. separate systems prevail in the town of Junagadh and in outside districts.

In Junagadh town the amount fixed for each license for the sale of bidis is Rs. 150 and for the sale of tobacco in the locality surrounding the Mandvi or Customs Office is Rs. 37½ and in other parts of the town Rs. 8-12-0 each, whilst for bhang and ganja a separate Ijara is given for Rs. 2,500.

In the district, Ijaras are given to the highest bidder who has to carry on the work under specified conditions.

The revenue derived by the State from the license and Ijaras of these articles during the current year was Rs. 72,506-8-0 against Rs. 62,324 for the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,182-8-0.

The principal liquor contract for the State other than Junagadh town and surrounding villages was renewed for 5 years on similar terms from St. 1972 to 1977. For Junagadh town and surrounding area a new contract has been given for 3 years from 1972 to 1975 St. *Liquor.*

The general restrictions on sale of country liquor and the " chit "system have remained in force during the year.

Actual receipts under this head were Rs. 21,225 as in the last year.

Opium.

309. An Ijaro for purchase and sale of Opium was given for Rs. 10,401 for the official year commencing from 1st September. 1916. *Opium.*

The following table shows the total quantity of opium sold, purchased and remained in stock as balance at the end of the year:—

	1915-16.		1916-17.	
	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.
Balance on 1st April.	3-2½	1,660	2-12¼	1,248
Purchase during the year.	93	50,220	99	63,360
Sale during the year.	93-30¼	59,998	97-2¼	67,370
Balance at the end of the year.	2-12¼	1,248	4-10	6,560

The total receipts on account of sale of opium amounted to Rs. 39,833-14-8 against Rs. 33,358-9-0 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,475-5-8 due to increased consumption.

Stamps.

310. The balance of Stamps on 31-3-1916 was Rs. 57, 127; value of Stamps sheets and labels printed during the year ending 31st March 1917 was Rs. 44, 595. The sale of Stamps was Rs. *Stamps.*

82, 816. The balance, therefore, on 31-3-1917 was Rs. 18, 906 as under:—

Junagadh	Depot	Rs. 13, 682
Mahal	„	Rs. 5, 224
	Total	Rs. 18, 906

The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of Stamps establishment was Rs. 6, 965 which included commission to Stamp vendors to the value of Rs. 2,099.

Printing Press.

311. It is pleasing to note that the net balance the Press was able to show last year has increased this year from Rs. 295-1-4 to Rs. 465-5-9, its total earnings being Rs. 11,544-0-9 and expenditure Rs. 11,078-11-0 against Rs. 11,483-3-10 and Rs. 11,188-2-6 respectively of the previous year.

It may be added that composing and printing work amounting to Rs. 1,210-8-0 was done by the Press in issuing Dastural Amal during the year under report, as against Rs. 1,085-13-0 last year.

The expenditure under the head of printing materials was this year reduced from Rs. 1,289-0-1 to Rs. 166-4-8, for repairs to machinery from Rs. 328-12-0 to Rs. 77-13-6, and that for allowance to staff for over-work from Rs. 444-9-6 to Rs. 363-13-3, while the charges for printing paper required for Dastural Amal rose from Rs. 1,569-5-6 to Rs. 2,013-0-0 and those for miscellaneous articles from Rs. 471-1-5 to Rs. 568-14-6 on account of the general rise in prices owing to the War.

Over and above routine work, the Press had to cope with a heavy burden of extraordinary work from the Mahommedan Conference, the Agricultnral and Industrial Exhibition, the Patidar Parishad and the Monster Lucky Bag Committee—all of which the staff was able to meet satisfactorily at short notice.

The Press continues to perform its duties with punctuality and despatch, and has again met a heavy strain of work in a highly creditable manner. It deserves eventually to be housed in better quarters with more up-to-date machinery.

Jamdarkhana

Jamdarkhana. 312. The value of the stock of cloth in hand on 31-3-1916 was Rs. 14,946-4-9. In the year under report, clothes of the value of Rs. 231 were purchased, so that the total value amounted to Rs. 15,177-4-9, out of which Poshaks of the value of Rs.

1,748-15-6 were given on different ceremonial occasions and cloth of Rs. 88-8-3 were sold to offices, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,339-13-0, which represents the value of stock in hand on 31-3-1917.

Kothar.

313. The contract system for supplies to local State Departments has been maintained and continues to give satisfaction. *Kothar.*

The lungar charity continues its good work in distribution of cooked rations to the Mahommedan poor under the supervision of a Committee. *Lungar.*

Zoological Department.

314. The collection of lions, tigers and other wild animals has now been reorganized in the cages at Sakkar Bag where they are kept in health and safety, and are an attraction to sight-seers. The stock of young lions is developing favourably and new cages are now under construction. Superfluous dead stock in Sakkar bag bungalow has also been sorted out and suitably disposed of.

Grass Wada.

315. The work of cutting was started on 15th October and brought to a close on 31st of March 1917. The balance in hand on 1st April 1916 was 12,83,527 lbs. and the receipts during the year under report were 58,41,993½ lbs., thus making a total of 71,25,520½ lbs.; out of this stock, 50,98,088½ lbs.were distributed to different Departments, Officers, and rayats of the State, during the current year, and the net balance in hand on 1st of April was 20,27,432 lbs:—

State Departments etc.	39,16,930½ lbs.
State Officers and servants.	6,00,808 ,,
Public.	5,80,350 ,,
Total	50,98,088½ lbs.

There are three good grass barns at Verawal with a capacity of about 8 lacs, and the grass wada at Junagadh is efficiently managed. It is under consideration to erect accommodation for grass presses in the area recently cleared.

The Naib Daftar.

316. The Naib Daftar performed its usual routine and miscellaneous duties in a satisfactory manner.

Kacheri.

317. The Durbar hall has been repainted and cleaned and a great accumulation of useless and unprofitable rubbish has been disposed of, leaving the premises suitably arranged with portraits and other valuable material.

A fine set of Rajput and Mahommedan pictures, including contemporaneous studies of early Nawabs, has been acquired for exhibition in the Durbar Hall.

Bhoikhana.

318. The staff of Bhois was maintained as usual.

Memandari Department.

319. The Guest Houses, European and Indian, have now been properly equipped and furnished, and there is an adequate supply of spare furniture and utensils, so that all demands have been met punctually and efficiently. The Vazir Haveli has proved very useful, as providing ample accommodation for distinguished Indian Guests, and affording storage room for surplus materials. In this respect a considerable difficulty has been permanently removed, on such occasions as the recent Mahommedan Educational Conference and Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. The menial establishment has been increased and a proper register has been maintained in correspondence with this organized system.

320. The European Store near the Guest House has also been enlarged and provided with a separate compound wall and entrance gate, and quarters for menials are now under construction, so that the whole system will shortly be complete. There has been a noticeable improvement in submission of bills and efficiency of service, and the Memandari Department is now creditably conducted.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

321. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 16,220 against 16,184 of the last year, showing an increase of 36 births this year. Of 16,220 births, 8,491 were of boys and 7,729 were of girls against 8,471 and 7,713 respectively of the last year. The birth rate per mille of population was 37·35 as compared with 37·27 of the last year. *Births.*

322. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report was 10,363 as against 8,391 of the previous year, showing an increase of 1,972 deaths this year, owing to prevalence of epidemics during a trying monsoon. The death rate per mille of population was 23·86 this year against 19·32 of the preceding year. Of 10,363 deaths, 5,403 were of males, and 4,960 of females, giving male and female percentage of 52·14 and 47·86 respectively, against 52·25 and 47·75 of the last year. *Deaths.*

To secure more reliable statistics of births and deaths, in which respect some defects have been noticed, revised rules have been enforced since 1st September 1916.

Medical Relief.

323. The Department consists of one Chief Medical Officer, three Assistant Surgeons, all graduates of the Grant Medical College Bombay, one unpassed Assistant Surgeon, twenty qualified Sub Assistant Surgeons, one unpassed Sub Assistant Surgeon and two non-qualified men. *Medical staff.*

324. Apart from the Junagadh Railway Dispensary, the Imperial Lancers' Dispensary and Mangrol Dispensary, there were in all 23 Medical Institutions under the direct control of this Department at the close of the year under report, as under:— *Medical Institutions.*

The Rasulkhanji General Hospital, The Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, The Junagadh New Dispensary and the Junagadh Central Jail Dispensary, all at Junagadh, and 19 Dispensaries in the Mahals including the Gir Travelling Dispensary.

No new Dispensary has been added during the year under review.

325. 1,66,218 persons (excluding those treated at the Railway and the Imperial Service Lancers Dispensaries), were treated this year at the above mentioned institutions as compared with 1,51,134 treated last year, showing an increase of 15,084 *Patients treated.*

patients. Of 1,66,218 persons treated, 2,243 were in-patients and 1,63,975 were out-patients against 1,731 and 1,49,403 respectively of the preceding year. The daily average of new admissions was 450.94 this year against 409.67 of the last year, while the aggregate daily average attendance was 1,853.03 against 1,869.78 last year. Of the new admissions 445.13 were out-patients and 5.81 were in-patients. Of 1,66,218 persons treated, 1,02,426 were males and 63,792 were females.

In-patients.

326. Of 2,243 in-patients, Junagadh Hospital treated 1,977, Leper Asylum 88, Central Jail Dispensary 35, Verawal Dispensary 51, Una Dispensary 79, Kutiana Dispensary 7, and the remaining District Dispensaries 6.

Junagadh Hospital.

327. Of 2,243 in-patients, Junagadh Hospital treated 1,977 this year against 1,491 during the last year. Of them 1,900 were new admissions and 77 remained at the close of the last year. The average daily rate of new admissions was 5.98 against 3.98 in the previous year. Of 1,977 in-patients, 1,660 were cured or relieved, 178 absented, and 36 died, leaving 103 under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance was 86.09 against 69 78 of the last year.

Poisoned Wounds.

328. There were 797 cases of poisoned wounds by bites of scorpions, snakes etc. this year, as compared with 634 last year.

Surgical operations.

329. 7,134 surgical operations were performed this year against 6,577 last year. Of these surgical operations, 718 were major and 6,416 were minor as compared with 606 and 5,971 respectively last year, showing an increase of 112 major and 495 minor operations.

Committee of Visitors.

330. Occasional visits of local committees, appointed since 1906-07 to inspect moffusil dispensaries and of district and metropolis officials when on tour, have been made with good results.

Lepers.

331. 88 lepers were treated at the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum against 84 last year. It is the only institution of its kind in the Province of Kathiawar having accommodation for 60 in-patients. There were 35 lepers at the close of last year and 53 were admitted this year, making a total of 88. Of these, 44 were discharged relieved, none absented and 8 died, leaving 36 at the close of the year.

The Gir Travelling Dispensary.

332. The Gir Travelling Dispensary treated 5,056 patients this year as compared with 5,396 last year, and performed 4 major and 118 minor operations this year, against 2 major and 166 minor of the previous year. The travelling Medical Officer visited 82 villages thrice and travelled 663 miles as compared with 46 villages 4 times and 713 miles respectively last year.

333. The Railway Dispensary at Junagadh treated 4,027 patients against 3,565 in the last year. No major and 133 minor operations were performed this year, against no major and 119 minor operations during the last year, there being 91 vaccination operations this year against 83 last year. *The Railway Dispensary.*

During the year under review, 161 cases of injuries from Railway accidents occurred against 145 last year. Of 161 cases, only one was serious resulting in immediate death on the spot of accident, while the rest were trivial.

334. The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary treated 1,648 patients, against 1,596 during the preceding year. Of 1,648 patients, 148 were indoor patients and 1,500 out-door patients, as compared with 142 and 1,454 respectively last year. Of 1,648 patients, 1,363 were males and 285 females. One major and 36 minor operations were performed this year, as compared with 32 minor operations last year. *The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary.*

335. The total budget grant of the Medical Department, (including Vaccination), sanctioned for the year under report is Rs. 87,724 as compared with 1,06,476 of the last year, showing a reduction of Rs. 18,752, mainly due to the omission of special grant for Hospital equipment purchased last year. *Medical Budget.*

The incremental system has been put into force and a few minor posts have been created, while rearrangement of posts in Junagadh has made better use of the local staff.

336. 5,777 cases of injuries of varying intensity occurred this year, against 5,067 of the last year. Most of the cases were accidental, but 1,396, which were purely criminal, required medico-legal opinion against 483 last year. *Injuries.*

337. 45 post-mortem examinations were held this year against 57 last year. *Post-mortem Examination.*

338. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° F at Junagadh on the 23rd May 1916 while the lowest was 52° F at Visavadar on the 30th December 1916 against 106° F at Junagadh on the 22nd April 1915 and 45° F at Una on the 7th February 1915 respectively. *Temperature.*

Epidemic Diseases.

339. The year under review was not quite free from plague. Mangrol was reported to be first infected with plague on the 15th April 1916, and the epidemic has not yet disappeared. It spread gradually towards Keshod where 52 cases and 22 deaths from plague have occurred so far. Six cases and five deaths from plague occurred in Junagadh proper, whither it was *Plague.*

originally imported from Berar, and subsequently the attendants succumbed including Junagadh Hospital second compounder. Bherai also was infected on the 20th March 1917 and 7 cases and 5 deaths have been reported as due to plague. One imported plague patient died at Malia on the 3rd March 1917.

Cholera.

340. During the year under report cholera was prevalent at Vanthali, Junagadh, Mangrol, Balagam, Ranpur and Bhesan, where 44, 103, 94, 6, 20 and 4 cholera cases occurred respectively. Of 271 attacks, 170 died and 101 recovered

Small-pox.

341. Small-pox also made its appearance in 46 villages and caused 146 deaths.

Measles.

342. Fortunately measles were less prevalent this year than usual and accounted for only 17 deaths.

Whooping Cough.

343. Whooping cough, a common disease amongst children, took a heavy toll this year and caused 1,283 deaths as compared with 1,150 last year.

Sanitation.

Sanitation.

344. It is gratifying to note that the general sanitation of Junagadh City is receiving continued attention. But for the care and vigilance of the Municipal authorities in Junagadh City, there would have been serious epidemics owing to plague and cholera. Precautions have also been taken in Mahal centres where sanitation is advancing very slowly.

Usually Rs. 500 worth of Quinine Hydrochloride tabloids are distributed annually. But owing to a prolonged monsoon the unusual demand for quinine was met by an additional special grant of Rs. 400 increasing the normal provision to Rs. 900. The aggregate expenditure under the head sanitation was thus Rs. 1900 this year against Rs. 1,500 last year.

A sum of Rs. 430 was sanctioned as part cost of the deputation of Dr. Jiwanlal J. Modi L. M. &S. to Miraj and Madras for acquisition of practical surgical knowledge.

Vaccination.

345. During the year under report one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector and nine Vaccinators were at work.

Number of Vaccinations.

346. 14,518 primary vaccinations and 100 re-vaccinations were performed this year against 15,035 and 92 respectively last year, showing a decrease of 437 or nearly 2·9 p. c. in primary vaccinations. Out of 14,598 persons operated upon, 7,267 were males and

7,331 were females. Amongst persons vaccinated, 9,702 were under one year of age, 4,188 were between one and six years and 51 were above six years.

347. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 13,941 giving a percentage of 97·54 as against 96·65 of the last year. *Result of Vaccination*

348. All the villages were visited by the vaccinators during the year under report. The Inspector visited 501 villages and inspected 15,422 children against 492 and 14,558 respectively of the last year. The Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination visited 394 villages and examined 11,291 children against 392 and 11,802 of the last year. The Superintendent also toured in the District and tested the work done by vaccinators. *Villages visited.*

349. The total cost of maintaining this establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 8,881-7-6 against Rs. 8,810-13-0 of the last year, giving an average cost of Rs. 0-10-1 of each successful operation against Rs. 0-9-11 of the previous year. *Cost of maintenance.*

General Remarks.

350. Chorwad, Vadal and Visavadar still require proper dispensary buildings; a modern institution at Keshod is under construction. Shil and Vanthali Dispensaries were completed last year and all such needs will be gradually supplied. Navagadh Dispensary has also been renovated.

351. The Coronation Memorial Zanana Hospital has been closed during the year to admit of reconstruction of dispensary and out-houses at a cost of about Rs. 70,000 and this institution will shortly be reopened under a Lady Doctor and competent staff, which will tend to relieve the extra burden on the main Civil Hospital in Junagadh.

352. The work of Dr. Narsi, Chief Medical Officer, and the subordinate staff has been careful and sympathetic, and with the provision of new buildings and better prospects this Department shows a steady advance.

Veterinary.

353. The total number of State animals treated during the year was 1,394 against 915 last year. Of these, 1,384 were cured, 6 died, and 4 were discharged incurable. The number of animals of State subjects treated during the year was 1,196 against 1,024 last year, and of these, 1,175 were cured, 15 died, and 9 discharged incurable.

The number of operations of castration performed this year was 20 as against 6 last year and all proved successful.

The itinerating Veterinary Assistant treated in all 1,547 cases of foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, anthrax etc., of which, 1,515 were cured and 32 proved fatal as against 2,647 and 55 last year respectively.

The total cost of medicines required for treatment of headquarters' animals and district cattle disease was Rs. 1,199-8-9 in all as against Rs. 1,007-10-1 last year.

The St. John Ambulance Association.

The St. John Ambulance Association.

354. During the year under report 7 classes in all have been held, 2 in Home-Hygiene and 5 in First-Aid-to the Injured. These include the Junagadh Railway class, the Imperial Lancers' Class, and the First-Aid class at Una. All these classes were well attended but there is still an unwillingness to submit to examination. In all 3 students have passed the voucher examination in First-Aid, 20 have secured certificates in First-Aid, 40 junior certificates in First-Aid, and 32 certificates in Home-Hygiene.

During the year, a health section was organized in connection with the Junagadh Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition last February. This section contained plans of sanitary dwellings, charts of human physiology and hygiene, anatomical models, specimen of anopheles-destroying fish, a famine chart specially prepared by the Chief Engineer, disease charts for Junagadh and for Mahals of the State prepared by Dr. Ranchhoddass M. Parekh and a section of different stages of lying-in rooms. All these attracted a great deal of interest and were superintended by Miss Vidyabai from Baroda State and special Volunteers. The thanks of the Association are particularly due to the Baroda Durbar who kindly gave such generous help. A First-Aid section was also maintained at the Exhibition grounds. The success of this movement is again due to the energy of Mr. H. M. Bhatt as Honorary Secretary and to the gratuitous labours of Medical Officers of the State.

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

355. The following is the general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State, and the number of pupils attending them during the year under report:— *General Summary.*

Class of institution.	No. in 1915–16.	No. in 1916–17.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1915–16.	No. of pupils in 1916–17.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts College.	1	1	0	0	265	317	52	0
Public institutions.	166	170	4	0	14,243	14,115	0	128
Aided private institutions.	8	7	0	1	448	507	59	0
Unaided private institutions.	94	92	0	2	3,087	3,223	136	0
Total...	269	270	4	3	18,043	18,162	247	128

The number of students in State Khalsa schools shows a reduction, only because the schools at Bherai and Keshod were closed at the end of the year owing to plague.

356. The average monthly number on the registers was 14,502 as compared with 14,080 of the previous year, and the average daily attendance 11,265 against 11,103, both showing a satisfactory increase. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number was 77·6. *Average attendance.*

357. Of the 14,115 children attending the institutions maintained by the State, 11,700 were boys and 2,355 girls. Of the boys, 1,796 were Brahmins, 5,776 other Hindus, 774 Jains, 3,392 Mussalmans, 1 Christian, 5 Native Christians, 2 Jews, and 14 of other creeds. Of the girls, 592 were Brahmins, 1,138 other Hindus, 389 Jains, 232 Mussalmans, 3 Christians, and one was Parsi. *Nationality.*

Collegiate Education.

358. At the opening of the year, viz. 20th June 1916, there were 307 students on the roll of the College. *Junagadh College.*

359. The second term's enrolment was 317, composed of 130 *Rolls.*

Brahmins, 85 other Hindus, 45 Jains, 54 Mahommedans, and 3 Parsis.

Before the commencement of the 1st term of 1916-17 there was a long vacation from the 11th March to 19th June, during which period University Examinations were held and the following statement will show the results of the College:—

Examination.	Number of students appeared.	Number passed.	Remarks.
College 1st year.	125	73	-
Inter. Arts.	73	42 (a)	
Ex-students.	4	3	
B. A.	20	14 (b)	
Ex-students	3	1	
M. A.	6	0	

(a) One of these students gained the "Wordsworth" Scholarship from the University for securing the highest number of marks in History.

(b) There was only one student who passed in II Cl. Hons. Mr. V. R. Dholakia who is at present appointed College Fellow.

The limit of the number of students on the roll in the College reached its maximum during the current year, especially in the 1st year class, where students were refused admission.

The College 1st year Certificate Examinstion was held in February last and out of 147 students who appeared, 89 got pass Certificate, 20 secured 2nd Class, and 1 got 1st Class marks. The Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science and B. A. results are now being declared and appear to be highly satisfactory.

Out of 81 Inter. students 15 have selected Mathematics and the rest Logic as their optional subject.

Results. 360. The following statement shows the Honours and pass students in both the B. A. classes according to the various voluntary subjects:—

Vol. Subject.	Seniors. Hons.	Seniors. Pass.	Juniors. Hons.	Juniors. Pass.
English.	0	7	2	4
Sanskrit.	5	(5)	5	(3)
Persian.	4	0	2	0
French.	0	(2)	0	(1)
History.	2	14	3	27
Science.	0	2	2	6
Philosophy.	1	1	0	0
Mathematics.	1	0	0	0
	13	24	14	37

361. The number of students residing in the hostels during the 2nd term was 145 as against 148 in the 1st term. *Hostels.*

362. The position with regard to the Professorship of Persian remains as stated in the last annual report. *Changes in the staff.*

363. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 13,479 made up as follows:— *Income and expenditure.*

Fees	Fines.	Miscellaneous	Rent	Total
Rs. 12,010	21	23	1,425	13,479.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 56,694 as per details given below:—

	Rs.
1. Staff of teachers	44,511.
2. Staff of servants	1,908.
3. Rent and Taxes 213-Pipe water charges.	
4. Contingencies.	736.
5. Library books.	383.
6. Repairs.	483.
7. Miscellaneous.	1,726-Hostels light, Reading Room, Food allowance, Gymkhana, Hostels Furniture.
8. Laboratory Apparatus.	4,080.
9. Scholarships.	2,654-Including Rs. 1,334 expended towards the appointment of two College Fellows &c. from the Jakat Fund.
Total	Rs. 56,694.

364. The chief activities of the College, apart from purely educational work, are connected with the Debating Society and the Gymkhana, and with the two new movements that have been inaugurated during the year under review, viz. the Social Club and the Bahauddin College Co-operative Store. *Gymkhana.*

Ambulance Class.

365. In connection with the Ambulance movement one class in Home-Hygiene was held, in which 46 attended and 18 passed the examination.

General Remarks.

366. The year under review has witnessed steady progress reflecting credit on the Principal and staff.

High Schools.

High Schools.

367. The total number of students on the rolls of the High Schools remained almost the same as that of the last year, viz. 882. In the Bahadurkhanji High School, the total number increased from 703 to 756, while the average monthly number increased from 768 to 775, and the average daily attendance from 656 to 752. In the Mangrol High School the uumber on the rolls fell down from 180 to 126, the average monthly number from 204 to 150, and the average daily attendance from 181 to 101, presumably owing to plague.

Matriculation Examination Results.

368. The Matriculation Examination results of the last three years are compared below:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
No. of pupils sent up	63	60	54
No. of pupils passed	13	13	29
Percentage of success	20	21	53·7

No boy was sent up for the Matriculation from the Mangrol High School. The above figures are encouraging.

Arts Examination.

369. Three boys out of five were successful in the Elementary Drawing Examination, and four out of eight in the Intermediate Drawing Examination of the Bombay School of Arts.

Scholarships.

370. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 300 are distributed annually to the students in Junagadh High School in addition to the sum of Rs. 4 p. m. given from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund to the student of Standard VII passing first in the annual examination of Standard VI.

Junagadh High School.

Teachers.

371. Besides the Head Master, the School staff consists of 10 Graduates, 5 Undergraduates, 15 Matriculates, and 2 non-matriculates.

Excluding the Gymnastic teacher, there are 42 teachers in the High Schools, of whom 11 are Graduates, 8 Undergraduates, 18 Matriculates, and 5 are non-qualified.

Games.

372. Cricket is popular after finding its own level. The new High School site will eventually prove a fine play ground.

General Remarks.

373. The work of the new School building is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped that one block will be ready for occupation

soon. A contract for school forms is already given and dual desks will be supplied.

Examination results are a sign of better and more intelligent methods of teaching and the Head Master is to be congratulated. Discipline is slowly improving and the staff is more adequate.

Mahabat Madressa.

374. The total number of boys who receive free instruction in this institution shows an increase of 58 this year, as under:— *Mahabat Madressa.*

	This year.	Previous year.
English Division.	155	121
Gujarati Division.	407	364
Arabic-Persian.	98	117
	660.	602.

The average monthly number similarly rose from 576 to 651 and the average daily attendance from 452 to 499.

The work of the Arabic-Persian department and the Koran reading classes, which devote part of the time to Gujarati study also, continues to be satisfactory.

375. A sum of Rs. 100 p. m. granted by the State, and that of Rs. 48 realized as annual interest from the Asharafalli Fund, are distributed in scholarships among the deserving boys of this institution. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 500 is allotted to this institution out of the Zakat Charity Fund, which, too, is distributed in scholarships and books. *Scholarships.*

376. There are 23 teachers in all (excluding the Gymnastic teacher), of whom one is a Graduate, 2 are Undergraduates, 4 are Matriculates, 2 are trained and 14 are untrained. Of the latter, two have passed the Third Grade Drawing Examination. *Teaching Staff.*

377. The annual examination was held this year by the Educational Inspectors assisted by the Head Master as usual, and it is gratifying to note that 409, out of 558 presented, passed the test, the result being 73·3 percent on the whole. *Examination Results.*

378. Out of the 4 boys who presented themselves for the Arts School Examination, three appeared in the Elementary Grade and one in both the Elementary and Intermediate Grades. The result is not yet announced. *Arts Examinations.*

379. The Madressa team played two Foot-Ball matches; one with the College Team which was a drawn match, and the other with the High School Team, which resulted in a win for the Madressa. *Games.*

Middle Schools.

Middle Schools.

380. The number of boys attending the 5 middle schools, viz. those at Una, Verawal, Chorwad, Vanthali, and Delwada increased from 371 to 385, the average monthly number from 357 to 388 and the average daily attendance from 293 to 318.

Of the teachers employed in these schools, 5 are undergraduates, 9 are matriculated and 9 are non-qualified.

The results of the annual examination are satisfactory, 205, out of 316 presented, having proved successful.

The Una Middle School now teaches up to the 6th Standard, but it has recently been raised to the status of a High School and located in a spacious building constructed at the expense of Sheth Harjiwandas Dharshi, after whom it has been named. The new building was declared open by the Administrator on the 29th November 1916 in the presence of a large gathering. The appointment of an old and experienced graduate as Head Master has already been made.

Two special scholarships of Rs. 7 each p. m. have been sanctioned as rewards for merits in study to the best Hindu and Mahommedan students in the whole school, according to marks obtained in the terminal examination, provided that such student's conduct is satisfactory in matters of discipline, morals and general behaviour.

The new building for the Chorwad middle school, constructed at the expense of Sheth Harjiwandas Monji, was opened in June last and the number of boys attending it has now reached 48.

The Verawal middle school was transferred to the building vacated by the Vernacular school, and is still teaching up to the 5th standard.

The Vanthali and Delwada schools teach up to the 3rd A. V. Standard only, and both are located in roomy and suitable buildings.

English Classes.

381. There are 12 English Classes attached to the vernacular Boys' schools at the following places:—

(1) Bhesan, (2) Ranpur, (3) Vadal, (4) Keshod, (5) Balagam, (6) Bamnasa, (7) Malia, (8) Patan, (9) Shil, (10) Sanakhada, (11) Nageshri, and (12) Majevdi.

Out of 265 students who were presented for examination in English, 175 passed the test.

The number of students receiving English education in these classes was 320 at the end of March last.

A new English School building is in course of construction at Kutiana, where Sheth Chhaganlal Dharshi has contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the cost.

Primary Education.

382. The following 4 new schools were opened during the year under report:— *Boys' Schools.*

(1) Palansva, (2) Pransli, (3) Ankolwadi, and (4) Dhanej.

The schools at Bherai and Keshod were closed during the latter part of the year owing to the prevalence of plague in those localities.

The average monthly number in the Primary Schools for boys rose from 10,208 to 10,537 and the average daily attendance from 8,140 to 8,234. Out of 7,781 pupils examined, 6,148 proved successful, the result being 79 p. c.

New buildings have been erected during the year under report for primary schools at the following ten places:—

1. Baradia, 2. Jhamka, 3. Tori, 4. Kalsari, 5. Agatrai, 6. Simasi, 7. Haliad, 8. Navagadh, 9. Datrana, and 10 Simar—whilst those at Malia and Gangda are under construction.

383. Including 9 new teachers engaged during the year, the total staff amounts to 394, of whom 105 are trained and 289 are untrained; 40, out of the 105 trained, have full 3 years' qualifications, 41 have two years' and 24 one year's training. *Teachers.*

Girls' Schools.

384. There was a small decrease of 34 at the end of the year in the number of girls attending the 19 girls' schools maintained by the State (from 1,993 to 1,959), due to the closing of the Keshod Girls' School owing to plague. The number in the Mangrol Girls' school has also declined owing to the same cause. *Girls' Schools.*

The average monthly number rose from 1,968 to 1,999 while the average daily attendance decreased from 1,379 to 1,360. Out of 1,356 girls examined, 1,210 passed, the result being 89 per cent.

In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery.

There was an addition of one teacher in the Girls' Schools staff. Out of the total 67 now in service, 43 are females and 24 are males; 22 being trained and 45 untrained. Out of the trained teachers 19 are females and only 3 are males. Of the remaining untrained teachers, 24 are females and 21 males.

English class for girls.

385. The Ladadi Bibi Girls' School has unfortunately lost its experienced Head Mistress, who has been replaced by a competent successor, and it is gratifying to note that the number of girls studying English has increased from 11 to 30, and that girls of a comparatively mature age are undertaking the course of higher English Standards. The results of the last annual examination are satisfactory in every respect.

The Balagam Girls' school has removed to the new building, which is commodious and airy, and a new building for the Wanthali Girls' school, towards which Sheth Devkaran Mulji has generously contributed Rs. 7,000, is under construction.

Scholarships.

386. Over and above the scholarships given in different institutions, stipends amounting to Rs. 1,549 were given to boys studying in other Colleges in the Presidency and abroad. The total value of these scholarships amounted to Rs. 3,587 during the year.

Expenditure.

387. The following statement compares the expenditure incurred on education during the years 1915–16 and 1916–17:—

Details of expenditure.	1915–16. Rs.	1916–17. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
High Schools.	29,276	29,771	495	0
Madressa.	9,951	10,849	898	0
Middle Schools.	5,396	7,505	2,109	0
Primary Schools.	83,084	83,158	74	0
Grants to private schools.	1,470	1,241	0	229
Scholarships.	3,475	3,587	112	0
Libraries.	1,345	1,493	148	0
Direction & Inspection charges.	8,970	9,064	94	0
Office establishment.	2,392	2,351	0	41
Buildings & repairs.	95,108	2,22,527	1,27,419	0
Miscellaneous.	950	653	0	297
Total.	2,41,417	3,72,199	1,31,349	567

It will be seen from the above figures that the State has generously spent no less than rupees two lacs and a quarter towards the construction of new school buildings during the year under report, and that the total expenditure on Education has increased by Rs. 1,30,000 approximately, apart from the cost of maintaining the Bahauddin Arts College.

Fee Receipts.

388. The following figures show that the total receipts from fees have increased by Rs. 240:—

1916–17	Rs. 12,270
1915 16	„ 12,030
	Rs. +240

Moral Education.

389. Moral instruction continues to be imparted by means of stories selected from text-books and others read by the teachers from school libraries. *Moral Education.*

Physical Education.

390. Cricket and Foot-Ball are played by the boys with zest. The Gymnasia attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School and Mahabat Madressa are well attended. *Physical Education.*

At Vanthali a small sum was collected towards purchasing materials for playing cricket, and H. H. the minor Nawab Saheb kindly contributed to this fund when present at the recent prize distribution there.

The boys of the Vernacular schools are taken out at least once a week for nature study and observation, and suitable games are played daily in school compounds.

There is no special arrangement for the physical development of girls, except that of singing songs or "Rasdas".

Discipline.

391. Discipline has been fairly maintained in all Institutions, but needs constant attention.

Libraries.

392. The expenditure for the maintenance of the Bahadurkhanji Library at Junagadh rose from Rs. 1,345 to Rs. 1,393. Over and above this amount, Rs. 220-13-7 were spent from members' subscriptions in the upkeep of the same. The ad-

dition of new books worth Rs. 397-6-0 has raised the total number of books to 4,895. Newspapers and magazines are supplied annually at a cost of Rs. 500.

A spacious building for the new Library at Verawal has already been constructed at the cost of the State, whilst public contributions are being invested in War Loan for its maintenance under a local committee, and all the other Libraries in the mofussil viz. those at Una, Kutiana, Chorwad, Delwada, Bhesan, Vanthali and Gadhakada, are working well.

Museum.

393. Several marble remnants dug out from the Uperkot, an image of the Sun in marble, found during the excavations at Vanthali, and also a Sanskrit-Persian stone inscription relating to the building of the fort at Pasnavda under Sutrapada, were added to the stock of archaeological collections in the local museum, which was further enriched by a gift of three engraved pieces of wood, two of them containing fine specimens of lattice work and representing parts of an old Masjid at Ahmedabad, and the third showing a scene of the churning of the ocean by the gods mentioned in Hindu Mythology, all of which were purchased by Mr. Brook Fox from the late Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition here and presented to the museum.

Kutiyana Madressa.

394. This unique Mahomedan institution has justified its existence by the fact that as many as 615 boys of ages ranging from 5 to 18 have been taking advantage of it:—220 pupils attend the Infant classes, 335 are studying in standards 1st to 3rd Gujarati, and 60 in the higher standards 4th and 5th. With the exception of 23 who are Hindus, the rest are all Mahomedans.

Of the 17 teachers employed in this school, one is a Matriculate, 3 are non-matriculates, 2 are trained and the remaining 11 untrained. A competent head master has at length been secured.

The annual establishment charges are reported to be Rs. 2,844-13-6.

In addition to Urdu and Gujarati, some of the boys are taught English, and religious Mahomedan education is compulsory.

It is hoped that the next annual examination will produce good results.

A further grant of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned by the State for an extension to the present main building, which has already proved too small for the growing numbers, and a yearly grant of Rs. 2,500 rising to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 has also been promised by the State for the annual maintenance of the institution, on condition that the State grant-in aid will within this amount be equal to local contributions.

The Minor Nawab Saheb when visiting this institution expressed a wish that Rs. 250 should be granted as a donation for athletic and games equipment.

It is hoped that a similar institution will be established at Vanthali where the public has already raised a substantial fund. The chief difficulty is a suitable site.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

395. There are 42 orphans, of whom 17 are without parents, 24 without fathers, and 1 without mother, the father having no income of his own. The 42 orphans include 3 Saiyads, 6 Shaikhs, 7 Arabs, 9 Pathans, 3 Sidis, 4 Sindhis, 4 Naghoris, 2 Makranis, 1 Mulla, 1 Patani, 1 Julaya and 1 Ghanchi. Of these 42, 32 are orphans from the Junagadh city, and 10 are from other places in the State.

Expenditure.

396. The total expenditure incurred on their account in the St. year 1972 was Rs. 4,727-7-0, (including the scholarships given to past orphans), out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 5,311.

Uniform.

397. All boys are supplied with uniforms. There are special dresses for Bag-Pipers and Cricketers and also for holidays, etc.

Education.

398. The Technical school is divided into 2 parts, one for senior and the other for junior boys, both numbering 13, who learn mathematics under Mr. Ruderji Rana L. C. E, a voluntary helper. The orphans learn English under special teachers. They attend drawing classes in the P. W. D Workshop in the afternoon. Over and above these 13 boys, 5 orphans work for the whole day in the P. W. D. Workshop and practise carpentry, wood carving etc : 7 orphans go to the Paddock Workshop, and attend the English Class in the orphanage for one hour only : 12 young orphans attend the Vernacular standards in the Mahabat Madressa. All of them passed in the annual examination recently held by the Educational Inspectors, 5 of them studying in the advanced class attend the English Class at the Orphanage in the morning: 3 young orphans learn Gujarati under

the Superintendent. Only one girl, belonging to the Institution, learns Koran under the religious teacher, and also sewing work.

Religious Education.

399. For religious education a specially qualified man has been appointed and is paid out of the funds for this purpose contributed by sympathisers.

Recently a sewing industry has also been started here, and two machines have been supplied out of funds subscribed by charitable friends, one of whom supplies a weekly newspaper.

The Bag-Pipe Band.

400. The Orphanage Band is now a feature of the Institution and has performed most creditably not only in Junagadh but at the Ahmedabad Fancy Fete where their efforts were much appreciated and they were most hospitably entertained.

General Remarks.

401. Besides mental and physical training, religious and moral education is regularly imparted and many inmates are already engaged in practical training for useful professions.

The Orphanage has fortunately secured sympathy and assistance from many supporters in Kathiawar and beyond. Mr. and Mrs. Brook Fox have continued to show a deep and kindly interest in this Institution which owes much to their help and guidance.

Technical Hall.

402. It is proposed to build a Technical Hall for young mechanics. It will also serve the purpose of a Recreation Club for young men who have passed out of the Orphanage, and also for better class Mahomedan youths of Junagadh, who will be able to spend their evenings and leisure time away from the evil influences of the Bazar, tea-shops etc. For this building a fund was started and the Chief Engineer has kindly provided plans and estimates and the construction is now far advanced owing to the generous contributions received.

General.

403. Much has been done to raise the standard of teachers in secondary schools, and a start has been made with a scheme for secondary education for Mahommedans in an Upper Madressa. In primary schools a steady advance is being made in provision of better facilities and more healthy and commodious buildings. Especial attention is also paid to female education. Growing needs however mean a large expanse in recurring expenditure which the State is endeavouring to meet in a progressive spirit. It is satisfactory to note that there has again been a considerable advance in all branches, though it is difficult to find qualified teachers.

The Junagadh Archæological and Historical Society.

404. The membership shows no increase during the year under review.

The Society has again to thank the State for a liberal grant of Rs. 3,000. The amount has been spent chiefly in adding books of reference to the Library. The Library is now fairly well stocked, and is very valuable. The following books were added during the year:—

(1) A complete set of the journals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 73 volumes from the year 1832 to 1904 and 23 volumes of the proceedings of Royal Asiatic Bengal Branch (this is a very rare and valuable set) and was procured from Messrs. Heffer of Cambridge at a cost of over £ 100.

(2) A rare collection of Sanscrit and Persian books.

(3) An old Sanscrit Manuscript, Vaidya Kutuhal.

(4) An old Persian Manuscript, The Shahnamah by Fardausi.

(5) An ancient palm leaf manuscript, named Vaidya Vatansa, was kindly presented by Proffesor H. M. Bhatt.

(6) Several reprints of ancient Sanscrit Manuscripts were presented to the Society by the Baroda State.

One inscribed stone, dated St. 1514 in Sanscrit and Persian characters, lying in Pasnavada village near Sutrapada, has been secured and preserved in the Museum.

A new stone inscription in Sanscrit character has been discovered at Gorakhamadhi, dated Samvat 1437; it refers to Bharmdev, the then king of Patan, and dedicates the excavation of a well. It resembles the ancient palia on the main gate of Patan.

An inscribed stone, dated Samvat 1835, was found in the ruins of the Citadel of Kutiana; this refers to the victories gained by Amarji, Dewan over the Porbander Rana Sultanji. This stone has been refixed in the new Court buildings of Kutiana high up in the wall to avoid damage.

The following works have been completed, and it is intended to publish them when funds are available:—

(1) Three Sargas of Mandlik Kavya, a Sanscrit manuscript by Gangadhar. This is an historical ballad relating to the ancient history of Kathiawar and

has never been published. This has been translated into both English and Gujarati.

(2) Rubbings have been taken from 40 ancient stone inscriptions at Patan and Veraval. These have been transliterated and carefully checked several times. These are being now translated into Gujarati and English.

(3) The famous Asoka stone inscriptions have been freshly copied and carefully checked. The Pali pronunciation has been noted down in Sanscrit character, and translations have been made in Sanscrit, Gujrati and English.

(4) The site of the Sudersan Lake has been surveyed in detail; photographs of the existing remains have been taken, and a descriptive article on the actual present condition has been prepared.

(5) A survey has been made and a map prepared of the environs of Somnath Patan; photographs of the remains of the temples have been taken and all reliable history of the siege and sack of the famous shrine has been collected.

The field before the society is great, and the labourers are few, but good progress has been made owing to the energetic interest taken especially by Messrs. E. Brook Fox and Manishanker R. Trivedi.

——:o:——

CHAPTER VIII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

405. After several lean seasons and very real anxiety during the early stages of the monsoon the whole State received a sufficient rainfall, and the past year has been one of real prosperity for cultivators. The high price of cotton has greatly stimulated trade and local merchants have been busy throughout the season. It is unusual for all crops without exception to do well, but this was fortunately the case. Only an unusually early appearance of the new monsoon in May 1917 did some damage, and that can be cheerfully accepted in view of the promising conditions now prevailing. With another prosperous year the memory and effect of recent hard times will disappear, and progress in every direction is assured.

406. The shadow of the great war penetrates into every corner and has had its adverse effects in the Junagadh State; but the outlook is being faced with patience and confidence. The remarkable shortage of labour is an increasingly great difficulty which it seems almost impossible to remedy. But the introduction of labour-saving implements and modern methods is being stimulated by necessity.

407. In finance, the position of the State continues to be sound. The demand for improvements in the District Mahals is rapidly yielding to steady pressure, and within two or three years all reasonable requirements will be supplied though prices have much risen owing to war conditions and shortage of labour. Scarcity of materials also has adversely affected both our Public Works and Railway programme, but every endeavour is being made to develop the resources of the State and to supply all needs as soon as materials are again available. The income of the State will probably exceed 50 lakhs during the present year, and we hope that this figure will in future be attained in prosperous seasons so that educational and other problems can be generously dealt with. Good progress has been made with improvement of Verawal port which will show a great expansion of traffic when Railway construction is possible. In Junagadh itself much has been done to promote healthier conditions of life and to enhance the picturesque surroundings of the capital town.

408. The present range of prices seems to justify some further small improvement in the remuneration of the subordinate establishments in the lowest grades, and this matter is now under consideration. Want of accuracy and conscientious despatch in matters of routine accounts is still somewhat of a blemish; but the energy and co-operation of officials were sufficient to compass an important enterprise such as the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which has left a happy mark on the year.

409. I must again express my cordial thanks to all Heads of Departments, and especial gratitude is once more due to Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe, I. S. O., Huzur Assistant, for his very tactful and devoted help during a sixth year of Administration.

Huzur Office,
Junagadh,
3rd July 1917.

D. Kendall I. C. S.,
Administrator, Junagadh State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1916-1917.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	H. D. Rendall, Esq., I. C. S.	Administrator, Junagadh State.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
2	E. Brook Fox, Esq. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer P. W. D.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
3	E. W. Proctor-Sims, Esq. A. M. I. C. E.	Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Junagadh Railway.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
4	James Scott, Esq. M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Principal, Junagadh College.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
5	H. A. W. Bladen, Esq.	Tutor & Guardian to the Minor Nawab Saheb.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
6	R. B. A. S. Tambe, I. S. O.	Huzur Assistant to the Administrator.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
7	C. E. Lynch Blosse, Esq.	Superintendent of Police.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
8	Mr. E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Judicial Officer.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
9	R. B. Keshavlal G. Trivedi.	Chief Revenue Officer.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
10	Mr. A. Marks.	Assistant Manager, Junagadh Railway.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
11	Dr. Narsinhdas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
12	Mr. Manishankar R. Trivedi, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Accounts Officer.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
13	Mr. S. N. Ratnagar.	Chief Forest Officer.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
14	Mr. M. A. Fakih, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Judge, Sadar Court.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
15	Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A.	Chief Educational Officer.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
16	Mr. Tribhowanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.	Sarkari Vakil.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
17	Dr. Mulchand K. Desai.	Stable Superintendent.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
18	Mr. D. N. Phansalkar.	Superintendent, Huzur Office.	1—4-16	31—3-17	
19	Mr. D. J. Solomon. B. A., B. L. (U. S. A.)	Head Master, Bahadurkhanji High School.	1—4-16	31—3-17	

20	Mr. Anantrai B. Vaishnav.	Port Officer, Veraval.	1—4-16	25—3-17
	Mr. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Dhru.	Do.	26-3-17	31—3-17
21	Mr. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Dhru	Traffic Assistant, Junagadh Railway.	1—4-16	25—3-17
22	K. S. Gulam Rasulkhan Gulam Ghauskhan.	Commanding Officer, Imperial Service Lancers.	1—4-16	31-3-17

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	"	"	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	"	"	
4	Limitation Act.	"	"	
5	New Registration Act.	"	Yes.	
6	New Stamp and Court Fees Acts.	"	No.	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	"	"	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	No.	"	
9	Whipping Act.	Yes.	"	
10	Police Act.	"	"	
11	Arms Act.	"	"	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	"	"	
13	Opium Act.	"	"	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	"	"	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game	"	"	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	"	"	
17	Legal Practitioners Act.	No.	"	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	"	
19	Explosives Act.	"	"	
20	Companies Act.	"	"	
21	Land Revenue Code.	No.	"	
22	Account Code.	"	"	
23	Small Causes Court Act.	"	"	
24	Village Police Act.	"	"	
25	Conveyances Act.	"	"	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1916-17.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imperial S. Lancers.‡	99	6	0	0	14	91	0	0	0	3	10	78	Rs. 63,120-0-0	‡ Total sanctioned strength 100.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1916-17.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade. Rs.	Fixed allowance. Rs.	Sanctioned cost. Rs.		Actual cost.	Punishments. Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.	Punished judicially.	Rewards. By promotion	By money.	Education. Literate.	Illiterate.	Remarks.
		F. C.														
Superintendent of Police.	1	700+218¾	100	12,225	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Deputy Superintendent of Police.	1	250+31¼	50	3,975	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Inspector I grade.	1	150-5-175	15	2,040	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
" II "	3	125-5-145	15	5,295	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	
" III "	3	100-5-120	15	4,500	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	
Fouzdar I "	3	80-5-95	20	3,720	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
" II "	5	60-5-75	20	5,100	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	
" III "	6	45-5-55	20	5,065	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	
Jamadar I "	11	35-2½-40	10	6,280	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	
" II "	20	25-2½-32½	10	9,147	8		0	0	0	0.	0	1	0	22	0	

Havaldar I grade.	16	20	5+7/8	27,426	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	2
" II "	26	17½				0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	9
" III "	40	15				0	0	0	0	0	0	6	28	9
Naiks.	49	12				0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	28
Lance Naiks.	10	11	0	1,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7
Constables I grade.	316	11	0	41,712	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	14	63	203
" II "	212	10	0	25,440	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	6	67	127
" III "	106	9	0	11,448	0	7	0	2	0	3	0	2	46	87
" IV "	15	8	0	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	15
Mounted Police.														
Risaldar.	1	100+25	20	1,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar I grade.	1	40-2½-50	20	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
" II "	1	25-2½-37½	20	567	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dafedar I "	2	20	20	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" II "	2	17½	20	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" III "	4	15	20	1,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lance Dafedars.	6	12	20	2,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4

Swars I grade.	15	12	20	5,760	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	
„ II „	29	11	20	10,788	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	
„ III „	43	10	20	12,255	0		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	30	
Total.....	948			2,03,808	0	1,92,922	13	1	7	2	6	4	35	328	550	
Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment, contingencies &c.				61,485	0	50,778										
Total.....				2,65,293	0	2,43,700										
Mangrol	83			9,901	4		7		18		0	0	0	45	38	

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1916-17.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,714	1,523	983	1,067	935	944	559	608	313	282	56·8	56·9	59·7	64.4	These include Mangrol figures also.

Out of 937 accused arrested in Junagadh 42 were in police custody at the end of the year pending commitment for trial.
" " " " 72 were released by police without being sent for trial.
" 823 " sent for trial 47 were pending trial in Magisterial courts on the 31st March 1917.
" " " " 3 were withdrawn on account of accused died in Jail.
" 241 " discharged 88 were discharged owing to cases being compounded.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1916-17.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	31,767	38,339	12,344	10,146	38·8	26·4	Junagadh figures include value of missing cattle, in cases in which cattle have not yet been recovered, amounting to Rs. 1,110.
Mangrol.	3,830	1,608	991	529	25·8	32·8	These figures do not include property recovered at the end of the month (March) which has not yet been separated and allotted to the various cases to which it belongs.
Total.	35,597	39,947	13,335	10,675	37·4	26·7	

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1916-17.

Description of offences.	Number of offences: Balance from past year.	Number of offences: Committed during the present year.	Number of offences: Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple.	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Rigorous.	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment and fine: Simple.	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous.	Number of persons sentenced: Fine only.	Number of persons sentenced: Whipping.	Number of persons sentenced: Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment: Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against the public tranquillity, S. 146.	2	4	6	9	5	40	6	0	0	1	0	5	0	6	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	1	27	28	14	27	38	22	0	0	2	3	17	0	22	14	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	1	7	8	11	6	16	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	0	3	3	7	3	7	6	1	1	0	4	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	0	6	6	1	5	11	7	0	5	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	2	2	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	0	29	29	18	28	59	17	0	5	0	6	6	0	17	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350.	15	1,161	1,176	1,166	1,171	1,755	148	0	2	1	33	112	0	148	1,595	0	0	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	12	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	0	5	5	5	3	17	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	
Rape, S. 375.	0	3	3	7	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	0	4	4	2	4	12	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	
Theft, etc., S. 378-445.	1	343	344	383	344	448	346	50	80	20	73	110	13	346	100	0	2	120	19	29	39	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery, S. 390.	0	8	8	6	8	19	8	2	0	0	1	5	0	8	11	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	0	29	29	31	29	51	29	6	3	2	4	14	0	29	22	0	0	10	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499.	1	72	73	69	71	149	14	2	2	0	9	1	0	14	127	0	0	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	
Forgery.	0	3	3	2	2	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
Offences relating to special and local laws.	0	116	116	114	116	158	109	8	5	8	0	88	0	109	49	0	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal procedure Code.	9	491	500	495	494	723	192	7	15	15	25	130	0	192	517	0	0	39	8	6	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	
Total.	30	2,316	2,346	2,343	2,324	3,520	926	78	136	49	159	490	14	926	2,516	0	2	230	35	39	46	34	20	2	3	12	0	1	22	76	
Mangrol.	3	432	435	461	435	501	115	4	0	5	34	72	0	115	385	0	1	39	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand total.	33	2,748	2,781	2,804	2,759	4,021	1,041	82	136	54	193	562	14	1,041	2,901	0	3	269	38	39	47	34	20	2	3	12	0	1	22	76	
								465										465													

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1916-17.

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1916-17.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Court.	1,925	1,909	100	739	137	1,743	13	3	2,968	2,735	729	1,175	724	62	3	42	
City Magistrate's Court.	419	407	6	172	15	591	1	0	756	785	568	19	167	14	1	16	
Sadar Adalat.	(38)	(39)	(1)	(75)	0	0	0	0	(62)	(76)	0	(14)	(42)	0	(2)	(18)	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	440	423	3	142	10	346	0	0	536	501	229	154	114	2	2	0	
Mangrol Sessions Court.	0	(3)	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0	(3)	0	0	0	
Total.	2,784	2,748	109	1,053	162	2,680	14	3	4,260	4,021	1,526	1,348	1,005	78	6	58	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 & 17.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1916-17.

Tribunal.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks.
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hazur Adalat.	86	0	0	156	54	27	13	4	3	15	7	0	0	0	0	12	9	D. 28	
Sadar Adalat.	172	0	0	142	105	65	43	38	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	D. 20	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	9	0	0	8	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.....	267	0	0	306	164	96	60	42	27	15	7	0	0	0	0	12	9	0	

Appendix X.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1916–17.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																									D.	D.	
Munsiffs' Courts.	317	209	3,899	4,003	4,216	4,212	4,007	3,998	209	214	8,10,076	70	3,711	222	3,009	754	160	77	3	648	1,785	129	1,436	5,11,224	57	48	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	32	28	469	434	501	492	473	487	28	5	21,837	5	448	11	416	42	3	3	0	24	209	17	237	27,887	0	0	
Total	349	237	4,368	4,467	4,717	4,704	4,480	4,485	237	219	8,31,913	75	4,159	233	3,425	796	163	80	3	672	1,994	146	1,673	5,39,111	0	0	

Appendix XI.

(Civil.)—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1916-17.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,170	1,187	3,70,584	5,290	6,244	11,13,983	6,460	7,431	14,84,567	5,273	5,429	9,03156	1,187	2,002	5,81,411	1,723	128	151	
Mangrol.	66	52	6,279	193	199	11,957	259	251	18,236	207	251	18,236	52	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	1,236	1,239	3,76,863	5,483	6,443	11,25,940	6,719	7,682	15,02,803	5,480	5,680	9,21,392	1,239	2,002	5,81,411	1,723	128	151	

Appendix XII.

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1916-17.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of. Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	M. D	
Huzur Court.	33	49	120	250	153	299	104	204	49	95	94,459	70,339	65	128	20	44	13	25	4	3	2	4	4-25	4—9	
																							M. D.	M. D	
Sadar Court.	111	138	296	255	407	393	269	250	138	143	1,25,581	1,06,256	207	194	40	34	11	9	3	6	8	7	4—1	3-15	
																							M. D.	M. D.	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	6	5	24	28	30	33	25	19	5	14	2,413	3,640	6	8	12	6	5	4	1	1	1	0	7-16	2-21	
Total.	150	192	440	533	590	725	398	473	192	252	2,22,453	1,80,235	278	330	72	84	29	38	8	10	11	11	0	0	

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1916–17.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Rs.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State.	9 ×	168	742	1,005	910	160	131	131	21,972	12·13	One death only.
Mangrol.	1	4	89	57	93	3	5	10	1,431	14·7	Nil.
Total.	10	172	831	1,062	1,003	163	136	141	23,403		

× Besides these there are three lock-ups in Mahals.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1916–17.

Name of State	Documents presented.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Junagadh.	759	723	288	255	464	453	4	7	1	1	2	7	734	715	Rs. 7,83,915–14–0	Rs. 8,21,572—0–0	10	4	15	4

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1916–17.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	288	3,91,184	0	0	7,691	7	2	255	2,72,121	0	0	5,729	5	9	
Sale deeds.	464	3,96,217	0	0	19,857	1	10	453	3,93,759	0	0	20,538	14	1	
Wills.	4	5,188	0	0	87	6	3	7	4,292	0	0	90	3	0	
Money bonds.	1	500	0	0	15	0	0	1	300	0	0	18	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	2	1,798	0	0	28	5	1	7	2,335	0	0	52	13	11	
Total.	759	7,94,837	0	0	27,679	4	4	723	6,72,807	0	0	26,429	4	9	

Appendix XVI

** Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Boards in the Junagadh State during the Samvat years 1971 (1914–15) and 1972 (1915 16.).*

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st September 1915. Rs.	Receipts. St. 1971 Rs.	Receipts. St. 1972 Rs.	Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure. St. 1971 Rs.	Expenditure. St. 1972 Rs.	Balance on the 31st August 1916. Rs.	Remarks.
Junagadh.	7,356	73,131	62,165	69,521	65,775	51,889	17,632	* Uptill last year the figures were taken for the year ending 31st March, but this year the year has been taken as ending on 31st August
Verawal.	17,896	12,189	11,496	29,392	5,465	6,670	22,722	
Una.	1,206	2,044	2,680	3,886	1,791	1,672	2,214	
Delwada.	583	705	727	1,315	353	382	933	
Sutrapada	– 19	116	817	817	257	550	248	
Patan.	*2,289	1,945	2,784	5,073	1,768	1,935	3,138	* Arrears due from Sutrapada recovered by way of adjustment from the opening balance of Patan and hence the difference of Rs. 19.
Chorwad.	183	447	565	748	551	588	160	
Malia.	3,799	2,657	2,260	6,059	1,395	1,546	4,513	
Keshod.	1,302	2,320	1,608	2,910	1,577	1,425	1,485	
Balagam.	222	677	716	938	358	333	605	
Shil.	331	192	262	593	215	243	350	
Kutiana.	2,085	5,133	9,565	11,650	10,305	6,319	5,331	
Vadal.	1,296	298	370	1,666	397	498	1,168	
Visavadar.	162	314	376	538	283	256	282	
Bagdu.	454	171	174	628	114	150	478	
Vanthali.	1,976	5,132	4,775	6,751	5,346	3,216	3,535	
Bhesan.	$ 1,472	277	246	1,718	234	$262	1,456	$ A sum of Rs. 1000 is written off on account of wrong entry therein.
Shahpur.	940	1,510	1,187	2,127	1,157	1,374	753	
Total...	43,557 – 19	1,09,258	1,02,773	1,46,330 – 19	97,341	79,308	67,003	
Village Board.								
Ajab.	235	191	186	421	79	60	361	
Bamnasa.	271	213	139	410	97	112	298	
Nawagadh.	71	53	53	124	47	82	42	
Talala.	353	300*	300	653	237	359	294	* The balance of the Sanitary Board is added to the receipts in St. 1971; hence the difference of Rs. 290.
Gadhakda.	85	298	287	372	332	265	107	
Bherai.	64	215	176	240	151	158	82	
Total.	1,079	1,270	1,141	2,220	943	1,036	1,184	

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Name of Rain-Gauge Station.	April 1916.		May 1916.		June 1916.		July 1916.		August 1916.		September 1916.		October 1916.		November 1916.		December 1916.		January 1917.		February 1917.		March 1917.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Junagadh.	0	0	0	0	1	51	11	35	11	54	8	78	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	95	20	67	33	31	
2	Verawal.	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	30	8	58	8	93	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	15	12	88	24	40	
3	Una.	0	0	0	0	1	55	5	10	9	7	5	65	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	74	12	22	26	4	
4	Kutiyana.	0	0	0	0	1	50	6	60	12	23	4	93	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	27	11	56	18	59	
5	Vanthali.	0	0	0	0	1	45	9	36	10	9	5	47	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	29	13	33	21	87	
6	Delvada.	0	0	0	0	0	79	5	20	8	23	8	15	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	84	10	30	28	7	
7	Prabhas Patan.	0	0	0	0	0	57	10	56	8	31	8	74	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	92	13	90	26	30	
8	Malia.	0	0	0	0	0	78	12	64	12	73	7	11	4	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	59	10	54	25	15	
9	Keshod.	0	0	0	0	0	57	8	93	14	78	4	71	2	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	92	11	87	24	30	
10	Chorwad.	0	0	0	0	0	67	8	40	9	76	7	9	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	97	11	35	22	84	

11	Visavadar.	0	0	0	0	2	98	3	93	10	74	6	55	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	40	12	17	29	67
12	Bhesan.	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	56	4	87	3	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	53	18	54	25	83
13	Navagadh.	0	0	0	0	3	90	6	22	5	76	8	25	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	25	53	16	14	25	52
14	Vadal.	0	0	0	0	1	88	7	24	10	39	7	99	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	88	16	88	35	42
15	Bherai.	0	0	0	0	1	88	4	61	5	93	4	73	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	15	8	50	19	73
16	Sutrapada.	0	0	0	0	1	5	12	37	7	58	8	3	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	12	20	27	27
17	Talala.	0	0	0	0	0	91	10	63	14	58	6	43	1	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	15	23	15	23	15
18	Shil.	0	0	0	0	0	84	13	69	11	37	5	20	1	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	6	12	46	20	51
19	Sanakhada.	0	0	0	0	1	11	4	19	12	25	4	95	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	55	0*	0	0	0
20	Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	1	18	10	67	10	31	6	29	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	34	10	75	21	81

*As this dispensary was opened during the year under report, this column is kept blank.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

No.	Article.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1916.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1917.) Rs. A P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	240-0-0	300—0-0	
2	Bajro (*Pennisetum Typhoideum*).	45-0-0	37—8-0	
3	Juwar (*Sorghum Vulgari*).	35-0-0	25—0-0	
4	Wheat.	41-4-0	38-12-0	
5	Gram.	41-4-0	36—4-0	
6	Urad (*Phaseolus Mungo va. Radiatus*)	47-8-0	53-12-0	
7	Tur (*Cajanus Indicus*).	85-0-0	80—0-0	
8	Rice.	80-0-0	100—0-0	
9	Mug (*Phaseolus Mungo*).	50-0-0	40—0-0	

Appendix XIX.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1st April 1916 to 31st March 1917.

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds.			Memorial and Charitable funds.	Total.
		Original. Rs	Maintenance & Repairs. Rs	Total. Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Buildings.	5,43,593	53,870	5,97,463	35,829	6,33,292
2	Roads.	57,852	1,23,426	1,81,278	0	1,81,278
3	Water Works.	69,048	8,567	77,615	0	77,615
4	Irrigation Works.	65,218	3,773	68,991	0	68,991
5	Bundar Improvements.	1,51,220-3-7	736	1,51,956-3-7	0	1,51,956-3-7
6	Municipal Improvements.	23,720	3,631	27,351	0	27,351
7	Electric Light.	0	8,333	8,333	0	8,333
8	Motor Cars.	35,180	7,987	43,167	0	43,167
9	Telephone.	360	1,603	1,963	0	1,963
10	Technical Training.	1,291	0	1,291	0	1,291
11	Miscellaneous.	1,431	12,838	14,269	0	14,269
12	Establishment & Contingencies.	42,109	0	42,109	0	42,109
	Total Rs.	9,91,022-3-7	2,24,764	12,15,786-3-7	35,829	12,51,615-3-7

Appendix XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1916–17.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages.	96,125	61,392	2,448	38,784	1,938	2,497	833	5,364	1,24,154	331	30,759	23	6,642	7,633	This includes Mangrol figures also.
Alienated villages.	30,815	21,117	1,565	15,379	919	943	349	1,748	47,305	98	10,819	2	1,896	2,443	
Total.....	1,26,940	82,509	4,013	54,163	2,857	3,440	1,182	7,112	1,71,459	429	41,578	25	8,538	10,076	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1916–17.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	43	Rs. 21,225	52	Rs. 39,833-14-8	37	Rs. 17,841-9-4	0	Rs. 126-9-0	132	Rs. 79,027—1—0	

Appendix XXII (A).

Statement showing Receipts during the Samvat years 1971 (1914-15) and 1972 (1915-1916).

No.	Name of receipts.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1971 A. D. 1914-15.	St. 1972 A. D. 1915-16.		
1	Land Revenue.	20,27,149	19,93,304	- 33,845	Owing to a lean year on account of short rainfall.
2	Forests.	74,851	1,55,477	80,626	Revised system of crediting receipts & shortage of grass.
3	Miscellaneous cash levies	1,25,528	1,35,332	9,804	Greater receipts from Bham and hides.
4	Ganim Vero and Mahmuli.	1,56,601	1,36,426	- 20,175	Owing to lean year.
5	Jortalbi.	85,031	78,196	- 6,835	Do.
6	Nazrano.	2,017	1,666	- 351	
7	Rayasat, Paddock, etc.	30,704	43,503	12,799	Owing to disposal of animals.
8	Lancers.	634	364	- 270	
9	Police.	2,617	3,624	1,007	
10	General Administration.	2,486	4,298	1,812	
11	Port.	1,11,283	1,33,461	22,178	Larger imports owing to lean year.
12	Law and Justice.	49,710	60,769	11,059	Better recoveries on account of registration and cattle pounds.
13	Stamps.	75,832	78,420	2,588	
14	Jail.	2,022	6,760	4,738	
15	Printing Press.	13,967	16,040	2,073	
16	Customs.	1,23,825	1,34,591	10,766	Owing to larger imports on account of lean year.
17	Medical.	350	452	102	
18	Public Works Department.	68,153	9,071	- 59,082	Last year there was a sale of large stock of stores of past years.
19	Abkari, &c.	1,45,015	1,59,685	14,670	Expansion in Bhang and Ganja consumption.
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Educational.	18,533	20,915	2,382	
22	Revenue Survey.	1,301	737	- 564	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	1,09,693	86,385	- 23,308	Less land sold and fall in house rent and recoveries.

24	Interest & Exchange.	2,50,964	1,59,273	– 91,691	Late drawing of interest on Government paper and less recovery of interest.
25	Varad.	5,803	7,876	2,073	
26	Saurashtra Post.	2,304	1,647	– 657	
27	Railway.	7,68,672	8,89,990	1,21,318	Increased traffic (goods and passengers).
28	Miscellaneous.	5,26,882	1,04,957	– 4,21,925	In the previous year there were large sales of Toshakhana and other surplus articles.
29	Recovery of out-standings.	79,194	1,11,356	32,162	Better recovery of Land revenue outstandings in a few villages.
	Total Rs.	**48,61,121**	**45,34,575**	**– 3,26,546**	

Appendix XXII (B).

Statement showing Expenditure during the Samvat years 1971 (1914-15) and 1972 (1915-1916).

No.	Name of expenditure.	Expenditure.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1971 A. D. 1914-15.	St. 1972 A. D. 1915-16.		
1	Raj-kutumb.	2,25,135	2,26,666	1,531	
2	Amirs.	25,258	24,892	- 366	
3	Peshkashi and Contributions.	1,11,737	1,03,546	- 8,191	Less payment of share of Jortalbi on account of less recovery.
4	Pension Parwashi & contributions	1,05,398	2,21,937	1,16,539	Contributions to expenses of the War and donations.
5	Mamuli.	59,995	70,180	10,185	Rise in prices of grain and conversion into cash of those paid in kind directly out of produce.
6	Payment according to Rajasthanik and Alienation Decisions.	38,961	41,172	2,211	
7	Rayasat.	2,01,405	2,57,512	56,107	Improvements in Gardens and better equipment of tents and furniture.
8	Lancers.	68,287	60,283	- 8,004	
9	Police.	3,06,382	3,27,595	21,213	Revision of salaries of Regular and Village Police.
10	General Administration.	5,71,620	5,67,089	- 4,531	
11	Port.	17,110	17,359	249	
12	Law and Justice.	83,519	88,555	5,036	Rewards in Gir Case litigation.
13	Stamps.	4,986	6,965	1,979	
14	Jail.	20,417	21,688	1,271	
15	Printing Press.	15,254	18,723	3,469	Owing to increased rates of papers &c.
16	Customs.	3,858	5,226	1,368	
17	Medical.	92,568	1,06,140	13,572	Better equipment of Dispensaries and Hospital.
18	Public Works Department.	10,11,609	13,74,782	3,63,173	Larger programme of original works, providing employment & taking advantage of cheaper labour in a lean year.
19	Abkari, Salt and Opium.	16,959	12,795	- 4,164	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Education.	1,75,242	1,86,570	11,328	Better salaries to teachers &c.
22	Revenue Survey.	23,335	24,189	854	
23	Land, Rent and Quarries.	29,304	57,256	27,952	More culturable land purchased.
24	Interest and Exchange.	33,194	60,687	27,493	Loss in old stocks of grass written off.
25	Varad.	1,565	1,604	39	
26	Saurashtra Post.	5,821	6,152	331	
27	Railways.	4,13,198	4,56,714	43,516	Owing to increased traffic expenses corresponding to higher earnings.
28	Miscellaneous.	1,59,867	4,74,751	3,14,884	Heavy remissions of revenue owing to lean year, Balasinor marriage expenses &c.
	Total Rs.	**38,21,984**	**48,21,028**	**9,99,044**	

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in Junagadh State during the year 1916–17.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs.—A.—P.		
1	Junagadh Hospital.	41,221	1,977	1,660	178	36	103	* 41,126–11—3	549·54	* Including C. M. O.'s office and the new Hospital equipment grant.
2	" New Dispensary.	9,457	0	0	0	0	0	1,729–13–11	120·89	
3	" Leper Asylum.	0	88	44	0	8	36	4,124—7—1	31·28	
4	" Jail Dispensary.	1,397	35	35	0	0	0	693—2—3	31·63	
5	Verawal Dispensary.	15,550	51	50	0	1	0	2,858—0—0	174·81	
6	Una "	11,970	79	71	6	2	0	2,480—5—0	136·32	
7	Kutiana "	11,876	7	7	0	0	0	1,900—0–11	116·02	
8	Delwada "	4,187	0	0	0	0	0	928—1—6	41·49	
9	Prabhas Patan "	8,639	5	5	0	0	0	1,360—2—8	97·56	
10	Vanthali "	6,350	0	0	0	0	0	1,476—4—0	58·96	

11	Malia Dispensary.	4,980	0	0	0	0	0	1,204—8—0	47·44
12	Keshod "	4,778	0	0	0	0	0	974—2—5	44·30
13	Chorwad "	4,108	0	0	0	0	0	991—5—9	41·42
14	Visavadar "	4,165	0	0	0	0	0	967—8—0	33·88
15	Bhesan "	2,263	0	0	0	0	0	1,043—0—0	28·34
16	Navagadh "	2,179	0	0	0	0	0	1,136—4—3	24·94
17	Vadal "	3,067	0	0	0	0	0	1,147—8—7	34·57
18	Bherai "	2,121	0	0	0	0	0	1,022—8—9	17·47
19	Sutrapada "	4,048	0	0	0	0	0	979—15—9	24·45
20	Talala "	2,238	0	0	0	0	0	1,063—10—9	27·72
21	Shil "	2,397	1	1	0	0	0	705—0—5	36·02
22	Gir Travelling "	5,056	0	0	0	0	0	870—14—0	36·98
23	Sanakhda "	1,965	0	0	0	0	0	708—0—0	13·70
24	Mangrol "	9,963	0	0	0	0	0	4,727—0—1	83·30
	Total.	1,63,975	2,243	1,873	184	47	139	76,218—7—4	1,853·03

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1916–1917.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	4,34,222	16,184	16,220	36	0	8,391	10,363	1,972	0	37·27	37·35	19·32	23·86	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1916–17.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School. Rs.	Secondary. Rs.	Primary. Rs.	
166	170	2 High Schools. 5 Middle Schools. 1 Madressa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 139 Primary Schools for boys. 2 Night Schools. 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madressa. 18 Girls' Schools. 1 Islami Girls' School. 170	14,243	14,115	11,103	11,265	1,58,885 *a*	72,883 *b*	1,24,176 *c*	*a.* 1,28,766 Construction charges of new Buildings and repairs. 30,119 Establishment charges &c. 1,58,885 *b.* 57,091 Construction charges of new Buildings and repairs. 15,792 Establishment charges &c. 72,883 *c.* 36,670 Construction charges of new Buildings and repairs. 87,506 Establishment charges &c. 1,24,176 A. B. C. Total Rs. 3,55,944

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
(1) Grain of all kinds, *rice*, *tur*, *khorasani til* seeds:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Junagadh Bantwa and Visavadar branches	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) „ Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—3	Do.
(*d*) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(*e*) „ Dhoraji	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Ghee:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Veraval to Vadal and Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond... ...	0—0—3	Do.
(*c*) „ Dhoraji	0—0—9	Do.
(3) Tobacco leaves:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal and Bantwa and Visavadar Branches... ...	0—2—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—4	Do.
(*c*) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji	0—1—7	Do.
(4) Jaggery:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Keshod ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*b*) „ Lushala, Manavadar and Bantwa. ...	0—1—4	Do.
(*c*) „ Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch. ...	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line... ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji	0—0—9	Do.
(*f*) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(5) Sugar:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(*b*) „ Shahpur, Junagadh, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches, ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*c*) „ Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(6) Sugarcandy:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches	0—2—7	Do.
(*b*) „ Stations beyond Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar. ...	0—0—6	Do.
(*c*) „ Supedi to Porbandar....	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar	0—2—0	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(7) Cocoanuts:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
(b) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—2—0	Per 1000 cocoan uts.
(c) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(d) „ Dhoraji	0—3—0	Do.
(8) Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1—12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(b) „ Bantwa and Manavadar	0—8—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
(d) „ Dhoraji	0—5—0	Do.
(9) Timber:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	1—9—0	Do.
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
(c) „ Dhoraji	1—0—0	
(10) Piece-goods:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	0—14—0	Do.
(b) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradia	0—7—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar.....	0—4—0	Do.
(d) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(11) Cotton seeds:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches.	0—0—6	Per Railway maund
(b) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—0—2	Do.
(c) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(d) „ Dhoraji	0—0—3	
(12) Betelnuts:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala	0—3—3	Do.
(b) „ Junagadh, Visavadar Branch, Shahpur and Sorath Vanthali, Manavadar and Bantwa.	0—3—0	Do.
(c) „ Vadal	0—2—6	Do.
(d) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar.....	0—1—0	Do.
(e) „ Jetpur	0—0—3	Do.
(f) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(13) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1—12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
(c) „ Stations Bantwa and Manavader:—		
(a) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) oil and miscellaneous articles ...	1—12—0	Do.
(b) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware and cutlery	0—8—0	Do.
(c) Silk	0—7—0	Do.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
(14) *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free.	
(15) Snuff:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—3—0	Per Railway Maund
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji	0—2—0	
All goods booked to Rajkot Junction, Rajkot para and any station on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railway " Free."		

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number
(1) § Cotton full pressed, ½ pressed, and dhocras, borries or loose:—		
a Booked from Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav.	Free.	
b „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda...	0—0—3	Per Railway maund.
c „ Stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar (excepting for full pressed cotton).	0—0—3	Do.
d „ Any stations from Junagadh to Veraval, Bantwa, and Visavadar Branches except cotton from Bantwa, Sardargadh and Manawadar.	0—1—5	Do.
e „ Any other station...	Free.	
f Full pressed cotton booked from any station from Supedi to Porbandar..	Free.	
g Cotton from Vadal pressed at Shahpur.... ...	0—1—0	Do.
h Do. Do Kutiyana Do. at presses near stations of Junagadh Railway with press Managers' certificate.	Free.	
i Cotton from Vadal	0—1—0	Do.
j Cotton from Jetpur, Gondal and surrounding villages pressed at any stations on this line with certificates from press Manager.	0—0—3	Do.
k Cotton Bales from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh full pressed at presses on this line with certificates from press Manager.	0—2—6	Per bale F. P.
l Cotton from Junagadh (excepting Bilkha and Ranpur) cotton pressed at Junagadh press with press Manager's certificate.	0—0—5	Per Railway maund.
m. Dhoraji F. P. B.	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Grain of all kinds and til seeds:—		
a From Rajkot para and beyond. ....., ...	Free.	
b „ Jetalsar, Jetpur, and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Junction section up to Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal).	0—0—2	Do.
c „ all stations from Vadal to Veraval (except wheat from Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina for which the duty is 6 pies per maund) and Bantwa and Visavadar branches.	0—1—0	Do.
d „ all stations from Vavdi on the Dhola Jn. section and from Dhoraji on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
e „ wheat from Gondal.....	Free.	
f „ Do. from Bagasra and its surrounding villages from Visavadar under Vahivatdar's certificate.	Free.	
g. „ Dhoraji...	0—0—3	Do.
(3) Wool:—		
a Booked from Gondal, Kunkavav, Rajkot para, and beyond.	Free.	
b „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—2	Do.
c „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar...	Free	

d Booked from all stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	0—2—9	Per Railway maund.
e „ Jetalsar and all other stations....	0—0—8	Do.
(4) Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:—		
a „ stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches.	0—2—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar and other stations. Except Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
c „ Rajkot para and beyond.	Free.	
d „ Dhoraji...	0—1—6	Do.
(5) Ghee.....	0—1—0	Do.
„ Dhoraji	0—8—0	
(6) Castor seeds:—		
a „ Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur... ...	0—0—4	
b „ Gondal and stations beyond	Free.	
c „ stations from Kunkavav to Jetpur except Vavdi	0—0—5	Do.
d „ Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. section.....	Free.	
e „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar.....	Free.	
f „ stations from Vadal to Veraval (except Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina), and Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	0—1—0	Do.
g „ Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina.	0—0—6	Do.
h „ Dhoraji...	0—0—3	
(7) Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
(8) Other goods:—		
a „ Jetalsar, Dhoraji & stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. and Jetalsar-Rajkot section upto Ribda...	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 Value declared.
b „ stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	1—9—0	Do.
c „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	0—4—0	Do.
All goods from Rajkot para, Rajkot Jn. and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railway	Free.	

§ Junagadh State customs duty on Kuppas (cotton with seeds) and loose cotton booked from stations beyond Jetalsar Junction to be ginned and pressed in factories situated at stations on the Junagadh Railway and through-booked from there to Bombay Harbour via Veraval dock should, on production of a certificate from the press Manager, be charged at the same rate as the duty on cotton through-booked direct from stations beyond Jetalsar Junction.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at

EXPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Full pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval...	Rs. 0–14—4 per *khandi*.
Do. from Manavadar, Bantwa and Sardargadh.....	„ 0—2—6 per bale.
Do. from Jetalsar and beyond.....	„ 0—3—4 per *khandi*.
Loose cotton imported by sea and exported after being full-pressed...	„ 0—3—4 „
Three-fourth or half-pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... ...	„ 1—2—4 „
Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	„ 0—2—6 per bale.
Do. from Jetalsar and beyond...	„ 0—4—1 per *khandi*.
Cotton from Dhoraji...	Free.
Ghee if brought to Veraval by road...	Rs. 0—6—0 per Railway maund.
Do. Do. by rail... ...	„ 0—4—0 „
Fire-wood...	5 *per cent*. on declared value.
Chunam	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
Wheat and castor seed booked from Malia, Keshod and Lushala	„ 0—0—6 per Railway maund.
Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent*. on declared value.
Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „ „
Octroi-paid goods...	½ „ „
Onion, Til seeds and Castor seeds.	$1\frac{9}{16}$ „ „
Horses:—	
Above 14 hands in measure...	Rs. 5—0—0 per each.
Under „ „	„ 2—0—0 „

XXVIII.

Veraval for locally booked goods

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods (booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. (booked to stations between Veraval and Vadal)...	$\frac{7}{8}$
Grain, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnuts (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{7}{8}$
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Do. (from other than British ports)	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Bombil fish...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally	$1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiyana...	$\frac{9}{16}$
Grain and seeds imported from Bombay, Broach, Surat, or Karachi and rebooked locally at Veraval by rail to Rajkot under certain specified provisions	Free.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1917-18.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

JUNAGADH:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1918.

Deccan Printing Works Poona City 1912

CONTENTS.

Page.

Chapter 1—General and Political.

Physical Aspect 1
Map .... *ib.*
Area .... *ib.*
Population ... . *ib.*
Revenue and expenditure .... *ib.*
Tribute paid and received .... *ib.*
Principal articles of production and manufacture .... *ib.*
Important events of the year 2
The Ruler and His family 5
Donations 7
Distinguished Visitors 8
Relations with British Government and neighbouring States .... *ib.*
Personnel of the Administration. .... *ib.*
Administrator's tours in the district .... *ib.*

Chapter II—Revenue Administration.

Administrative Divisions and Personnel. 9
Reforms ... . *ib.*
Revenue Survey 10
City Survey .... *ib.*
Land Tenures .... *ib.*
Barkhali Department ... . *ib.*
Boundary Settlement 11
Collection of Land Revenue .... *ib.*
Customs 12
Arrears .... *ib.*
Extension of cultivation .... *ib.*
Wards' Estates .... *ib.*
Education of Minors 13
Encumbered Estates .... *ib.*

Chapter III—Protection.

Acts and regulations 14

MILITARY.

Composition & numerical strength .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance .... *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Arms .... *ib.*

Inspection 14

POLICE.

Strength 15
Cost .... *ib.*
Arms 16
Nationality .... *ib.*
Discipline.... .... *ib.*
Buildings. .... *ib.*
Crime .... *ib.*
Efficiency of the Police 18
Classification of crime. .... *ib.*
Recent dacoit gangs. 19
Accidental deaths 20
Rewards..... .... *ib.*
Sessions .... *ib.*
Prosecution 21
Village Police .... *ib.*
General .... *ib.*
State Band 22
Concluding remarks .... *ib.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Cases decided .... *ib.*
Accused persons dealt with .... *ib.*
Percentage of convictions .... *ib.*
Duration of trials .... *ib.*
Appellate work 23

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Suits for disposal .... *ib.*
Value of suits .... *ib*
Exparte suits 24
Contested and uncontested claims .... *ib.*
Average duration..... .... *ib.*
Miscellaneous .... *ib.*
Appeals disposed of .... *ib.*
Value of appeals .... *ib.*
Average duration 25

Execution of decrees .... *ib.*
Work of the Rajprakarni Court .... *ib.*
Heirship-cases 26
Extradition .... *ib.*

Central Jail .... *ib.*
Admissions .... *ib.*

Nationality and sex of the convicts 26
The daily average of prisoners .... *ib.*
Releases 27
Convict labour.... ... . *ib.*
Proceeds of convict labour .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance and control .... *ib.*

Registration..... .... *ib.*
Value of registered documents .... *ib.*
Receipts and expenditure of Courts .... *ib.*
General Remaks... 28

Political Cases ... . *ib.*
Giras Cases ... . *ib.*
Giras Register. 29
Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan. .... *ib.*

MUNICIPALITIES.

Junagadh Municipality .... *ib.*
Public Health and convenience. .... *ib.*
Road repairing work 30
Municipal Revenue .... *ib.*
Fires ... . *ib.*
Municipal improvements. .... *ib.*
Epidemic. .... *ib.*
Mahal Municipalities. 31

Chemical Analysis..... .... *ib.*

Chapter IV—Production & Distribution.

Agriculture 32
Co-operative Movement. .... *ib.*
The Agricultural Farm .... *ib.*
Horticulture 33
Season and Rain-fall .... *ib.*
Crops 34
Grass operations .... *ib.*
Tagavi .... *ib.*
Area cropped .... *ib.*
Agricultural Stock 35
Cattle camp 36
Stallions..... .... *ib.*
Immigration and Emigration... .... *ib.*
Prices and wages 37
Tree planting .... *ib.*
Fruit trees .... *ib.*
Babul plantation .... *ib.*
Industries. .... *ib.*

Canals .... 38.
Wells .... *ib.*
Drainage .... *ib.*
Cattle disease .... *ib.*

Horse-breeding and Stable Department 39
Hathikhana .... *ib.*
Carriage Department 40
Gadikhana workshop .... *ib.*

FORESTS.

Area of Forest 41
Demarcation .... *ib.*
Survey... .... *ib.*
Forest Management .... *ib.*
Communications ... . *ib.*
Bridges. 42
Buildings .... *ib.*
Other works .... *ib.*
Forest Protection .... *ib.*
Protection from Fire 43
Protection from cattle .... *ib.*
Other Protection ... . *ib.*
Sylviculture experiments ... . *ib.*
Exploitation 44
Forest Produce .... *ib.*
Grazing. 45
Grass... 46
Bamboos. ... . *ib.*
Soap-Nuts. ... ... *ib.*
Country Cigarette leaves. ... . *ib.*
Hides. ... . *ib.*
Fruits, Honey &c. .... *ib.*
Miscellaneous items. .... *ib.*
Total Revenue ... . *ib.*
Forest settlement 47
Rights, Privileges and Concessions ... . *ib.*
Free Grants. 48
Financial Results. .... *ib.*
Outstandings of Revenue .... *ib.*
General. .... *ib.*

Gardens. 49

TRADE.

Exports and Imports. .... *ib.*
Income of the Veraval Port 52
Admission of Veraval to the position of a British Port ... *ib.*
Country crafts 53

Veraval Municipality 53
Foreshore Works. 54
The breakwater .... *ib.*
General Remarks .... *ib.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SECTION.

Expenditure .... *ib.*
Buildings .... *ib.*
Roads 56
General .... *ib.*

JUNAGADH STATE RAILWAY.

Surveys and construction of Railway Lines 57
Important works completed and in progress .... *ib.*
Permanent way 59
Locomotives .... *ib.*
Coaching stock .... *ib.*
Goods stock 60
Watering arrangements .... *ib.*
Fuel consumption .... *ib.*
Capital ....*ib.*
Revenue transactions 61
Working expenses 63
Traffic working .... *ib.*
Provident Institution .... *ib.*
Stores 64
Police ... . *ib.*
Medical .... *ib.*
Staff employed .... *ib.*
Accidents .... *ib.*
Flood damages 65
Fine Fund .... *ib.*

The Saurashtra Post Office. 66

Chapter V—Revenue and Finance.

SECTION I.

Income 67
Expenditure .... *ib.*
Net Financial result of the year .... *ib.*
Financial position at the end of the year. .... *ib.*
Debts and Liabilities 69
Local Fund .... *ib.*
Dues and Assets .... *ib.*
Advances 71

Outstanding dues 71

SECTION II.

Work of Huzur Treasury 73
Inspection of Accounts .... *ib.*
The Work of Sub-Treasuries .... *ib.*
Barkhali accounts ... . *ib.*
Tankshal Junagadh 74
Tankshal Verawal Branch .... *ib.*
Central Records 75
Stationery ... . *ib.*
General remarks. 76

Customs 77
Salt ... . *ib.*
Tobacco, Ganja, etc. ... . *ib.*
Liquor 78
Opium ... . *ib.*
Stamps ... . *ib.*
Printing Press 79
Jamdarkhana .... *ib.*
Kothar .... *ib.*
Lungar. ... . *ib.*
Zoological Department .... *ib.*
Grass Wada 80
The Naib Daftar .... *ib.*
Kacheri ... . *ib.*
Bhoikhana ... . *ib.*
Memandari ... . *ib.*

Chapter VI—Vital Statistics.

Births 81
Deaths .... *ib.*
Medical Staff .... *ib.*
Medical Institutions ... . *ib.*
Patients treated .... *ib.*
In-patients 82
Junagadh Hospital. ... . *ib.*
Surgical operations .... *ib.*
Lepers .... *ib.*
The Gir Travelling Dispensary. .... *ib.*
The Railway Dispensary .... *ib.*
The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary 83
Medical Budget .... *ib.*
Post-mortem examination .... *ib.*
Temperature .... *ib.*

Epidemic Diseases 83
Sanitation 84
Vaccination. .... *ib.*
The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital 85
General Remarks .... *ib.*
Veterinary 86
The St. John Ambulance Association..... .... *ib.*

Chapter VII—Education.

General Summary 87
Average attendance ... . *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Junagadh College .... *ib.*
High Schools 90
Matriculation Examination Results... .... *ib.*
Art Examination .... *ib.*
Junagadh High School .... *ib.*
Mahabat Madressa 91
Middle Schools 92
English Classes .... *ib.*

Primary Education.

Boys' Schools 93
Girls' Schools ... . *ib.*
English Class for Girls .... *ib.*

Scholarships .... *ib.*
Expenditure 94
Fee Receipts .... *ib.*
Moral Education. .... *ib.*
Physical Education. .... *ib.*
Libraries 95
Museum .... *ib.*
Kutiyana Madressa ... . *ib.*
The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage .... *ib.*
The Technical Hall 96
General .... *ib.*

The Junagadh Archæological and Historical Society ... *ib.*

Chapter VIII—Concluding Remarks.

General Remarks 97

Statistical Returns.

Appendix.

Personnel OF THE ADMINISTRATION—

Names of High officials, showing changes in the *Personnel* during the year 1917-18... ... ... I.

LEGISLATION—

List of Laws in force ... ... II.

MILITARY—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force. ... ... III.

POLICE—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police. ... ... IV.

Statement showing the Working of the Police. ... ... V.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries... ... ... VI.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION—

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting Trial. ... ... VII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts..... ... ... VIII.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts. ... ... IX.

(Civil.)——Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of. ... ... X.

(Civil)——Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees. XI.

(Civil)——Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits... XII.

JAILS—

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups... ... ... XIII.

REGISTRATION—

Registration of Documents... ... ... XIV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration... ... ... XV.

MUNICIPALITIES—

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Board. ... ... XVI.

AGRICULTURE—

Statement of Rainfall... ... ... XVII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Crops... ... . XVIII.

PUBLIC WORKS—

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works ... ... XIX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK .... XX.

EXCISE—

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenue ... XXI.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

Statement showing Receipts during the *Samvat* years 1972 (1915-16) and 1973 (1916-17) ... ... XXII A.

Statement showing Expenditure during the *Samvat* years 1972 (1915-16) and 1973 (1916-17) .... Do. B.

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement of Medical Relief... ... ... XXIII.

Vital Statistics... .... XXIV.

EDUCATION—

Particulars as to Schools ... ... XXV.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *from* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVI.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *to* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVII.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty at Veraval for Locally Booked Goods ... ... XXVIII.

—o—

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical aspect.

The State of Junagadh, as mentioned in previous reports, lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude, and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant on its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. It has 16 Ports, of which the principal is Verawal. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hills, the peaks of which rise to a height of 3,666 feet above sea level, whence fine views of the sacred shrine of the Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hills lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole strong-hold of the Indian lion.

Map.

2. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue Divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers and lines of Railway, including that opened for traffic during the year under report, and other important details.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,283 square miles.

Population.

4. The population of the State is 4,34,222 souls, of which 88,130 are Mahomedans, 3,38,258 Hindus, 7,120 Jains, while 714 are of other castes.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The total revenue of the State for the year was Rs. 54,75,447 exclusive of the alienated revenue amounting to Rs. 8,88,701 whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 42,87,147.

Tribute paid and received.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 to the Paramount Power and a Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand the State of Junagadh receives tribute from 134 States. This tribute, styled Zortalbi, amounts to Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item of Rs. 22,258 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is recovered and paid to this State through the Agency at a charge of 25 percent. on account of expenses of collection, under treaty engagement.

Principal articles of production and manufacture.

7. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed etc. while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugarcandy, copper and brass-ware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hard-ware, leather etc.

nportant events of the year.

8. This State has done its utmost to render humble aid on the side of the British Empire in the great European War which seems likely to enter on a fifth year of existence. The Minor Chief is more than anxious that the Junagadh Durbar's contributions should be in accordance with the traditions of the State and the loyalty of his ancestors, and that at this critical period of the struggle all the resources and abilities of the State should be at the disposal of the Imperial Government. The following are the chief items of contribution:—

9. "Our Day" was celebrated both in Junagadh itself and in Rajkot. The cash collections in Junagadh reached Rs. 59,773 and placed this State high up in the list of contributing States throughout India. All through the State entertainments and contributions were organized and in Junagadh itself committees of officials and non-officials provided sports and other interesting items for the benefit of the fund. At Rajkot Rs. 3,000 were contributed for the Lucky Bag and auction purchases, Rs. 1,000 worth of Lucky Bag tickets were undertaken, and the Jasdan Stallion auctioned at the local races was purchased for Rs. 8,000 whilst the races and other sporting events were cordially supported. This Durbar received the congratulations of the Agent to the Governor on the successful results achieved.

10. In February last 3 horses and 15 ponies approved by Colonel Waddington, Government Remount Officer, from the number collected within this State's limits, were presented free of charge to the Imperial Government, at a cost of over Rs. 5,300.

11. Learning of the difficulty regarding accommodation for recruits of the new Kathiawar company, this Durbar has undertaken the cost of erecting and furnishing quarters for this purpose up to a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 one lakh, which are now being paid over as required.

12. The fine State Residence at Rajkot which is fully furnished and equipped has been placed at the disposal of the Military authorities and has been taken into use to accommodate the Regimental mess and several officers, who have expressed their great indebtedness for this deliverance from their difficulties.

13. In September last 40 Indian soldiers with Major Meade, Officer Commanding the Regiment, and again recently in March 80 soldiers with five Indian commissioned Officers and four European Officers, were entertained for some days in Junagadh and greatly appreciated the hospitality offered them, which was most warmly acknowledged.

14. Further sums were contributed and forwarded to the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund and the total amount remitted up to the end of March is Rs. 81,298–2–0. In addition the local centre of the Women's Branch has continued its activities and despatched weekly consignments of comforts and other gifts to Bombay.

15. Finally, with the cordial concurrence of the Minor Chief, the Junagadh Durbar on the occasion of the recent Delhi Conference signified its loyal agreement in the sentiments and policy then emphasized by the leading Princes and Chiefs in India, by undertaking an annual contribution of five lakhs of rupees to the Imperial cause during the continuance of the War, which offer has been gratefully accepted by the Supreme Government.

16. Other contributions include Rs. 5,000 to the Willingdon Soldiers' Club at Poona and Rs. 5,000 to the Queen Mary Technical School for disabled soldiers in Bombay.

17. Special efforts have been made to secure recruits both combatant and non-combatant. A local depot has been opened in Junagadh, special officials and recruiting staff have been appointed, and generous concessions have been announced including pensions and family separation allowance. A sum of Rs. 13,000 has been provided to meet all expenses during the year and Rs. 3,000 have been sanctioned for allowances, apart from a contribution of Rs. 1,664 towards the central recruiting fund in Rajkot. Up to date only about 30 recruits have been registered at Rajkot out of a much larger number induced to apply. In this respect great difficulties have to be overcome. Not only is there a general lack of martial spirit, but those who are otherwise eligible, such as Sindhis and Makranis, are so disinclined to discipline and regular habits that they are averse to military employ. To this must be added a low standard of physique and of bodily fitness amongst the town population. In the villages there is already an extraordinary dearth of labour, and it must not be forgotten that many labourers both skilled and unskilled have already been drawn away to military centres. *Recruiting.*

18. Nine convicts from this State have been allotted to the Labour Corps in Mesopotamia.

19. Special measures have been taken promptly from time to time by Notification and Regulation and otherwise by executive orders to ensure conformity at Verawal Port and elsewhere throughout the State with the enactments and ordinances of the Supreme Government in connection with the War.

20. Turning to other important events, first place must be

assigned to the Imperial recognition so graciously accorded in the shape of an augmented salute of thirteen guns to His Highness the Nawab Saheb and a personal salute of fifteen guns to the present Chief. That this latter signal honour has been conferred during the minority of the Chief is a matter of extreme satisfaction to all who have cooperated in the Administration on his behalf, and has been greatly appreciated by his loyal subjects throughout the State. On behalf of the Junagadh Durbar, I desire again to express most grateful acknowledgments in this behalf.

21. Last year, a belated monsoon brought with it a most prosperous season. This year 1917 the monsoon began towards the end of May and lasted till October, during which month there was an excessive rain-fall that entirely ruined food crops and a cyclone that lasted several days off the Verawal coast and caused serious damage of Rupees one lakh to local shipping. The rain was so heavy and persistent that at the end of June the fall exceeded the average figure for the year and finally exceeded in most places twice the average. Cotton also was most seriously damaged, and the subsequent 'pachtar' crop was not up to expectations owing to excessive moisture. Eventually cotton revived to some extent, but the season as a whole was extremely disappointing to cultivators.

22. From 1st January 1918 the Ports under this State were accorded the privileges of a British Port and the Viramgam Customs barrier was removed. This is a boon which the Junagadh Durbar and its subjects greatly appreciate, and prompt measures have been taken to safeguard Imperial interests by corresponding administrative arrangements at the frontiers and ports under this State. There is little doubt that this privileged status will stimulate local trade and enable Verawal Port to earn the position that it deserves in the development of the Province.

23. The first section of the Verawal Una Railway from Veraval to Talala was opened for all descriptions of traffic from 2nd April 1918, thus giving access to the Gir Mahal and the resources of the neighbouring forest. It is expected that the materials now on hand will enable this section to be advanced another stage towards Jambur on the way to Jamwala, whereafter further progress must await the end of the War. Meanwhile friendly negotiations with Baroda State will, it is hoped, ensure future construction along and through the boundary territory of Kodinar Mahal, and from Talala northwards towards Dhari via Visavadar as a Junction.

24. In October last a Commission presided over by Mr. R. E. Holland C. I. E., I. C. S., sat in Junagadh to report to the Durbar concerning the case of P. S. Jhala who was tried and criminally punished in 1906. The enquiry was completed in November, and orders will shortly be promulgated.

The Ruler and His Family.

25. The State continued to be in charge of the Administrator on behalf of the Minor Chief and the office of Administrator was held by me during the whole period under report.

26. The Minor Nawab Saheb with his companion Sheikh Mahomed remained throughout the year in charge of their Tutor and Guardian, Mr. H. A. W. Bladen, with their headquarters at Junagadh. Their residence Mahabat Manzil has been tastefully equipped and it has been a great pleasure to the Minor Chief to welcome friends and guests there. The garden has been much extended and improved, and with a regular water supply, which it is hoped to arrange shortly, will become an especial feature of the many interests centred at Mahabat Manzil. The old iron shed in the compound which used to do duty as a mosque has been dismantled, and a handsome *masjid* for private use has been erected on the same site.

27. The health of the Minor Chief has been uniformly good during a trying season; but Sheikh Mahomed unfortunately suffered in October and November from a serious attack of malarial fever, which only relented on a change to Bombay, where the Food and Household Exhibition was a great attraction. On return, the Minor Chief visited Rajkot for the "Our Day" celebration, when there was a general gathering of Kathiawar Chiefs and officials. Subsequently a tour was undertaken for two months in the south and south-eastern territories of the State, which was very thoroughly traversed, and only Babariawad proper remained unvisited owing to plague.

28. This tour proved of great educative value and enabled the Minor Chief not only to appreciate local conditions, resources and needs, but to gain a real insight into rural life and by personally talking with hundreds of cultivators to obtain an understanding of their preferences and difficulties and sentiments, which was a real pleasure to the inhabitants themselves. In this respect there has been signal development of the best kind, and perhaps no advance could be more promising than this in the case of a Ruler whose State depends and must for long depend upon its agricultural prosperity.

29. Mr. Bladen has devoted himself whole-heartedly to his

most responsible charge and under his unremitting care the Minor Nawab Saheb has made excellent and happy progress during the past year. He has become personally interested in all questions affecting the welfare of his subjects and is learning to think them out for himself. He has made careful notes concerning departmental administration and is getting a grasp of problems of development. He is already imbued with a practical sympathy that has laid the foundations of an intimate relationship between the Chief and his people, from which the happiest results can be anticipated. In explanation of administrative matters and local conditions advantage has been taken of the ripe and well-balanced experience of Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe, I. S. O., Huzur Assistant, who has afforded constant welcome aid to the Tutor and Guardian, and I know that Mr. Bladen and the Minor Chief have both found this assistance to be of very great value.

30. Religious instruction and general education have been well attended to and polo and other physical exercises continue to be popular. The Minor Chief and his companion have also begun to control certain budget heads of their establishment in connection with household matters.

31. One further item needs special mention. In May 1917 during a visit to Government House at Mahableshwar, His Excellency Lord Willingdon suggested establishment in Junagadh of a home farm for Gir cattle on lines similar to that at Ganeshkhind. Before returning to Junagadh the Minor Chief was taken over the Ganeshkhind Farm by the Director of Agriculture. Operations were forthwith commenced to carry out His Excellency's suggestion. The old Race Course and Polo ground with stables were taken over for the new Farm and visits were paid to many places in the State to select cattle. New buildings have been erected, the stables have been converted into cattle stalls; a dairy, sheepshed, and resident Superintendent's quarters have been built; drains and culverts, an earth fence and three wells have been made; a large number of trees has been planted, and the whole area of nearly 150 acres has been thoroughly cleaned up. The total cost of these works is about Rs. 16,000. Some twenty animals have been purchased after personal inspection by the Minor Chief and have come from places as far apart as Bherai and Kutiana. The livestock now consists of 2 bulls, 17 milch cattle and several heifers and calves, besides a number of sheep and poultry. It is hoped that the Farm will in time be almost self-supporting and that enough crops will be grown in the 25 acres of arable land attached to it not only to feed the cattle but also to supply green fodder to Mahabat Manzil stables.

32. The Minor Chief visits the Farm daily during residence at Junagadh and personally directs the care of the cattle. The Farm, which has by His Excellency's kind permission been called the Willingdon Farm, has been visited both by the Honble. Mr. Keatinge and Professor Knight to whom gratitude is due for much help and advice.

33. Not only has a most interesting and useful hobby thus been found for the Minor Chief, but practical encouragement has been given to local cattle breeding. The famous Gir breed has suffered greatly from crossing and by depletion. Indeed, the popular idea that pure bred Gir cattle are numerous in the State is an entire delusion A pure bred Gir bull of the best type can hardly be obtained and pure bred Gir cows are extremely rare. This enterprise is therefore of great moment in many ways. His Excellency has taken a great interest in the foundation of the Farm and has been in constant communication with the Minor Chief concerning it. In this and in many other respects the Minor Nawab Saheb owes very much to the personal interest and sympathy of His Excellency, the postponement of whose visit in March last was a great disappointment to us all.

34. The following donations were made during the year:— *Donations.*

Rs. 22,000-0-6	Wanthali Madressa Scheme.
8,000-0-0	Purchase of a horse at "Our Day" auction sale at Rajkot.
5,000-0-0	Willingdon Soldiers' Club, Poona.
5,000-0-0	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
5,345-4-4	Cost of horses provided for military purposes.
5,000-0-0	Queen Mary Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers, Bombay.
3,000-0-0	Archæological Society, Junagadh.
2,537-2-7	Repairs to Bhalaisha Pir Buildings.
2,500-0-0	Purchase of furniture for the Railway Institute at Junagadh.
2,500-0-0	Entertainment to Indian War Conference Delegates to England.
1,500-0-0	Kathiawar Lucky Bag lottery at Rajkot.
1,500-0-0	Bahadurkhanji High School Library.
1,500-0-0	Purchases at "Our Day" auction at Rajkot.
1,266-0-0	Durbar Contribution to Wanthali Girls' School.
1,409-0-0	Monster Lucky Bag lottery Junagadh.
1,664-7-1	Contribution towards the Kathiawar Recruiting Fund at Rajkot.

1,000-0-0	Contribution to the Horse Show at Bombay.
504-0-0	Contribution to War Exhibition at Bombay.
400-0-0	The Begum Amiboo Saheba Free Dispensary at Ahmedabad.
500-0-0	The St. John Ambulance Association, Junagadh Centre.
564-8-0	Expenses incurred in despatching horses for the " Our Day " Races at Rajkot.
300-0-0	Junagadh Gymkhana Club.
300-0-0	Una Library.
500-0-0	Repairs to Tulshisham kunds near Una.
1,898-11-0	Other miscellaneous contributions.

Total Rs. 75,689--1-0.

Distinguished Visitors.

35. The following guests amongst others visited this State, during the year under report:—

The Honourable Sir William Meyer, K. C. S. I.; E. Maconochie Esq. C. S. I., I. C. S.; The Honourable Mr. T. J. Strangman; General Rose C. I. E.; R. E. Holland Esq., C. I. E., I. C. S.; Colonel C. W. Waddington, C. I. E.; R. J. Kent, Esq. and H. H. the Maharajah Saheb of Bhavnagar, the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi and the Chief of Manavadar.

The members of the Rajkot Gymkhana and of the Rajkumar College, Bhavnagar and Baroda Colleges and Sorath Cricket teams paid us a visit during the year.

Relation with British Government and neighbouring States.

36. The relations of Junagadh with the Paramount Power and neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly.

Personnel of the Administration.

37. A list of principal officers of the State showing changes in the personnel of the Administration is appended (Appendix I).

Administrator's tours in the district.

38. Verawal and Patan were inspected by the Administrator when camped at Verawal during the hot season in 1917. During January 1918, Verawal, Talala, Sasan, and Visavadar were visited. In March Verawal and Malia were visited. It was impossible owing to war conditions, prevalence of plague and other pressing administrative duties to go far afield or to leave Junagadh for any length of time so that the touring programme was less extensive than usual. The Administrator went to Ganeshkhind in July 1917 and to Bombay in December 1917 and February 1918.

CHAPTER II.-REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

39. As the State financial year begins from September 1st, this report covers the period from September 1st 1916 to August 31st 1917 for purposes of revenue accounts, and the period from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918 for the purpose of general statistics.

Administrative Divisions and Personnel.

40. There was no important change in administrative divisions or subdivisions or in personnel of the Revenue Department which was again ably managed by Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivedi.

A new post of Agricultural Assistant has been created to organize the movement arising out of the Agricultural Exhibition of last year. Selection of seed, improved implements, improved methods of cultivation, introduction of new crops, Co-operative Societies, cocoanut plantation, and cattle breeding have claimed his special attention.

The subordinate staff has shown considerable improvement owing to departmental examinations, and has responded to enhanced prospects and promotions. The supply of candidates qualified as Wahivatdars is deficient owing to unfortunate casualties.

41. There are 13 Mahals in 3 main sub-divisions, containing 504 Khalsa villages including 24 forest villages and nesses. The number increased by 2 owing to foundation of a new village and lapse of an alienated village. There are in addition 333 villages of Girasias and alienees. Two Wahivatdars of Mahals continue to exercise judicial functions, which are otherwise separated from revenue work.

42. An Inspector of Customs was appointed to supervise smaller ports under the Revenue Department owing to privileges of a British port being conferred. The Revenue Sub-overseer continued to execute minor works & repairs in Una Division, at a cost of Rs. 2,486.

Reforms.

43. Steady progress has been made in endeavours to promote reforms and spread useful knowledge regarding modern methods of cultivation. The line of work was made clear at the Wahivatdars' Conference which was well supported by Officials from other Departments. A central depot has been opened for improved implements, which are distributed half price or free to deserving cultivators, and information has been supplied on selection of seed,

use of copper sulphate, destruction of crop-pests, and cultivation of new crops. Demonstration work has also been carried out, and 22 English ploughs were purchased half-price. Owing to the war the price of chaff-cutters, winnowers, reapers etc. has unfortunately become prohibitive. Co-operative Societies are gradually increasing, and the 'masvadi' or grazing rules have been revised in harmony with those of the Forest Department. Some minor revenue imposts have also been abolished.

Revenue Survey.

44. Only six villages remain unsurveyed, three being unpopulated and three coshared with Girasias. Survey operations were in progress in five alienated villages, and resurveying was finished in 35 villages of two Mahals, the number of fields dealt with being 9,048.

City Survey.

45. This work is progressing steadily: 1,634 maps for 2,181 houses were sent for verification and adoption, making the total number hitherto dealt with 6,398 maps and 8,313 houses. The existing rules have been considerably mitigated to meet special circumstances in Verawal. It is under contemplation to adopt a simpler plan of operations for small towns and villages where title is a matter of practice and precedent.

Land Tenures.

46. The 'Vighoti' or cash assessment system is now uniformly applied throughout the State and grows daily more popular, as its benefits and advantages are realized in practice. This system has proved a great incentive to intenser cultivation of richer crops with better implements, and the guarantee of a revision settlement with renewed concessions for 20 years has given immense satisfaction to the cultivating classes, who especially appreciate the assurance that the benefit of all improvements in lands made by cultivators will be enjoyed by them without increase of rates during the period of settlement. This has already stimulated digging of more wells.

Four Mahals viz. Nawagadh, Wanthali, Malia, and Patan were dealt with and reassessment completed during the year under report. Only small increases were sanctioned and were well distributed over better class lands.

Barkhali Department.

47. The Chief Revenue Officer held charge of this Department which controls levies from the following areas measuring at the close of the year:—

	Acres.	Gs.
Mulgirassias.	2,29,463	3
Bhayats.	57,233	0
Alieness.	3,58,167	28

The State purchased 89 acres 2 gs. from Bhayats and no land from Mulgirassias during the year. As regards Alienees,

their occupation was lessened by 233 acres 12 gs. as follows :—

Acres.	Gs.	
109	1½	Forfeited.
2	2½	By settlement of debts.
0	22	Redeemed.
121	26	Purchased by State.

Acres. 233 and Gs. 12.

48. No boundary settlement was made, but 352 jurisdictional stones or marks were rectified or replaced. *Boundary Settlement.*

49. The following table gives receipts under principal heads of Land Revenue for the year ending August 31st 1917 and the previous twelve months :— *Collection of Land Revenue.*

Head of receipts.	Year ending 31st August 1916. Rs.	Year ending 31st August 1917. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
I. Cash assessment or State share.	19,93,304	21,62,815	1,69,511	0
II. Vero and other cash levies.	1,35,332	1,31,700	0	3,632
III. Income of stone quarries and sale of land.	86,385	2,74,681	1,88,296	0
Total...	22,15,021	25,69,196	3 57,807	3,632

Net increase Rs. 3,54,175

The increase under Head I was due to a most prosperous and satisfactory season favourable to all crops, while the increase under head III is due to sale of land sites in Verawal and Kutiana where generous provision of other facilities has greatly favoured development.

The gross demand of the Revenue Department during the year was Rs. 27,97,806 or an increase over last year of Rs. 1,32,896. Of the above demand Rs. 27,42,465 were collected leaving Rs. 55,341 as arrears for the year. In addition to the above, representing the current year's dues, recovery of arrears amounted to as much as Rs. 3,66,538. Thus the total Revenue recoveries during the year under report amounted to the unprecedented figure of Rs. 31,09,003.

No remissions or suspensions were required owing to the favourable season. Rs. 57,137 were written off as bad debt of previous years, leaving arrears at Rs. 5,42,601 as explained below.

Customs.

50. The Land Customs Rules have required very slight alteration and are working smoothly. The income under this head including levies at Verawal Port and Junagadh, amounted to Rs. 1,36,822 or an increase of Rs. 2,231 on the previous year, due to a good season.

Arrears.

51. The closing figure of last year's arrears was Rs. 9,62,203 or after adjustment Rs. 9,66,276. Out of this there were recovered Rs. 3,66,538 of arrears and Rs. 57,137 were written off, whilst Rs. 55,341 must be added as arrears of the current year, leaving arrears to be collected at the moderate figure of Rs. 5,97,942.

Extension of Cultivation.

52. Not only are new cultivators scarce, but the whole country is so depleted of labour that a very serious situation has now arisen. At present labour is so deficient and on account of high prices so expensive that cultivators cannot afford to extend their holdings. Time-saving and labour-saving implements also are scarce and dear and are a novelty to most cultivators who either fight shy of them or mismanage them. The need for such implements is however very great and will gradually compel cultivators to adopt them, if they wish to maintain their prosperity. Thus whilst there is plenty of waste land available there is little chance of its early development unless the advent of the Railway between Verawal and Una encourages new settlers.

The approximate area of unoccupied land in Khalsa Villages is 7,96,038 acres of which 5,71,493 are cultivable and 2,24,545 acres are waste. Of this waste however half is occupied by grass reserves which are mostly of great economic importance.

Wards' Estates.

53. Managed Estates continued to be under the Chief Revenue Officer. At the commencement of the year, there were 31 Estates with a revenue of Rs. 82,099-1-5 as under :—

	Revenue.
21 Minors' estates.	Rs. 33,921-12-9.
10 Others.	,, 48,177—4-8.
	Rs. 82,099—1-5.

In the year under report 3 estates (2 minors' and 1 by attachment), yielding a revenue of Rs. 4, 110 came under State management and 3 estates of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 4,600 were released, leaving 31 estates of an aggregate revenue

of Rs. 81,609-1-5 at the end of the year as under :—

	Revenue.
22 Minors' Estates.	Rs. 36,331-12-9.
9 Others.	„ 45,277- 4-8.
	Total Rs. 81,609-1-5.

Education of Minors.

54. The education of State Wards is receiving due attention: 4 Wards are attending the Talukdari Girassia School at Wadhwan and are reported to be making good progress. Two other sons of status holders of Junagadh are also receiving education at the same institution.

Encumbered Estates.

55. At the close of the year preceding, there were 150 estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 57,874-11-6 under State management. No new Estate was added during the year under review; but 6 Estates of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 4,706-4-0 were released, leaving 144 estates yielding a collective revenue of Rs. 53,168-7-6 at the end of the year. In the beginning of the year under report there were 132 estates with an aggregate liability of Rs. 2,62,257-12-7 whose liquidation schemes were in force. To these, 6 estates with a total liability of Rs. 19,640-8-6 whose liquidation schemes were framed were added during the year of report, making a total of 138 estates with an aggregate liability of Rs. 2,81,898-5-1. Out of these, 6 estates whose liabilities were completely discharged were released, leaving 132 estates with liabilities of Rs. 2,52,481-15-2 at the close of the year. During the year under report an aggregate debt of Rs. 29,416-5-11 was discharged as against Rs. 16,584-12-0 in the preceding year, which is a satisfactory result.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Acts and regulations.

56. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State, including those that were introduced during the year.

Military.

Composition and numerical strength.

57. The Military forces of the State now consist of:—

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Imperial Service Lancers	100	0	100
City Sibandi	0	144	144
Total.	100	144	244

Cost of maintenance.

58. Expenditure on the I. S. Lancers (including that of the Lancers' Dispensary) amounted to Rs. 63,769 as compared with Rs. 62,796 last year.

Duties.

59. The I. S. Lancers are trained as regular cavalry. The duties of the City Sibandi are restricted to watch and ward as guards on State buildings, stores etc., and as such they are a useful and reliable body of men.

60. During the year a scheme has been drawn up under which the minimum strength of the Sibandi has been fixed and vacancies will not be filled until that minimum is reached.

Horses and ponies.

61. During the year under report 81 horses, 52 ponies and 1 mule were maintained in the I. S. Lancers.

Nationality.

62. In the whole force there were during the year under report 236 Mahommedans and 4 Hindus, while 4 posts remained vacant.

Arms.

63. The Lancers are armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances; the City Sibandi carry match-locks and swords.

Inspection.

64. The Lancers were inspected by the Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops in the month of January 1918.

The Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalry, also inspected the Junagadh Lancers during the year.

The Chief Armourer visited the I. S. Lancers on 8-2-18 and inspected arms.

One Daffedar was sent to the Musketry Class at Gwalior.

General Remarks.

65. The general tone and conduct of the I. S. Lancers are satisfactory and reflect credit on the Commanding Officer, Khan Saheb Ghulam Rasulkhan.

The State had offered to train another batch of 24 British horses; but owing to the sudden appearance of "Board-ship Pneumonia" a contagious disease, among the Lancer horses, the offer had to be withdrawn, though with great reluctance.

The Polo Club is progressing satisfactorily.

The sudden death of Risaldar Vazir Mahomedkhan from pneumonia was much regretted, and he will be much missed as a conscientious and reliable officer.

A special local allowance was granted to the I. S. Lancers on account of high prices at head quarters, apart from the recent scarcity allowance to all State establishments.

Police.

66. Mr. C. E. Lynch Blosse was in charge as Superintendent of Police from 1-4-17 till 7-11-17 when his services were requisitioned for military duty owing to the war. Thereafter Mr. Dhairyashanker A. Chhaya, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was appointed in his stead, and has remained in charge since 8-11-17.

The post of Deputy Superintendent has been kept in abeyance, and Mr. Mohanlal Amichand, Head Clerk, has been appointed as Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police in addition to his own duties.

67. The sanctioned strength of the force was 847 Foot Police and 87 Mounted Police, there being an increase of 4 Head Constables and a decrease of 1 constable in the Foot Police, and a decrease of 2 Daffedars and 15 Sowars in the Mounted Police. *Strength.*

68. At the end of the year under report there were 33 vacancies in the Foot Police and 8 in the Mounted Police. Owing to outlawry, 23 men have been enlisted as temporary constables to help the local police in Gir, Visavadar and Bhesan, but they have been included in the strength mentioned above. The usual remarks re: difficulties of enlistment continue to apply. Owing to high rates of wages at present obtaining, the preference for casual labour over regular service is more marked than before.

69. The cost of maintaining the force from the 1st of Sep- *Cost.*

tember 1916 to 31st of August 1917 was Rs. 2,38,950, there being a general saving of Rs. 20,053 from the sanctioned cost chiefly owing to vacancies in the cadre.

Owing to more onerous duty and higher prices at Junagadh, Kutiana and Verawal, an extra allowance of Re. 1 p. m. has been sanctioned from 1-1-18 to all constables and Sibandi men. The extra cost will be made up by a decrease in the cadre of Mounted Police for which recruits and horses are difficult to obtain.

Arms.

70. The force is still armed with muzzle loaders, sanction to rearm with breech-loaders having not yet been received.

Nationality.

71. The force consists of :—

670 Mahommedans.
223 Hindus.

Education.

72. 317 men are reported to be literate.

Discipline.

73. 12 men were dismissed, 26 punished departmentally and 3 judicially. The majority of dismissals was of recruits who absconded with only a few weeks' service. These figures do not include departmental petty punishments for minor offences.

Buildings.

74. Band Lines, offices of Inspector and Fouzdar at Kutiana and Balochwada guard-room in Junagadh City were completed during the year.

The new police lines at Akolwadi and those at Bhesan with Fouzdar and Jemadar's quarters and a guard room at Verawal are under construction.

The most urgent needs for the present are lines at Malia and Gadhada. In both these cases the present quarters are bad and insufficient, and in the case of Malia houses are difficult to obtain on moderate rents.

Crime.

75. During the year under report 1,323 cognizable offences were reported to the Police as against 1,425 in the previous year. This figure includes 36 cases referred to the Police by the Munsiffs for enquiry. The decrease of 102 is satisfactory and due to better supervision in watch and ward.

Of the 1,323 cases registered, 300 were classed as false or non-cognizable after enquiry by the Police; of the remaining 1,023 cases, 494 or 48·2% were sent for trial and 321 or 68·2% ended in conviction, while 25 were still under trial at the end of the year; 35 cases were compounded; 23 were acquitted, and 90 cases were classed as false after trial. As regards the remaining 529 cases, 365 were undetected; 125 are pending with the Police,

in 5 of which prima facie cases against the accused have been established; 39 have been sent to the Munsiffs for classification and await decision.

In connection with these cases 810 persons were arrested, of whom 730 were sent for trial and 423 convicted, 44 were acquitted as the cases were compounded and 224 were discharged; 43 accused are pending with the Police and 39 are pending trial. Thus of 691 accused actually tried, 423 or 61·2 p. c. were convicted.

Pending cases of last year dealt with this year.

76. At the end of last year 183 cases were undisposed of. Of these, 42 were classed as false or non-cognizable: of the remaining 141 cases, 72 were classed as A, 47 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal, 9 were declared false after trial, 4 were compounded, 4 were under trial and 1 is pending with the Police. In connection with the above, 142 accused were arrested, 138 of whom were sent up for trial; 89 were convicted and 38 discharged, the charges against 6 were compounded and 5 persons are still pending trial, while the remaining 4 were released by the Police. A further sum of Rs. 2,224–9–0 worth of property was also recovered in connection with these cases, which included 5 dacoities, 3 of which were detected and ended in conviction, and 1 murder which ended in conviction.

Classification.	No. of true cases pending and dealt with.	No. of Col. 2 convicted.	No. of accused arrested.	No. of accused convicted.	Property recovered. Rs. a. p.
Ordinary thefts.	34	7	17	7	74—7–6
Cattle theft.	11	6	11	9	361—0–0
House breaking and theft.	53	10	24	14	606–13–0
Robbery.	5	1	1	1	0
Culpable Homicide.	2	2	2	2	0
Murder.	1	1	2	2	0
Miscellaneous.	30	17	76	47	185—0–0
Dacoities.	5	3	9	7	997—4–6
Total.	141	47	142	89	2,224—9–0

Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries.

77. The value of property stolen was Rs. 53,314 while property worth Rs. 15,528 or 29·1 p. c. was recovered as against 26·4 p. c. last year.

Of the property valued at Rs. 37,786 remaining to be recovered, Rs. 2,877 is the value of stray cattle which have not

yet been found. The recovery of property is slightly better than last year, but there is room for improvement. It must however be remembered that a series of dacoities was committed by the two organized gangs of dacoits involving the loss of about Rs. 15,259 worth of property, some of which has been recovered during the last three months, and that an abnormal percentage of the stolen property consists of cash, which is almost impossible to recover, and even if recovered, cannot be identified as stolen.

Efficiency of the Police.

78. The following table shows the efficiency of the Police in the usual form:—

Years.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.
1911-12	67	0	51	22	27
1912-13	73	0	56	28	31·7
1913-14	74	0	58	37	33·4
1914-15	73·7	0	58	32	43·7
1915-16	70	0	60	36·8	38·8
1916-17	74·7	68·6	59·8	38·8	26·4
1917-18	73·9	65·3	52·2	35·6	29·1

Classification of crime.

79. Deducting the non-cognizable cases the remaining 1,023 true cases can be classified as under:—

Classification.	No of true cases reported	No. of cases convicted & pending trial.	Property stolen. Rs. AS. PS.	Property recovered. Rs AS. PS.
Ordinary theft.	421	184	8,491-7-9	2,616—0-9
Cattle theft.	72	12	6,682-0-0	3,624—0-0
House breaking and theft.	237	54	21,052-4-4	7,642—2-9
Robbery.	25	4	5,942-5-9	477—13-0
Culpable homicide.	6	4	0	0
Murder.	8	0	228-0-0	0
Miscellaneous.	233	88	124-8-0	40—5-6
Dacoity.	21	0	10,793-7-3	1,128—0-6
Total.	1,023	346	53,314-1-1	15,528—6-6

Ordinary thefts are 24 less, cattle thefts are 10 less, and house-breaking with theft are 36 less in number; and though the value of property concerned has risen from Rs. 17,775-2-11 last year to Rs. 21,052-4-4 this year, recoveries under this head have also risen from Rs. 3,765-0-1 to Rs. 7,642-2-9.

Robberies have increased from 20 to 25 mostly committed by the dacoits, while the remainder were of a technical character; 5 cases of robberies have been detected but are pending with the Police, awaiting receipt of stolen property from foreign limits.

Murders have decreased in number from 10 to 8, two of which were committed by a dacoit gang.

Dacoities have increased from 7 to 21, almost all of them having been committed by the two gangs of dacoits who have been operating in the State.

Recent dacoit gangs.

80. The old spirit of outlawry on this side of the country was revived by Kathi Ram Wala and his gang in 1914 A. D. That gang committed a series of dacoities with murder in Baroda and Gondal limits, but was discredited by its leader Ram Wala being shot dead by the Junagadh Police in the Girnar on 18-1-15. Subsequently two members, Golan and Harsur, revenged themselves by going into outlawry against Junagadh State but were courageously killed by special constable Dad Mahomed on 5-5-16 in an encounter in the Gir at the cost of his own life. Thereafter Sindhis Ibrahim and Din-Mahomed formed a gang and though the majority was dealt with, these two dacoits were joined by others and committed a series of depredations in Gir and Visavadar Mahals. They were traced to their abode 16 miles off Baradia on 26-3-17 where two of them Bhoj and Jiwa were shot dead during the encounter, while the remainder succeeded in making good their escape to the Girnar. This extensive hill covered with scrub-growth and grass has furnished a convenient centre for their operations during the year under report. Two leading members have however been arrested, one was shot dead in forest limits and the chief offender Nureo was seized by the Amreli police and later two of his adherents were similarly secured. Nureo's arrest enabled many other arrests to be made and property recovered. In this matter the thanks of the State are due for the courteous and prompt co-operation of the Baroda Police in Amreli. This gang was virtually defeated when three new adherents were secured, but the activity of the police has quieted their operations and just recently their second in command Dinyo has been shot dead in an encounter with the local forest staff. Within these 3 last months since Nureo's arrest, in all 5 cases of dacoity, 9 of robbery, 2 of theft, 2 of murder and 5 miscellaneous during the year under report, and 4 of dacoity, 2 of robbery, 1 of house-breaking and theft and 2 miscellaneous from last year, have been

detected; 17 harbourers and receivers of stolen property have been proceeded against and property valued at Rs. 1,777-3-3 has been recovered.

Another distinct gang arose out of the escape on 8-5-17 from a sub-jail of three notorious offenders headed by Sidi Sambhoo. Their offences are included in the above category; but their leader was courageously faced and shot dead by a village pasaita, who has been handsomely rewarded, and other members were wounded or arrested, and this gang is no longer active.

Special measures of an elaborate kind have been taken, and the movement is now on a fair way to suppression, for which Inspectors Sadrudin and Jivabhai and the constant efforts of Mr. Dhirubhai, now Superintendent of Police, deserve much credit.

Accidental deaths.

81. There were 247 cases of accidental and unnatural deaths reported to the police during the year, which have been classified as follows:-

Snake bite.	94
Drowning.	105
Suicide.	13
Other causes.	35
Total	247

Rewards.

82. In connection with the detection of crime in the State, Rs. 1,119 have been paid to 35 men in the State Police, 22 men in the Village Police and 16 of the outside public, while 7 officers and men have been rewarded by special promotion. Three silver wrist watches have been received as rewards from Baroda State in appreciation of the services rendered in disposing of Ramwala's gang.

Sessions.

83. The following table shows the result of cases committed to the Sessions for trial:—

Nature of Crime.	Cases.				Accused.			
	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Murder.	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Dacoity.	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Robbery.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
House breaking and theft.	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Culpable homicide.	4	2	1	1	6	3	1	2
Miscellaneous.	11	6	4	1	12	6	5	1
Total	19	9	7	3	22	10	8	4

Out of 7 cases acquitted, 1 of dacoity and 3 miscellaneous were declared false after trial.

84. Prosecution as a whole has improved and the advantage of having trained prosecuting officers is now felt. *Prosecution.*

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried is 73·9 as against 74·7 last year. The percentage of accused convicted to accused tried is 65·3 as against 68·6.

The following table shows the work done by the Public Prosecutor apart from his work in Sessions cases.

Prosecutions in important cases in Mahals.	Appeals by accused.			Appeals by Police against acquittal.			Appeals by Police for revision.		
	Accused acquitted.	Sentence confirmed.	Total.	Accused convicted.	Accused acquitted.	Total.	Appeal sanctioned	Appeal refused.	Total.
1	17	42	59	4	2	6	0	5	5

The work done has been quite satisfactory.

85. The sanctioned strength of the village Police including that of Mangrol is 2,168 and is distributed as follows:— *Village Police*

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grand Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages	36	351	387	650	53	703	1,090
Barkhala villages	318	35	353	573	45	618	971
Mangrol	.	.	26	.	.	81	107
Grand Total	354	386	766	1,223	98	1,402	2,168

There is an increase of 2 due to the founding of a new village called Hiran Vel and a Tapal Chokiat appointed at Gadhakda.

86. No other striking changes have been made during the year. An endeavour was made to open several new outposts, but the difficulty of obtaining quarters has caused the scheme to be temporarily postponed. Only one outpost at Gadhakda has been opened during the year under report. Akolwadi lines will shortly be completed and furnish a control centre on the borders of the Gir, which is badly needed. *General.*

State Band.

87. The Band continues to be fairly efficient. New Band Lines have been completed and already occupied by the Band men. A few new instruments are needed but are at present unobtainable.

Concluding Remarks.

Concluding remarks.

88. Owing to outlawry, there has been a continual strain on the whole force, particularly on the rank and file, as special patrol and pursuit parties had to be sent to the Girnar, Gir and the District at frequent intervals, and this pressure must be kept up: officers and men have however cheerfully responded to all demands. The work and discipline of the Mounted Police have been well maintained. The Mounted Police Risaldar and Head Quarters Subedar have well supported Mr. Dhirubhai who has shown tact and capacity in the responsible position of Superintendent of Police.

Criminal Justice.

Cases decided.

89. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance of 22 undisposed of cases as compared with 33 in the previous year, whilst 2,717 new cases were brought to trial against 2,748 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 31 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 2,739 as against 2,781 of the last year. Of these, 2,687 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 52 cases at the close of the year.

Accused persons dealt with.

90. The cases pending disposal at the close of the previous year involved 58 accused persons, and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 4,399 persons against 3,912 in the previous year. The aggregate number of the accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was 4,457 as compared with 4,021 in the previous year, the increase being of 436 offenders. Of these, 1,361 were discharged, 2,133 acquitted, 855 convicted, 41 committed, 4 died, whilst the remaining 63 were under trial at the close of the year, as against 58 of the last year. Of the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year, 63 were before the Junagadh Courts.

Percentage of convictions.

91. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 19,47 and 35 respectively as against 25,33 and 38 of the previous year. Out of 4,399 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 917 were arrested by the Police, 6 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 172 were produced on warrants, 3,267 on summonses, and the remaining 37 appeared voluntarily.

Duration of trials.

92. The average duration of trials before the criminal courts was 9 days against 6 days last year.

Criminal Appellate Work.

93. The total number of appeals before the Courts during the year was 209 against 267 in the previous year. Of these, 204 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed was 15 as against 10 last year. The average duration of appeals was 27 days against 24 last year. *Appellate work.*

Civil Justice.

94. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 219 undecided cases against 237 at the beginning of the previous year, and 3,937 suits were filed during the year against 4,467 of the last year. The aggregate number of suits before the courts for disposal was therefore 4,156 against 4,704 last year. *Suits for disposal.*

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original Civil Suits during this year with the figures of the previous year:-

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	237	219
Number of suits filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	4,467	3,937
Total.	4,704	4,156
Disposed of.	4,485	3,977
Pending at the close of the year.	219	179

Out of 179 suits pending at the end of the year, 174 were of less than one year's duration, and five of one year and above as against 15 in the previous year. There were 7 suits before the Sadar Court in *forma pauperis*, of which 3 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 cases.

95. The total value of suits filed in the courts of original jurisdiction was Rs. 6,12,244 as contrasted with Rs. 8,31,913 in the previous year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 5,74,636 against Rs. 5,39,111 last year. The money suits alone covered 99 per cent. of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from annas 6 to Rs. 27,000. The average value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 155 against 186, and of the suits disposed of Rs. 144 against 120 last year. *Value of suits.*

Exparte suits. 96. The number of suits decided exparts was 678 or 17 per cent. of the total number of decisions against 672 or 15 per cent. in the previous year. The pecuniary value of exparte decrees was Rs. 72,136 against Rs. 81,551 last year. Of the exparte decisions, 745 were for the plaintiffs and 9 for the defendants, against 727 and 12 respectively in the previous year.

Contested and uncontested claims. 97. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,272 of the value of Rs. 1,39,004, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 1,673 of the value of Rs. 2,31,861. Of the decisions in contested suits, 957 were for the plaintiffs, and the remaining 120 were for the defendants, against 1,287 and 386 last year.

Average duration. 98. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1916–17 and 1917–18 are compared below.

Civil suits.	1916–17.			1917–18.		
	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.
Contested.	1,673	121	72	1,272	117	65
Uncontested.	672	95	18	678	85	14

Miscellaneous. 99. 343 miscellaneous cases were before the courts for disposal against 434 of the last year. Of these, 338 as compared with 403 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5 cases against 31 of the last year.

Civil Appellate work.

Appeals disposed of. 100. 356 Civil Appeals were filed during the year against 533 last year. Including the balance of the previous year the number of appeals for disposal was 608 against 725 in the preceding year. Of these, 382 appeals were decided during the year against 473 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 226 appeals pending against 252 of the last year.

In 71 out of 100 cases under appeal, the decisions of the lower courts were maintained.

Value of appeals. 101. The value of appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 2,40,348 against Rs. 1,80,235 in the last year, and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 85,438 against 1,11,200 in the previous year.

102. The following is the average duration of Civil Appeals before the Courts (including Mangrol) for the last three years. *Average duration.*

	Months.	Days.
1915–16	4	3
1916–17	3	13
1917–18	7	0

Execution of decrees.

103. The year opened with a balance of 2,002 unexecuted decrees and 4,884 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the Courts was therefore 6,886 against 7,682 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures of the previous year. *Execution of decrees.*

Nature of disposal.	1916–17.	1917–18.
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	1,139	1,086
" " " " " " in part	1,995	2,275
" " " not obtained at all	2,123	1,883
" struck off the file	423	305
Pending at the close of the year	2,002	1,337

147 Judgment debtors were arrested and 5 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 315 and 15.

The Rajprakarni Court.

104. 40 Suits between Mul-Girassias and other Alienees were filed during the year in the Raj-Prakarni Court, against 49 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance, the total number of such suits for disposal in the year under report was 81 against 81 in the preceding year, out of which 28 against 40 of the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 53 at the close of the year. The total value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 36,343 against 33,348 and of the suits disposed of was Rs. 54,811 against 35,953-8-0. In addition to this, there were 2 suits before the Court during the year, in which the State was a defendant, against 5 in the preceding year. Out of these, 3 cases were disposed of against 15 last year, leaving a balance of 8 at the close of the year. There were also 12 miscellaneous cases *Work of the Rajprakarni Court.*

before the Court during the year, against 25 in the preceding year, out of which 13 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 at the close of the year.

Heirship cases. 105. 10 cases of heirship and coparcenary were disposed of during the year out of a total of 13 cases, of which 6 were filed during the year. The balance of such cases at the close of the year was 3.

At the commencement of the year the total number of applications for Execution of Decrees was 42, and 30 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 72 out of which 34 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 38. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 37 out of a total of 79.

Extradition.

Extradition. 106. During the year under report the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 11 cases involving 16 persons, against 15 cases involving 17 persons last year, and all such demands were complied with. Of extradited persons 5 were convicted. The procedure was as usual.

Prisons.

Central Jail. 107. During the year the number of jails remained unaltered.

Admissions. 108. The year under report opened with 141 convicts in the State Jails and 692 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 833 convicts against 1,003, of whom 702 were released, 1 was hanged, 1 died, 2 escaped from the Malia Sub-Jail, and 7 were transferred to the Special Prison at Thana to join the Jail Labour Corps for service in Mesopotamia, leaving 120 convicts in confinement at the close of the year.

Proportion of admissions to the free population. 109. Of the 692 new admissions, 30 were old offenders. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 627 against 1 to 546 last year.

Nationality and sex of the convicts. 110. Of the convicts admitted to these Jails during the year, there were:—

	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Males.	437	202	639
Females.	31	22	53
Total.	468	224	692

The daily average of prisoners. 111. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 129 against 136; of under-trial prisoners 25 against

26; and of the prisoners under Police custody 1 against 2 in last year.

112. Of releases during the year, 669 were on expiry of sentence, 16 on appeal and 17 on the Moharram Day. *Releases.*

113. The health of the convicts continued to be good and most of them put on weight in the Central Jail. *Health of convicts.*

114. Discipline has been satisfactorily maintained. *Jail discipline.*

115. The convicts were employed in the Central Jail workshop and the garden attached to the Central Jail. *Convict labour.*

116. The value of articles manufactured during the year under report, inclusive of the balance of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 7,168. Goods valued at Rs. 6,166 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth about Rs. 1,002 in hand at its close. The net profit on sales during the year was Rs. 2,107. The income from the garden attached to the Central Jail was Rs. 752 against Rs. 520 in the previous year. *Proceeds of convict labour.*

117. The cost of maintenance and control inclusive of the cost of paid warders and exclusive of the cost of Police Guard amounted to Rs. 22,863, giving an average of Rs. 206 per prisoner against Rs. 167 last year. The increase is due to general improvement in establishment grades. *Cost of maintenance and control.*

General Remarks.

118. The Central Jail has now been equipped with every reasonable need of a model institution. The services of Mr. M. M. Ajitpati, lent by Government, were most valuable in respect of organization and discipline, and it is to be hoped that this tradition will be maintained.

Registration.

119. During the year under report the number of Registry Offices at work in the State remained the same. There were 1,426 registrations during the year as compared with 723 in 1916-17. *Registration.*

120. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year, amounted to Rs. 10,73,660 against Rs. 8,21,572 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,52,088. The average registration fee was Rs. 13 against Rs. 36 last year, which is due to material reduction in the Registration fees introduced by the new Act. *Value of registered documents.*

121. Exclusive of Court Fees and Stamps and the income of Cattle pounds, the net receipts of Civil and Criminal *Receipts and expenditure of Courts.*

Courts together with Registration Fees amounted to Rs. 32,304. Of Rs. 77,949 realized by sale of Court Fees and other Stamps, Court Fees and Stamps of the value of Rs. 60,231 in all were used in the Courts. This together with Rs. 18,463 from cattle pounds and Rs. 32,304 mentioned above gives a total gross income of Rs. 1,10,998 as against Rs. 1,26,525 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 82,921 against Rs. 77,745 in 1916–17, the increase being due to reorganization of the establishment clerical and menial and improvement in grades. The decrease in receipts is accounted for by smaller institutions of suits and execution applications and reduction in the rate of Registration Fees.

General Remarks.

122. A general reorganization of establishment was sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1917 and has placed the Judicial Department on a proper footing. A separate Court has been restored for Shil Mahal where there has been for some years a linked Court.

A Civil Circular has been published, and a Guardian and Minor's Act has been passed.

The standard of work performed is satisfactory, though in several smaller appointments the Munsiff is too lightly worked and in others the burden is comparatively heavy. The Department requires a few new Court houses of which one was completed last year at Kutiana and two are under construction in the new schemes for Bhesan and Nageshri Mahals.

Political cases.

123. Cases of importance awaiting disposal in the Agency during the year under report were (1) Jhanjharia mesne profits case, (2) Jurisdiction dispute over Waghania Mul-girasias' lands, (3) Bherai Bundar dispute, (4) Jhampodad case, (5) Mulu Vala Virda Ness, (6) Manekwada Vas dispute, and (7) Amipore Kadachh dispute.

Giras Cases.

124. Certain Giras Cases of some importance were decided during the year and a few still await decision.

Amicable Settlements.

125. In addition to the above the following minor settlements have been effected amicably with a view to avoid litigation during the year under report:—

(1) Gamayat rights of Bhesan Girassias were commuted and Girassias annually awarded cash equivalent of Rs. 208-5-0 by the settlement of 8-8-17.

(2) The Jansi rights in enjoyment of the Girassias of Koylana under Keshod were converted by the settlement of 17-10-16 confirmed on 6-3-18, and the Girassias awarded instead 216 a.–2 g.

(3) Supplementary settlement was made with Khokhars Budhu Shahbhai and others of Kutiana regarding Mitrala-Thoyana exchange matter on 13-11-17, and the settlement has been confirmed on 16-11-17.

Giras Register.

126. A general Mahalat Register of Bhayats and Mul-Girassias has been started in the Sarkari Vakil's Office and kept up to date by issue of a notification calling upon all Girassias and Bhayats to report any death or birth to the Sarkari Vakil within one month of such occurrence.

Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan.

127. The Giras lands purchased during the year under report after due enquiry by the Special Committee, comprised acres 84 and Gunthas 2, whilst the Barkhali lands purchased comprised Acres 111 and Gunthas 31. The aggregate purchase price paid for these lands amounted to Rs. 9,103–11–5.

Municipalities.

Junagadh Municipality.

128. The Junagadh Municipality is fairly maintained from the Custom revenues and House rent income which have been allotted entirely to the funds of the Municipality of this city.

129. During the year under report this Municipality managed three branches viz. (1) Municipality proper, (2) the State House-rent branch and (3) the Fire-Establishment branch.

The General. Administration Staff.

130. The general administration staff and the city inspection staff were maintained at a cost respectively of Rs. 6,732 for inspection and general administration, of Rs. 2,708 for recovery of house rent and repairs, and of Rs. 812 for Fire Establishment.

Public health & convenience.

131. This branch consisted of an establishment of 115 sweepers for scavenging roads at a cost of Rs. 7,000; the removal of refuse from the city and the cleansing of public latrines and urinals were carried out departmentally and a sum of Rs. 8,000 was expended including the cost of purchase of new animals during the year: Rs. 1,758 were obtained from the sale of refuse during the year.

The lighting of the public roads was maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,500; the total number of lanterns and kitson lights remained the same as in the previous year, as owing to the high prices of kerosine oil and glass more lanterns could not be supplied.

132. Road watering during the year was done departmentally on all roads where it was needed at a cost of Rs. 2,500.

Road repairing work.

133. The road repairing work of the city was carried out by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Roads are constantly repaired, many streets and lanes have been metalled and footpaths and stone-kerbs are being added every year.

Municipal Revenue.

134. The Municipality budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 56,127 to which Rs. 50,000, half proceeds from the sale of State houses, were added to be utilized for special Municipal improvements, making a total of Rs. 1,06,127, of which Rs. 91,570 were expended during the year.

The Municipal income appears now to be satisfactory owing to the allotment of various revenues, and it is not in need of any grant-in-aid from the State Treasury. There was a saving of Rs. 46,051 on the 1st of September 1917. The total income from all sources was Rs. 1,19,990 during the year from 1st September 1916 to 31st August 1917.

135. During the year under report State owned houses were sold by public auction for Rs. 1,29,622 and others were pulled down to open out congested areas.

Fires.

136. Only 3 fires of an insignificant nature were recorded during the year against 4 in the previous year.

Municipal improvements.

137. During the year the widening of the Sukhnath Road has been started and projections in other streets have been removed.

A commodious grain market is being constructed at a cost of Rs. 90,000 and it is hoped that the new market on the ground floor, with a large spacious well-ventilated school above it, will be ready for occupation during the ensuing monsoon.

On the west of the Diagonal road the triangular piece of waste land is being converted into a garden area, and the roads bordering on this area have been considerably widened.

Scavenging work, lighting and removal of night soil were efficiently performed, and this form of manure is now appreciated.

Epidemics.

138. Measures taken to combat plague were very successful and inoculation introduced by the Municipality proved efficacious. Out of 1,300 inoculated, no person contracted plague. Special disinfection and rat-catching gangs were arranged. Owing to the energy of the Municipal Secretary and staff and the keen supervision of the Municipal President, the spread of the disease was effectually checked. There were only 59 attacks and 39

deaths. There was also an epidemic of small-pox and measles of a virulent type to which many children and adults succumbed.

139. The total number of births registered during the year under report for the city of Junagadh was 404 against 408 of the last year, showing a decrease of 4 births this year. The birth rate per mille of population was 11·54 as compared with 11·65 of the last year. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report for the city of Junagadh was 960 against 961 of the last year, showing a decrease of one death this year. The death rate per mille of population was 27·42 as compared with 27·47 of the last year. The death rate this year would have fallen below that of the preceding years but for epidemics of plague, small-pox and measles. It appears that in spite of the new rules many births are not reported.

140. The City and surrounding areas are gradually becoming more healthy under the anxious care of the Municipality. The interior streets are on the whole kept exceedingly clean and free from evil smells, and the population has begun to realize the value of decent sanitation due to the conscientious work of the staff and supervising authorities. *General.*

Mahal Municipalities.

141. There were as last year 16 Mahal Municipalities and 6 Sanitary Boards. The income of these bodies increased to Rs. 35,968, which, added to opening balance, made Rs. 63,801 available during the year. Owing to rises in prices and wages little work was done and no important construction was undertaken. Expenditure was thus limited to Rs. 22,022, leaving Rs. 41,779 as closing balance. As usual there was little activity outside official supervision.

Chemical Analysis.

142. In the year 1917–18, there were in all 58 cases submitted for chemical analysis, wherein 162 samples were examined. Out of 19 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, opium was detected in 8, arsenic in 2, aconite in 1, and in the remaining 8 cases no poison was detected.

Cases of suspected blood stains were 33, and blood was detected in 27.

Cases of suspected seminal stains were 6, and in all of them affirmative results were obtained.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

143. The stimulus given by last year's Agricultural Exhibition has produced a healthy effect, which however has been retarded by war conditions and last year's heavy rain-fall. Efforts are bearing fruit in connection with seed selection and demonstration of work with improved implements, and the information and advice given are more readily listened to. Practical work on the fields of cultivators is likely to produce the best results in the beginning. For this purpose selected villages have been taken up and experiments have been made, and new crops have been introduced. Pusa No. 4 wheat and N. R. Cotton in particular are being popularized. Chemical fertiliser is likely to succeed in certain areas when prices fall within the means of the ordinary cultivator. The abnormal rainfall however told heavily upon all agricultural interests and compelled landholders to husband their resources and to do their utmost to avoid distress from a wet famine, so that there was little scope for enterprise. Considering these conditions the impression made is creditable to the Department.

Co-operative movement.

144. This movement is being advanced as rapidly as could be wished, since failures will greatly prejudice progress. During the year 5 new societies were registered, making 7 in all. The original society at Vadal of 12 members has risen to 36, and there has been no default to date in repayment of loans. Four more applications for new societies have been received and will be entertained when those in existence have become stable. The State advances Rs. 2,000 without interest to enable a start to be made in each case, and the success of the Vadal Society has greatly helped the movement, which owes much to its honorary organisers Messrs. H. M. Bhatt and K. O. Joshi.

145. The Una Cooperative Store has done useful work in introducing improved implements of various kinds, and supplying machines on hire, whilst cotton, wheat and other seeds are provided.

The Agricultural Farm.

146. The Farm Superintendent engages also in district experiments and has done much to improve the status of the Farm on an experimental basis. In addition to improved implements, attention is now paid to a cropping scheme with a record of expense and yield. The Farm has also been divided into regular sections, but experimental work suffered owing to abnormal rain. Time and patience are required to produce any reliable results, but the methods adopted are praiseworthy.

The heavy rainfall greatly affected produce on the Farm and illustrated the damage that cultivators would suffer. Crops had to be resown, and even then bajri and jowari rotted away and produced nothing. Cotton was heavily damaged but eventually revived beyond expectations. Wheat showed slight rust, but Pusa No. 4 was free from it and did well. Gram was satisfactory, but vegetable products were affected with plantlice. The N. R. Cotton gave best results and Pusa No. 4 wheat is well worth a wider field.

The expenses of the Farm amounted to Rs. 10,044-14-11 against Rs. 9,541-12-6, and the income reached Rs. 2,540-11-1 against Rs. 1,511-4-0 in the preceding year.

147. There are valuable gardens in several Mahals and especially in Chorwad where alone they are not farmed out. The Chorwad gardens contain interesting trees of botanical importance and are being improved. The income derived this year was Rs. 752-13-6 against Rs. 785-3-9 last year. *Horticulture.*

Weather and Crops.

148. The subjoined table gives figures of rainfall at three principal centres in the State for the year under report, the preceding year, and the average for last five years:— *Season and Rainfall.*

Division.	Average of last 5 years.		1915–16.		1916–17.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Junagadh.	37	17	33	95	64	99
Keshod.	28	80	31	92	43	90
Una.	28	18	21	74	35	20

The rainfall during the season under report was abnormally heavy in most areas and did an immense deal of damage. In the Gir Mahal the fall measured 81 Inches 21 cents and the least amount measured in Junagadh territory was 33·97 at Bherai in the south of the State. The rain started well before June and in many places early crops were sown before June 1st. But in June and July the falls were still very heavy, being over 10 inches and 22½ inches in Junagadh respectively in those months, so that resowing was widely necessary. In spite of this, August was again a very wet month with a fall of 16 inches 31 cents in Junagadh. In September prospects revived and just when cultivators were prepared to reap a somewhat damaged kharif crop, there was a cyclonic visitation in October which drenched the life out of all

food crops and threatened to rot even cotton plants which were in flower. The yield of kharif crops was in some places absolutely *nil* and elsewhere 4 to 6 annas, and many cultivators were without resources in grain. The later crops suffered also from excessive moisture, and wheat showed some rust. Gram and sugarcane prospered, however, and the summer crops on the whole did well, the castor seed crop being good. The famous Ghed area was fatally over-flooded and was three times sown in vain. In fact a wet famine threatened, and anxiety was only relieved by a marked revival of cotton which surpassed expectations in most areas and owing to high prices saved the situation, enabling cultivators to pay State dues and maintain themselves. But for the yield of cotton and high prices, the position would have been alarming. On the whole, the year will in the end rank as poor, with the added disadvantage that early food grains failed during a time when the range of prices was already very high. In this respect the abnormal rainfall was a great misfortune.

Crops.

149. As regards individual crops, the Kharif produce suffered severely, but the rabi outturn was satisfactory on the whole. Cotton revived; gram was widely sown and prospered; wheat was fairly good and so were vegetables and groundnuts. Linseed and rapeseed were tried and will be planted more extensively this year. Tobacco was successful and its cultivation is increasing. Details will be found under area cropped.

Grass operations.

150. The rainfall produced abundant grass, but of rather coarse quality. There was therefore little demand for stacked grass but fresh stocks were added to the reserve. In the beginning of the year the reserve was over 1½ crores of lbs. and to this was added 65¾ lakhs of lbs: of old stock nearly 19 lakhs of lbs. were sold, and nearly 6½ lakhs of lbs. written off owing to damage by heavy rain. This is an improvement on the previous year's figures of damage owing to appointment of special grass karkuns. The Revenue Department has now over 2 crores of lbs. of grass in reserve, which is sufficient for State agricultural interests.

Tagavi.

151. There was little demand for tagavi during the year 1916–17. Only Rs. 6,159 were advanced to 83 cultivators against Rs. 55,408 to 3,171 cultivators in the previous year, when rain held off so long. Advances were mostly for seed and sinking of wells. The closing figure of total advances was Rs. 1,60, 658 inclusive of interest, and of this Rs.73,659 were recovered, leaving due a balance of Rs. 86,999.

Area cropped.

152. The subjoined table gives interesting details of area cropped during the year under report and the previous year:—

Nature of crops.	Area cropped in 1916-17 Acres.	Area cropped in 1917-18 Acres.	Increase. Acres.	Decrease. Acres.
Cotton.	1,23,274	1,92,378	69,104	.
Bajro.	1,64,259	1,38,780	.	25,479
Juwar.	1,03,768	90,189	.	13,579
Oil-seeds.	45,830	46,738	908	.
Paddy.	8,225	5,331	.	2,894
Wheat.	14,761	16,244	1,483	.
Sugar-cane.	2,187	1,987	.	200
Gram.	6,455	14,414	7,959	.
Udad.	1,591	2,283	692	.
Mag.	1,005	1,392	387	.
Other crops and vegetables.	24,910	15,656	.	9,254
Total	4,96,265	5,25,392	80,533	51,406
			Net increase 29,127 acres.	

It will be seen that there was a great increase in cotton and a corresponding decrease in millets and other crops, with a general net increase of 29,127 acres. Wheat and oil-seeds show some increase also in response to orders issued in accordance with the policy of Government, and gram owing to the peculiar season was widely sown. The high prices of cotton which is often purchased even before it is sown, rendered it very popular ; and even though a policy which rules out a proper proportion of food grains is to be deprecated, yet but for the outturn of cotton, the cultivators would have been almost resourceless. In the current season of 1917-18 a circular has been issued enjoining the necessity of sowing food grains up to half the area of each holding in view of high prices and public needs. It was noticed that gram flour was widely eaten by cultivators who had no stock of and could not afford to buy the usual millets.

153. The following table gives the usual figures under each head:— *Agricultural Stock.*

Kind of cattle	Number 1916-17	Number 1917-18
1 Bullocks, cows and buffaloes	2,63,612	2,70,038
2 Horses and ponies	7,479	7,537
3 Asses	7,112	6,492
4 Sheep and goats...	1,71,469	1,65,691
5 Camels	429	448
6 Ploughs	41,603	42,006
7 Carts	18,614	19,159

The result is satisfactory. The decrease in sheep and goats is ascribed to the heavy rainfall. It is hoped that ploughs and bullocks fit for heavy haulage will continue to increase; but the economic problem in respect of cattle and grazing and feeding of stock is extremely difficult to master and in due time to solve. Meanwhile it is hoped that the Willingdon Home Farm maintained by the Minor Chief and the State Cattle Camp may help to restore the best strain of local Gir breed.

Cattle Camp.

154. The State Cattle Camp is now situated at Jambudi within forest limits, and is maintained under supervision of the Forest Department, with the object of improving the local Gir breed and of raising bulls as near to the pure type as possible, for the improvement of stock breeding throughout the State. The stock on hand at the close of the year was 132 animals including 43 cows, 3 bulls, 22 bull calves, 49 heifers etc.

The total receipts and expenditure for maintaining the cattle camp amounted to Rs. 1,378 and Rs 7,109 respectively.

Initial difficulties are now being surmounted. Eighteen animals were added during the year by purchase and otherwise and there were 29 births and 5 deaths. There was a serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease last monsoon, but no fatal cases. The quality of the cattle is greatly improved and the prospect of forming a typical herd of well-bred animals is so far hopeful. The Camp was visited during the year by Professor Knight of the Poona Agricultural College who was pleased with the existing stock and the arrangements generally and kindly offered valuable hints.

Stallions.

155. District Kathi Stallions have been continued in Una and Patan and have done good service. The Una stallion was changed during the current year.

Immigration and Emigration.

156. This is an important branch of statistics when cultivators are very scarce and labour almost unattainable in many places. It appears that during the year 109 families of cultivators containing 480 units immigrated into Khalsa State Villages from outside States and Talukas and took up 3,284½ acres of land, of which 2,319¼ were cultivated by them: in addition, 40 families of cultivators containiug 124 units came to State Khalsa Villages from alienated villages and occupied 1,136½ acres, of which 215 acres were brought under cultivation. As regards ubhads or labourers, 128 families containing 498 items turned into cultivators and took up 2,357 acres and brought under cultivation 1,901½ acres. Only 8 families of cultivators comprising 32 units emigrated to other States, relinquishing 218 acres of land, and only 2 families of cultivators went to

alienee villages relinquishing 58 acres of land. On the other hand, 66 families of cultivators comprising 244 items turned into ubhads, and relinquished 1,200 acres. The area of land taken up over land relinquished works out to a balance of 5,300 acres in favour of State Khalsa Villages, which is a testimonial to the sympathetic management of the Revenue Department generally. The above figures compare very favourably with the previous year, and there is little doubt that the efforts made at and since the Agricultural Exhibition of 1917 have had a most salutary effect.

157. A statement of rates of staple food grains and wages of labourers skilled and unskilled is contained in Appendix XVIII to this Report. There has been a striking rise both in prices of food grains and cost of labour, chiefly owing to war conditions and shortage in world-markets. Scarcity of labour has for some time been a difficulty; but now owing to recruiting and emigration to South Africa and other outside centres it is likely to prove a stumbling block to progress and even to any sort of efficiency. Recently cultivators are paying 12 annas a day for labour which is indispensable to them at a critical season: and this is three times more than the rate seven years ago. No doubt the labourer and the cultivator are both living better, but the cultivator has to pay more for articles he cannot produce: on the whole he is a gainer by high prices. The stress is most felt by the middle classes and those who have fixed monthly salaries of small amount. The position with regard to labour seems now to have reached the limit which supply and demand will allow; but the commanding position of the labourer who is a poor worker by disposition and habit, is an economic misfortune of considerable moment and no remedy offers itself at present. *Prices and Wages.*

158. Road side trees have slightly risen in number from 1,32,048 to 1,32,292. *Tree-planting.*

159. More attention is paid to this matter since cultivators have been granted rights of ownership over the fruit trees they plant in their holdings. New mango-trees to the number of 575 are reported to have been planted this year. Departmental plantations at four centres contain 939 young trees, and 1,850 were newly planted during the year. If grafts of the better kinds are successfully reared, the profits will be considerable. *Fruit Trees.*

160. There was little activity during the year in this direction. Existing growth thrives well and two large plots have been exploited during the year for departmental use. *Babul trees.*

161. There are practically no industries of any importance in *Industries.*

this State. The usual number of 22 gins and 4 presses has continued to support the cotton industry, and a few small flour mills and oil mills have been started during the year on a limited scale: the price of kerosine has however prejudiced such industry.

Canals.

162. There are 23 small canals in the State, 5 of which are pacca and 18 kacha, and 4 of the latter carry no water. These 19 canals irrigated 2,014 acres of land out of 2,360 commanded by them and produced Rs. 9,523-3-9 from water tax. There are a Canal Inspector and Canal Overseer to supervise distribution of water and to repair damage. Definite rules and observance of them are required before the canal system can either be utilized properly or developed more widely. This question is important in view of future possibilities for irrigation in the south of the State, and it will shortly come under consideration. Rs. 2,348 were spent on repairs to canals during the year.

Wells.

163. The number of wells added during the year is 30 *pacca* and 19 *kacha* for cultivation and 75 *orias* and 30 wells for drinking purposes, bringing the total to 5,872, *pacca*, 5,993 *kacha* for cultivation, and 472 *orias* and 804 wells for drinking purposes. A sum of Rs. 1,392 was advanced as Tagavi for well sinking and Rs. 1,590 was spent by cultivators themselves. In addition 95 new wells were started but not completed by the close of the year. The terms of our revision settlement will much encourage this protective asset. The State contributed Rs. 4,452, during the year for wells for drinking purposes.

Drainage.

164. This matter is of great importance which must increase as virgin land disappears and the fertility of the soil depends upon its proper maintenance by the owner. On the one hand reclamation of waste, such as the Ajak Ghed, is possible; on the other hand much cultivated land requires protective "bunds" to prevent washing away of fertile soil and manure. Both these matters are now receiving attention.

Cattle Disease.

165. There was some small-pox and foot and mouth disease which claimed 1,978 victims, of which 353 were bullocks. It is reported that in all 783 bullocks were attacked. In the absence of information as to the quality and age of the animals affected, it is difficult to reckon the economic loss. On the whole there was slightly more disease than usual, presumably due to excessive rain-fall and shortage of "kadbi" fodder.

General.

166. Owing to the protracted and heavy monsoon, much discretion has been necessary in effecting revenue recoveries.

The season as a whole caused great anxiety on account of ruin of food crops and damage to cotton. The strain has been well met by cultivators and officials, who have patiently and loyally responded during a trying period when there have been severe outbreaks of plague, small-pox and other epidemics. It seems probable that the current revenue assessment for 1917-18 will be for the most part recovered without much difficulty. In only three exceptional Ghed villages remission of half the assessment has been granted and otherwise no remissions or suspensions are likely to be necessary. The opening of the first section of Railway between Verawal and Una in April 1918 is of great importance to the Revenue Department which will be much helped and benefited by this enterprise.

167. It is difficult to teach old hands new ways, and the field of selection for vacancies is narrow, since intelligence finds better or more attractive openings in other directions than State service. There is however some improvement in a more critical atmosphere. It must not be forgotten that the conditions of life and service have been depressing, in spite of which there has been cheerful performance of duty by all grades.

Horse Breeding and Stable Department.

Horse breeding and stable Department.

168. The total number of stallions in the State Paddock was seven at the end of the year. In addition to these, two Kathi stallions are stationed at Una and Patan respectively. Arrangements are contemplated to place two more Kathi stallions at Keshod and Visavadar. The total number of mares served by State stallions was 160 of which 44 belonged to the State and 116 to private owners.

The Department is unfortunate in losing the famous stallion "High Flyer II" at the age of 19 years and the type-true old Kathi stallion "Lakhia" at the age of 26 years during the year, but it is a consolation that these strains will be continued and that two most promising entire colts are coming on well. High Flyer II was the finest Kathi stallion in this part of the country, if not in all India, and will be long remembered as the champion of the Junagadh stud.

169. The annual total cost of maintenance of the Paddock including staff, rations etc. amounted to Rs. 22,297-11-6 against Rs. 22,071 last year. This result in spite of high prices is due to economy and good management and is highly satisfactory. A large supply of lucern has been very beneficial.

Hathikhana.

170. During the year the total cost of maintaining State elephant "Zavergaj" amounted to Rs. 1,800-13-2 against Rs. 1903-13-11 last year.

Carriage Department.

171. The State maintained 23 pair carriages, 2 team State carriages and 11 single Victorias and Tongas, requiring 61 horses.

The total cost of maintaining these conveyances, including staff, rations etc., came to Rs. 23,212-14-5 against Rs. 23,034-2-2 last year, and Rs. 4,565-12-0 were realized during the year from hire charges.

Besides the above, 10 Shigrams and 5 carts were maintained as usual, at a cost of Rs. 6,957-1-1 against Rs. 6841-5-0 last year.

Gadikhana workshop.

172. The total cost of maintaining the Gadikhana workshop throughout the year, including provision of materials for construction of bodies of conveyances, repairs, painting and lining etc., came to Rs. 17,083-14-7 against Rs. 19,620 last year, out of which Rs. 4,418-1-6 have been realized and paid into the State Treasury from private owners and State Departments.

Receipts.

173. The amount realized during the year by this Department from 1-9-16 to 31-8-17 amounted in all to Rs. 8,025-8-4 against Rs. 9,810-1-0 last year.

General Remarks.

174. Colonel Waddington C. I. E. of the Military Remount Department visited Kathiawar to purchase horses and ponies for War Service during the year, and received special assistance from the Department which made every arrangement in this behalf.

Provision of a new paddock for young stock outside Majevdi gate is under consideration.

The Paddock was fortunate to receive a friendly visit from Mr. Hugh Gough, Veterinary Director of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. He gave us the benefit of valuable criticism and advice and purchased some of our best mares at a high figure.

In spite of increase in prices and difficulty in maintaining an efficient menial staff the Stable and Paddock Superintendent Dr. Mulchand has met all demands with his usual energy and promptitude. Failure of petrol supply has placed an extra strain on the Stable establishment and its maintenance for another year without purchase of outside horses is highly creditable.

Country bred stock has been further weeded out of the Paddock in order to concentrate upon pure Kathis which continue to show a welcome improvement.

Forests.

175. No additions or alterations took place in the forest area during the year under report, but the acreages of all the blocks were carefully checked and the figures shown in the following statement may now be accepted as final:— *Area of Forest.*

Division.	Area on 1st April 1917.	Area added during the year.	Area excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1918.	Remarks.
	S. M. Acr.	S. M. Acs.	S. M. Acs.	S.M. Acr.	
Girnar	70-230·7	nil.	nil.	70-230·7	
East Gir	490 *	nil.	nil.	249-251·8	*This figure was approximate.
West Gir		nil.	nil.	245-572·2	
Total.	560-230·7	nil.	nil.	565-414·7	

176. 75 new cairns were added during the year along the Girnar reserve to render the boundary more conspicuous at a cost of Rs. 45. There are now in all 3,799 forest boundary marks along the two reserves, which are kept in proper repair and painted with lime wash as usual. *Demarcation.*

177. The permanent survey marks where the forest runs along foreign frontiers continue to be in a satisfactory condition. *Survey.*

178. Block maps were prepared and coupes were laid out, and their areas were deduced by means of the planimeter; No. 2 coupes were also laid out on the ground and are now being marked for fellings. *Forest Management.*

The three No. 1 coupes sold last year were completely exploited, and fifteen more coupes were sold in Gir and three in the Girnar, and two coupes in Gir were cancelled, as they were not fit for exploitation. All the No. 1 coupes have thus been worked, and as the local contractors now know what systematic work means, it is hoped that in future there will be no difficulty in selling all the coupes of the year at a time.

179. New roads to the extent of about 15 miles were added in Gir during the year under report at a cost of about Rs. 4,000 and a length of about 3½ miles was constructed in the Girnar at a cost of Rs. 936. *Communications.*

Existing roads were considerably damaged on account of heavy rain, and on some sections heavy repairs were necessary. The length actually repaired was about 70 miles in Gir at a cost of about Rs. 1,800, and 25 miles in the Girnar at a cost of Rs. 680.

Bridges.

180. The causeway on the Ardak, which was repaired last year, was again badly damaged on account of two heavy floods. It is being repaired again and if it fails to hold, it may have to be abandoned altogether.

Buildings.

181. All incomplete building works of the previous year were completed during the year under report and the following new works were contracted for and have been completed:—

(1) Five-roomed post at Jamwala at a cost of Rs. 1,750.
(2) Two-roomed post at Dhabhala at a cost of Rs. 800.
(3) Stable at Jamwala at a cost of Rs. 360.
(4) Stable at Chodavdi at a cost of Rs. 60.
(5) Stable at Jambudi at a cost of Rs. 238.

The following works are in progress:—

(1) Two roomed post at Dhundwana.
(2) Stable at Mathura.

A sum of about Rs. 500 was spent on repairs to 20 guard's posts. Miscellaneous repairs to the uttara and other buildings at Sasan were carried out at a cost of about Rs. 1,200.

Other works.

182. A compound wall to the head-quarter buildings at Jamwala was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,361. A pucca well with water-trough was constructed at Jambudi in the Girnar division at a cost of Rs. 335. The pucca well at Jamwala, which was under construction last year, was completed during the year under report, the total cost being Rs. 594. Other wells were also repaired. All camping grounds were kept in good order.

Forest Protection.

183. The following statement summarises the results of forest protection during the year under report, with comparative figures for 1915–16 and 1916–17:—

Name of Division and year.	Cases taken into Court.				Compounded cases.				Undetected cases.				Total cases				Grand total
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
Girnar	0	0	0	0	0	15	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	15	6	1	23
East Gir	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	6	0	0	26
WestGir	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	7	0	0	0	7	6	6	0	19
1917–18	0	1	0	0	0	26	12	1	28	0	0	0	28	27	12	1	68
1916–17	0	1	0	0	0	65	34	10	15	4	0	0	15	70	34	10	129
1915–16	0	2	0	0	8	69	13	33	18	1	1	1	26	72	14	34	146

A—Fires.
B—Unauthorized Fellings.
C—Unauthorized Grazing.
D—Miscellaneous Offences.

Thus the total number of offences comes to 68 as against 129 of the previous year and 146 of 1915–16. Out of this number 28 were fire cases, 27 illicit cuttings, 12 illicit grazing and 1 miscellaneous. The marked decrease in the number of offences is chiefly due to the fact that on account of fear of outlaws subordinates were less vigilant than usual.

Only two cases of illicit cutting were serious. An area of 350 sq. miles was burnt in the Gir.

Protection from Fire.

184. Fire tracing work was done to the extent of 57 miles in the Girnar at a cost of Rs. 253 and 72 miles in Gir at a cost of Rs. 437–12–0. A length of nearly 150 miles remained untraced in Gir owing to shortage of labour. The Girnar record was good and reflects credit on the staff. In the Gir cartmen are very reckless and a system of fire-watchers may have to be tried. The outer boundary of the Gir forest to the extent of 18 miles along the Baroda frontier was fire-traced jointly, and the cost was shared equally by the two Durbars.

Protection from cattle.

185. The number of cattle impounded during the year of report was 486 as against 696 of the preceding year and of this number 317 were goats. Illicit grazing of cattle was partly in *vidis* and partly in open areas. All the felled coupes were well protected.

Other protection.

186. Woody climbers were cut as usual on a large scale with satisfactory results. There were no severe insect pests and the teak defoliator was conspicuous by its absence.

(a) Natural Reproduction.

(i) by seed.

Sylviculture experiments.

187. The prolonged and heavy rainfall did immense good to the forests, and the germination of self-sown seeds was all that could be desired.

(ii) by coppice.

The coppice growth in the exploited coupes was very promising, some of the shoots being over 12 ft. in height in favourable localities. Bamboos are making marked improvement both in Gir and the Girnar.

(iii) by root-suckers.

As usual natural reproduction from this source was plenti-

ful and both Rohan and Timbervo are doing very well in this way.

(b) Artificial Reproduction.

188. Direct sowings of local hardy species were made on a small scale in the Girnar division, but the result was not very good.

(c) Forest Nursery.

189. 3,000 plants of useful local species raised in the Nursery were put out in the Girnar Division during June and July with satisfactory results. Among species non-indigenous to the locality, Dalbergia sissoo, Adenanthera pavonina and Swietenia macrophylla are giving the best results.

Fresh sowings of local species were made in the Nursery during the monsoon and the plants raised are doing well. Cuttings of sissoo have also given good results.

150 mango plants were put out during the year in the Hasnapura valley and about 30% of these plants are in a thriving condition.

Exploitation.

190. Three coupes in the Girnar, ten coupes in the west Gir and five coupes in the East Gir were exploited during the year of report, the method of treatment being coppice with standards.

(i) Major Produce.

Forest Produce.

191. The ten coupes in the West Gir were sold standing for a total sum of Rs. 5,710, and the five coupes in the East Gir division for a sum of Rs. 1,476. Of the three Girnar coupes one was reserved for the Hindu Crematorium, and the other two realised a sum of Rs. 460. The maximum price for a single coupe was Rs. 1,525 in the West Gir division, and the minimum price was Rs.55 in the same division, the average price for the fifteen Gir coupes being Rs. 479.

891 cart-loads of green shiali were removed from the the Girnar division for the benefit of Junagadh town, the receipts from the same being Rs. 445-8-0.

Contracts for dead-wood in Gir were given for a total sum of Rs. 16,575-4-0. There was no contract for the Girnar division, but 575 cart-loads were removed on the permit system at the rate of Rs. 1 per cart-load.

The following statement shows the receipts from timber and firewood removed during the year, with corresponding figures for tha previous year:

Name of Division.	Timber.		Fire-wood.		Total.	
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Girnar.	1,168	846	2,873	3,291	4,041	4,137
East Gir.	2,751	1,129	8,040	4,025	10,791	5,154
West Gir		6,419		13,250		19,669
Total.	3,919	8,394	10,913	20,566	14,832	28,960

(ii) Minor Produce.

192. The principal items under this head are grass, grazing and bamboos, other items being soap-nuts, cigarette leaves etc.

Grazing.

193. All the exploited coupes and the '*vidis*' were closed to grazing as usual. The area so closed was about 27 sq. miles, the rest of the forest being open to grazing.

The old grazing rules were revised during the year under report and all separate levies such as *ghee jagat*, *Gir jagat*, *zok vero* etc. were discontinued and were included in one consolidated '*maswadi*' fee. The grazing year was also changed from the 1st of May to the 15th of July, and the intermediate period from 1st May to 14th July was treated as part of the new year commencing with the 15th of July.

The total grazing receipts during the year for the three divisions amounted to Rs. 31,903 as against Rs. 45,951 of the preceding year, but whereas the receipts for the year under report include *ghee jagat*, those for the year 1916-17 do not include this item, the collections under this head in that year being Rs. 14,731. The receipts thus show a substantial decrease of Rs. 28,779, but this is due to the fact that, as explained in last year's report, the receipts for 1916-17 were not those of a normal year. A more correct comparison would be with the grazing receipts of ordinary years such as 1913-14 and 1914-15, which are as follows:—

Year.	Grazing Fees.	Ghee Jagat.	Total.
1913-14.	15,015	11,100	26,115
1914-15.	20,081	6,755	26,836
1917-18.	Consolidated Fee.		31,903.

(i) Fodder reserve.

Grass.

194. The reserve at present consists of 28 lacs pounds of old grass of which about six lacs are loose grass at Piava and about 22 lacs baled grass at Visavadar. Nine lacs will probably be written off and five lacs will be provided departmentally, giving a balance of 25 lacs of good baled grass at the close of the year.

(ii) Miscellaneous grass receipts.

195. Receipts by sale of grass from open areas and vidis amounted to Rs. 2,326, as against Rs. 4,393 of the previous year. The Girnar Vidis were handed over as usual to the grass department and the grass removed comes to about 20½ lacs as against 16½ lacs of the preceding year.

Bamboos.

196. Receipts from bamboos during the year amounted to Rs. 4,728 as against Rs. 3,737 of the last year.

Soap-Nuts.

197. Contract for soap nuts was given for a sum of Rs. 566 in the Girnar, Rs. 245 in the West Gir and Rs. 36 in the East Gir division, there being no receipts during the previous year owing to entire failure of the crop.

Country Cigarette leaves.

198. The total amount realised for country cigarette leaves during the year of report was Rs. 3,111 of which Rs 2,610 were for the Girnar division as against Rs. 2,001 of the previous year, and Rs. 501 for the two Gir divisions.

Hides.

199. Receipts by sale of hides were Rs. 4,010 in Gir and Rs. 275 in the Girnar against Rs. 3,860 in Gir and Rs. 205 in the Girnar of the previous year.

Fruits, Honey &c.

200. Minor produce such as fruits, honey, wax, flowers &c. was removed as usual on the permit system, the receipts being about Rs. 700.

Miscellaneous items.

201. Other contracts of no direct forest importance were given as follows:—

Name of contract.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Damakund bathing tax	Rs. 1,255	Rs. 1,325
Girnar pilgrimage tax.	„ 3,025	„ 3,101
Bhavnath fair tax.	„ 2,325	„ 1,201
Rent for shops on the Girnar Hill.	„ 120	„ 120
Total	Rs. 6,725.	Rs. 5,747

The decrease of Rs. 1,124 in the Bhavnath fair tax was chiefly due to the prevalence of plague and high prices.

Total Revenue.

202. The following statement shows the revenue realised

from major and minor produce during the year and the year previous:—

Division.	1916-17.			1917-18.		
	Major Rs.	Minor Rs.	Total. Rs	Major Rs.	Minor Rs.	Total. Rs.
Girnar	4,041	24,587	28,628	4,137	17,590	21,727
East Gir.	10,791	74,605	85,396	5,154	13,046	18,200
West Gir.				19,669	26,782	46,451
Head Office.	.	304	304	.	.	.
Total.	14,832	99,496	1,14,328	28,960	57,418	86,378

Forest Settlement.

203. With the exception of the new settlement at Kalagadba in the Girnar division, the forest settlements were not a success notwithstanding the very liberal terms of settlement. All border lands in the occupation of cultivators residing in revenue limits were thrown out of cultivation during the year of report, and arrangements will now be made to re-afforest them by broadcast sowings. Attempts to establish settlements of *'ubhads'* failed altogether on account of the prevailing high rates of labour and greater facilities outside forest limits. The crops on the whole were very poor, and notwithstanding the low rate of assessment, most of the cultivators are poverty stricken. The assessment recovered during the year under report was Rs. 2,378 of which about Rs. 1,400 were in respect of previous outstandings.

Rights, privileges, and concessions.

204. The forests are not burdened with rights of any kind.

About 26,000 head-loads of dead *'atkat'* wood, valued at Rs. 750, were removed free of charge by the inhabitants of Junagad Town.

Under the new *'masvadi* rules all State cultivators and *'ubhads'* were exempted from the payment of fees on bullocks and castrated calves. All animals owned by the cultivators of Lilia, Baradia, and Vijapur were allowed free grazing in areas specially assigned for the purpose. The agricultural cattle owned by the cultivators of Chokli, Dolatpura, Sukhpur, Vadal, Nurgadh, Dungerpur, and Padaria also enjoyed free grazing. About 4,000 head of cattle in all enjoyed free grazing, the money value of which is about Rs. 1,500.

Earth to the value of about Rs. 50 was removed as usual from the forests by the potters of Junagadh.

The Public Works Department removed black stone to the value of Rs. 92 from the Girnar quarries free of charge for State purposes.

The total value of the concessions noted above comes to Rs. 2,392 to which should be added a sum of Rs. 2,150 being the royalty on grass removed by the Grass Department from the Girnar '*Vidis*.'

Free Grants.

205. '*Maldharis*' and forest cultivators were allowed to take green wood, chiefly '*atkat*' for their huts and agricultural implements.

Financial Results.

206. The following statement gives comparative figures for receipts and expenditure during the year and the year previous:-

Year.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.			+Surplus or - Deficit.
		Conservancy & works.	Establishment.	Total Rs.	
1916-17	1,14,328	33,500	40,989	74,489	+ 39,839
1917-18	86,765	29,521	42,979	72,500	+ 14,265

The fall of Rs. 28,779 in the grazing receipts as already explained under that head, accounts for the deficit of Rs. 25,574 in the net surplus over that of the previous year.

Outstandings of Revenue.

207. The outstandings of 1917-18 consist of instalments over due in respect of current contracts, and of this amount Rs. 1,746-4-0 have been recovered during April and the balance of Rs. 809-1-0 will be recovered before the contract periods expire.

General.

208. The old multiform ticket system was abolished during the year of report, and the permit system illustrated in the Forest Department Code was introduced for the removal of minor produce such as grass, fruits, flowers &c. The new system was brought into force with effect from 1st January last and is working very smoothly.

Lion preservation has produced satisfactory results, and it was most disappointing to the Department that the visit of His Excellency the Governor in March last was unavoidably cancelled.

Mr. S. N. Ratnagar continued in charge of the Forest Department during the year and can show many signal improve-

ments in spite of local difficulties and shortage of labour.

Gardens.

209. The Garden Department was seriously affected by the extraordinary heavy rainfall which, whilst it raised the water level and aided tree growth, did widespread damage to the ornamental portions which were waterlogged for weeks. As a result, sowing was hampered and flower production poor. The mango and fruit crop was unusually good and Rs. 15,500 were realized as compared with Rs. 7,500 in the previous year. It is unfortunate that much of the ornamental planting work in Moti Bag will have to be undertaken afresh.

210. The State Gardens have been well maintained in spite of difficulties regarding labour, and have proved attractive both to the public and to visitors. Moti Bag suffered especially from water logging. The great well in this garden is still being deepened and is likely to afford an extraordinarily copious supply of water. The adjoining extension has been vigorously pushed on and clearing, ploughing and planting have made good progress. Operations will probably be limited to two-thirds of the area taken up owing to high prices and shortage of kerosine. Sub-crops are being planted on a large scale, and the scheme should furnish a good object lesson in horticulture within the means of the State cultivator. Pari Talao Garden has still to be laid out and the work will soon be taken in hand. The new Diagonal Garden where the Band plays once a week has been much appreciated by the general public, and the new section opposite has been prepared by the Public Works Department for planting work next monsoon.

211. The total income of the State Gardens rose from Rs. 13,582 to Rs. 29,424. The expenditure recurring and non-recurring was Rs. 68,478 as against Rs. 66,721 last year. The increase in income is very creditable to the Garden Superintendent and will tend to expand with economical development and proper management.

Trade.

212. Import and export tariffs continued to be generally the same as before, with the following exceptions:— *Exports and Imports.*

(1) On and from 1st January 1918, British Customs rates

of duty came to be charged on all imports and exports from foreign ports, Verawal being accorded the privileges of a British Port from that date.

(2) Duty on wheat and castor-seeds booked through from Lushala, Keshod and Malia was raised from 6 pies to 1 anna per Railway Maund.

(3) The levy of 5 p. c. on sales of ships at Verawal Port was reduced to 2 p. c. to be levied on sales to outside owners only.

(4) Duty on ghee was raised from 2 annas to 4 annas a maund in local booking and from 1 anna to 2 annas a maund in through-booking from stations on Jetalsar-Verawal Section.

213. The following table shows the comparative figures of trade during the past two years from April 1st to March 31st in each case:—

	1916-17.		1917-18.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.
Export	3,03,713 5,34,070	81,81,010	3,12,817 6,65,602	85,47,063	.	.	9,104 1,31,532	3,66,053
Import	28,65,000 8,94,190	64,08,456	19,94,972 7,61,474	56,04,928	8,70,028 1,32,716	8,03,528	.	.

The above statement shows that the imports have fallen but the exports have on the whole risen. A large amount of cotton was exported during April and May 1917, but the export this year from January to March 1918 has been comparatively small owing to damage to crops by heavy rain. Ghee and some other articles, however, have contributed to swell the export as compared with last year. The fall in imports is principally due to uncertain means of transport especially over the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway, to a poor season and to rise in prices.

214. The chief articles of import are cotton seeds, piece-goods, dates, kerosine, cocoanuts, sugar, rice and grain; while those of export are cotton, grain, wool, onions, castor-seeds, ghee and boat-knees. Below are given the figures of the chief articles of export and import during the present year as compared with the previous year from 1st April to 31st March:—

Articles.	1916-17.		1917-18.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Ry. Mds.	Rs.	Ry. Mds.	Rs.	Ry. Mds.	Rs.	Ry. Mds.	Rs.
Export.								
Cotton.	2.03,655	65,37,354	1,69,755	73,65,400	33,900	.	.	8,28,046
Grain.	28,262	1,05,067	47,221	2,10,965	.	.	18,959	1,05,898
Onions and Garlic.	1,82,968	2,85,821	3,08,028	1,82,303	.	1,03,518	1,25,060	.
Castor-seeds.	42,862	2,14,317	49,034	2,83,301	.	.	6,172	68,984
Boatknees (nos.)	12.824	17,626	10,080	17,133	2,744	493	.	.
Ghee.	1,443	57,033	3,564	2,54,296	.	.	2,121	1,97,263
Wool.	1,620	85,300	1,057	60,045	563	25,255	.	.
Import.								
Grain.	1,66,435	6,25,739	1,16,180	4,91,451	50,255	1,34,288	.	.
Rice.	1,03,036	5,53,581	1,20,622	7,08,294	.	.	17,586	1,54,713
Sugar.	63,250	9,71,378	74 880	10,13,612	.	.	11,630	42,234
Kerosine cases.	82,665	4,17,949	52,122	3,42,231	30,543	75,718	.	.
Cotton-seeds.	4,26,710	9,31,312	2,36,600	6,62,660	1,90,110	2,68,652	.	.
Cutlery (packages)	971	34,391	599	20,149	372	14,242	.	.
Piece-goods.	1,795	8,50,334	630	2,94,474	1,165	5,55,860	.	.
Wet Dates.	1,07,630	4,36,612	95,274	3,91,715	12,356	44,897	.	.
Dry Dates.	46,620	2,31,320	38,990	2,38,425	7,630	.	.	7,105
Betel-nuts.	12,782	1,77,411	12,836	1,54,944	.	22,467	54	.
Timber (nos.)	52,312	2,18,362	51,523	2,28,271	789	.	.	9,909
Tiles (nos.)	1,06,400	4,102	2,40,385	10,229	.	.	1,33,985	6,127

The above figures demonstrate that apart from the rise in the value of cotton there is on the whole an increase in the dealings of castor-seeds, ghee, rice, sugar, betel-nuts, onions and garlic, grain and tiles. There is a decrease in boat-knees, kerosine, cotton-seeds, cutlery, piece-goods, dry and wet-dates, wool and timber.

215. The following brief statement gives the figures of trade with the different ports:—

	Kathiawar Ports. Rs.	Other Indian Ports. Rs.	Ports beyond India. Rs.	Total Rs.
Import.	1,53,358	47,47,167	7,04,403	56,04,928
Export.	1,59,082	80,89,336	2,98,645	85,47,063
Total ...	3,12,440	1,28,36,503	10,03,048	1,41,51,991

The trade with the ports of Kathiawar covered only 2·2 p. c., that with all other ports in India 90·7 p. c. and that with ports beyond India 7·1 p. c. Out of this the through-booking traffic with Bombay alone covered 49 p. c. against 63 p. c. in the previous year.

Income of the Verawal Port.

216. The following statement shows an increase in income of the port during the present year as compared with the previous year:—

Name of income.	1916–17. Rs.	1917–18. Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Duty	1,01,646	1,23,142	0	21,496
Port dues ...	6,115	5,843	272	0
Miscellaneous ...	5,980	5,909	71	0
Total ...	1,13,741	1,34,894	343	21,496
			Net Increase.	Rs 21,153

The reason for increase is partly due to the adoption of British Tariff for foreign ports and partly to the rise in price of articles imported and exported.

Admission of Veraval to the position of a British Port.

217. The British tariff customs rates were brought into force from 1st January 1918; certain customs forms similar to those at British Ports were introduced; the office was strengthened by three clerks, and a Customs Inspector and a preventive clerk were provided for outdoor work and all appointments are graded. Though it is somewhat early to describe the effect of this change on the trade in general, yet signs are not wanting to show that some of the traffic which had to take a longer route to Bombay via Bhavnagar and vice versa, on account of Verawal being a foreign port, has flowed through this Port and it is hoped that at no distant date Verawal will secure its legitimate traffic.

218. The following table giving the value of dutiable imports and exports from and to foreign ports from 1st January to 31st March 1918, also the amount of duty actually realized under the British custom rates and that which would have been realized under the old rate, will illustrate the benefit at Verawal from the adoption of British Tariffs for foreign ports. These rates however came into force when the bulk of the traffic from the Persian Gulf and other foreign ports had already reached and left Verawal so that the full effect of the change

apart from war conditions cannot yet be realized:-

Import.

Name of article.	Value	Duty at $1\frac{9}{16}$ p. c. (old rate).	Duty at $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. (British Tariff).	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wet and dry dates	89,607	1,355	6,720	5,365
Cocoanuts.	23,854	373	1,785	1,412
Pepper.	210	3	16	13
Cocum.	1,346	21	101	80
Fish.	1,544	25	116	91
Total	1,16,561	1,777	8,738	6,961

Export.

	Ry. Mds.			
Rice.	7,980	New traffic.	1,496	1,496
Ghee.	4,805	do.	1,817	1,817
Total.	12,785	do.	3,313	3,313
Grand total	.	**1,777**	**12,051**	**10,274**

219. During the year under report 19 new crafts were built against 12 in the previous year. *Country Crafts.*

220. A storm of a severe nature amounting to a cyclone visited Verawal Bandar on 23rd October 1917 causing considerable damage to the State lighters and shipping. Fortunately there was no loss of life, but the damage done amounted to Rs. 90,000 in value and seriously affected country craft.

221. With the opening of the Talala Section of the Verawal Una Railway extension, traffic from the Gir may be expected to flow in increasing volume through Verawal Bandar.

222. Bandar improvements are still in progress. The new pier is being used for loading and unloading purposes and the traffic is being handled with ease and rapidity. When further extensions are complete, communication with outside vessels at all tides will be established. Further details are given below.

223. The Port Officer is besides in charge of Municipality, Memandari, Land Customs and Salt business, which have all been conducted satisfactorily. *Verawal Municipality.*

Verawal Harbour Improvement.

224. The high price of labour, shortage of workmen and latterly prevalence of plague, have made progress difficult; but the pier work has been completed and handed over for use. Excavation work near the pier has also been carried out according to the original estimate, so that country craft and lighters are now being loaded and unloaded at the masonry slopes, with a steam crane to accelerate loading and unloading any heavy accumulation of cargo.

Fore-Shore Works.

225. Additional excavation of fore-shore has been begun, and the old wooden pier will be replaced by a more solid structure to provide further facilities. A revised scheme is being drawn up for this purpose.

The breakwater.

226. The break-water work was only slightly advanced, and excavation on its east side was not proceeded with during the year. The demands of Government upon cement supplies are likely to delay resumption of break-water work.

General remarks.

227. Other improvements in Dock estate are being gradually carried out, and budget provision in respect of Dock Estate earnings and expenditure has been arranged.

228. The original estimate for Harbour Improvement Scheme was Rs. 4,93,656. Up to 31st March 1917 Rs. 3,55,589 were spent to which were added Rs. 88,931, during the current year up to 31st March 1918, making a total expenditure of Rs. 4,44,520 up to date.

Public Works Department Section.

Expenditure.

229. The total expenditure during the year under report, calculating from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918, amounted to Rs. 6,30,322 against Rs. 11,00,395 in the preceding year.

The outlay on original works was Rs. 3,99,338 against Rs. 7,87,693, on repairs and maintenance Rs. 1,54,616 against Rs. 2,24,764, on permanent establishment Rs. 46,502 against Rs. 42,109 and on works from Memorial and Charitable Funds Rs. 29,866 against Rs. 35,829 during last year.

Buildings.

230. The following works have been completed or are in progress:—

Medical:—Dispensary and Medical staff quarters at Keshod have been completed.

Educational:—The new High School (First Block) with its modern laboratories and extensive offices have been

completed and opened. Levelling the compound and play grounds are in progress.

Malia Taluka School, Kutiana English School, Gangada Primary School and Vanthali Girls' school have been completed.

The works of extending Mahabat Madressa and Ladadi Bibi Girls' School are in progress but have been very much delayed by difficulty in obtaining materials.

Compound walls and other improvements to the Taluka School at Verawal and Taluka and English Schools at Chorwad are in progress.

Taluka School No. 2 in Junagadh (Grain market school) is being constructed on the upper floor of the new Grain Market. This will be completed in a few months.

Owing to the extraordinary increase in the number of students, extension is being made to the Madressa at Kutiana. The work of a new Madressa at Vanthali has been begun but progress has been greatly delayed in acquiring land and houses.

Police:—The new Bandmen's lines at Junagadh and the Court House and Police Offices at Kutiana have been completed and handed over.

Ankolwadi Police Lines and extension to the Jail at Verawal are in progress.

The Police Lines, Lock-ups, Law Courts, Dispensaries, Vahiwati Kutcheries and Staff quarters at Bhesan and Nageshri have been started this year and have made good progress. The expenditure will be spread over a period of two seasons; it is hoped that they will be completed by the end of 1918.

Grass Barns:—Grass Barns at Malia, Indroi, Khorasa and Druwala have been completed and new ones at Indroi, Sendarda and Jonpur have been started.

Dak Bungalows:—Dak Bungolows at Bhesan, Kutiana, Keshod, Una have been maintained and new Dak Bungalows at Jamwala, Prachi and Nageshri have been started.

Salt Godowns:—Salt Godowns at Talala, Visavadar, Tori, Bagdu, Vadal, Vanthali have been started.

Grain Market:—At Junagadh a large and commodious Grain Market with a school on the upper floor has been started and is making good progress: it will be finished this year.

Paddock Improvements:—This work has been delayed owing to alteration of the scheme. Surveys and estimates are now being prepared for enclosing and clearing large jungle tracks outside the city walls and making these into areas of paddock for young stock.

Technical and industrial hall:—This building erected out of charitable contributions for Mahommedan orphans and poor boys was completed and opened on the 22nd March 1918. Now that the State has guaranteed a grant-in-aid and other assistance, it is hoped that this Institution will be placed on a sound working basis during the next few months and help to extend technical instruction in the State.

Roads.

231. The new road from Saradia Station to Kutiana with bridges and causeways is now completed.

Verawal Hiran Road has been reconstructed and metalled with black stone.

The Gangetha Prachi Road is now under thorough repair and culverts and causeways are being constructed. Hitherto this track has been impassable in the rains, as it runs through marshy land and was a source of much suffering and inconvenience to the villagers, cartmen and their bullocks.

The Talala-Sasan Road has been re-aligned and put in good order.

The new road from Vadal to Bhesan has been taken in hand with culverts and causeways over all streams. The expenditure will be spread over two seasons and it is hoped that the first halt out of Vadal will be completed this year.

General.

232. The difficulties during the past year have been immense owing to the abnormal rise in price of everything. Metals are practically unobtainable; the supply of cement has recently been stopped and it may be anticipated that only such materials as are found in the State will be available for works.

Plague at various centres has delayed works for months together: the difficulty in obtaining labour is acuter than ever. The prices of staple foods have risen very seriously, and this

also is having an effect on labour and materials.

It will be seen that expenditure in the Public Works Department has fallen about $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs during the annual period from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918. This is due to shortage in materials and labour and also the gradual fulfilment of the most urgent administrative needs. Two or three Mahals have still to be equipped, but the rate of construction can now be somewhat slowed down. Funds have also to be contributed for War purposes and to be invested in war bonds as an Imperial purpose and at the same time to be accumulated for Railway construction in the future. It seems probable that a provision of about five lakhs of Rupees annually will be necessary for the next four years to enable the Public Works Department to complete our programme of improvements. There are of course many other desirable and beneficial schemes to be undertaken, including provision of water-supply in Junagadh, but they can be taken up gradually as funds allow and are not so urgent as to demand immediate attention. It will be seen that all Departments have been given a fair share during the past season and that the Educational Department has received special attention. Roads also are being pushed on, though the question of annual repairs will soon become correspondingly serious in this and other items.

The increasing difficulties of this Department have again been more than met by the resource and energy of the Chief Engineer Mr. E. Brook Fox, M. I. C. E.

Junagadh State Railway.

233. During the year under report no new survey work was taken in hand. *Surveys and construction of Railway lines.*

The construction of the Verawal Talala Section of the Verawal Una Extension, a length of 14·96 miles, was completed and opened for all description of traffic from 2nd April 1918.

Open Line Works.

I. Capital.

234. The following works which were in progress last year were completed during the year.— *Important works completed and in progress.*

1. Railway Institute.
2. Stone pitching on Bantwa-Saradiya Section.
3. Goods Sheds at Keshod and Bilkha.

The following new works were undertaken and completed:—

1. In Junagadh Station Yard two crossovers at approach to Junagadh from Shapur, and a Diamond crossing.
2. Waiting shed at Saradiya, and shifting of the goods shed on the side of the Goods Platform.
3. A shed for overhauling Engines in Workshop at Junagadh with erection of Iron Gantry for lifting Engine boilers etc.
4. Shifting of Goods shed at Junagadh.
5. Dismantling old weigh bridge and cabin and erecting new 18 tons weigh bridge and cabin at Junagadh.
6. Alteration in existing sidings at Junagadh.
7. One block of 4 units (1) Goods Office, (2) Parcels (3) Stores and (4) Lamp Room on Junagadh Station Platform.
8. Extension of Goods Platform at Manavadar.
9. One water tank added to the water softening plant at Junagadh.
10. Erection of Home signals at facing points at Junagadh and shifting Shapur side distant Signal.
11. Extension of passenger platform at Junagadh (56 ft. on South and 150 feet on North side).
12. One block of 7 units for Railway Police at Junagadh.

The following Capital works are in progress:—

1. Low level platform wall behind goods shed at Junagadh.
2. Grass and Timber loading platform at Junagadh.
3. Two sidings to new grass and timber loading platform at Junagadh.
4. Reducing high level platform to low level at Junagadh.
5. 33 Units for Traffic and Engineering menial staff at Junagadh.
6. Levelling up yard around gang huts at Junagadh with open dry stone pitched drains.
7. 10 Units menials quarters at Verawal.
8. Additions and alterations to Machine Shed in Workshops at Junagadh to accommodate new machines and new line of over-head shafting.

II Revenue.

235. The following revenue works were undertaken and completed:—

1. Tarring Ozat Bridge No. 27 – 3 spans 100 feet each.
2. Tarring bridge No. 28 – 12 spans 20 feet each.
3. Tarring bridge No. 26 – 5 spans 40 feet each.
4. Extra tank added at Saradiya for watering Engines.

236. The following revenue work is in progress.

Masonry platforms for passenger latrines at Junagadh and Verawal.

237. 5·40 miles of main line from Jetalsar were fully ballasted with stone ballast upto Standard Section. *Permanent way.*

Crossings were renewed as under:—

41¼ lb. Rails – Nos. 6
50 lb. Rails – No. 1

5,508 half-round and 2,072 roughly square sleepers were renewed during the year; a greater number being renewed on the length fully ballasted: 86 Bridge sleepers were renewed.

Rolling Stock.

(1).

238. The Railway maintained 13 engines of the following type during the year under report :— *Locomotives.*

5 small F. Class.
4 big F. Class.
2 E. Class.
2 P. Class.

The following important engine repairs were done in the workshops during the year under report :—

1. One small F Class engine and one of the two boilers which were under thorough over-haul at the close of the last year were completed.

2. One big F class engine and one P class engine were also taken in hand and thoroughly overhauld.

3. Thorough repairs to one big F class engine and one boiler are in progress.

(2).

239. The following additions and alterations were made to the coaching stock during the year under report :— *Coaching stock.*

1. One composite brake and third class Bogie carriage which was under construction at the end of the last year was completed and put on the road.
2. One four-wheeled Officer's carriage was converted into a family first class carriage.
3. One composite 1st-2nd-3rd class bogie carriage was converted into a 1st and 2nd class bogie carriage.
4. One composite 1st and 2nd class bogie carriage was altered into a more commodious carriage.

The total coaching stock of the Railway including the above at the end of the year under report, was 69.

Six carriages were thoroughly overhauled and work on two other carriages is in progress.

(3).

Goods Stock.

240. The total number of Goods stock of the Railway was 213 vehicles of which 32 were thoroughly repaired and 7 are under repairs.

Watering arrangements.

241. The same arrangement was continued. The water softening plant which was erected last year has been working satisfactorily.

Fuel consumption.

242. The balance of coal on hand at the end of the previous year was 3,745 tons and the purchases made during the year were 4,794 tons, making a total of 8,539 tons, of which 4,268 tons were consumed, leaving a balance of 4,271 tons at the close of the year under report. The consumption as compared with that of the previous year (4,066 tons) shows an increase of 4·92 per cent. due to extra mileage run.

Capital and Revenue Accounts.

Capital.

243. The capital outlay of the Open Line from the commencement of the line upto end of March 1917, excluding Suspense was:—

1. Jetalsar–Verawal (Main-Line)	Rs.	43,20,887
2. Shahpur-Saradia (Branch-Line)	„	9,96,530
3. Junagadh-Visavadar (Branch-Line)	„	8,90,823
Total	Rs.	62,08,240

to which amount were added for the works executed during the year:—

1. Jetalsar Verawal (Main Line)	Rs.	85,412
2. Shahpur-Saradiya (Branch Line)	„	525
3. Junagadh-Visavadar (Branch Line)	„	2,626
Total	Rs.	88,563

Thus the capital outlay of the open Line on the 31st March 1918 rose from Rs. 62,08,240 to Rs. 62,96,803 excluding Suspense, and from Rs. 63,98,405 to Rs. 67,43,227, including Suspense at the close of the year under report.

Further a sum of Rs. 3,15,065 was spent on the construction of Verawal-Talala Section of the Verawal Una Extension during this year, or Rs. 6,15,606 from the commencement of operations to close of the year under report.

244. The Gross earnings for the year were Rs. 8,14,346 against Rs. 7,49,201 of the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 65,145 or 8·70 per cent. *Revenue Transactions.*

Working expenses amounted to Rs. 6,40,110 against Rs. 3,80,364 of the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 1,94,601 in the net earnings. Of this extraordinary increase in expenditure, Rs. 2,59,903 are attributable to the cost of relaying the section from Jetalsar Junction to Lushala (30 miles) with 50lb. rails and fittings debited to Revenue Expenses during the year under report. This rise in expenditure has resulted in a fall of net earnings from Rs. 3,68,887 to 1,74,236 and in interest on Capital outlay from 5·76 to 2·58 as compared with the previous year, in spite of the Gross earnings showing an increase of Rs. 65,145. The policy of debit to Revenue instead of Capital was adopted deliberately after full and careful discussion and will decrease the permanent burden on the Railway in future.

245. The following table shows the working result of each section of the Railway :— *

Particulars.	Jetalsar-Veraval section.		Shapur-Saradiya section.		Junagadh-Visavadar section.		Total.	
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18
Mean mileage worked.	67·30	67·30	26·31	26·31	27·29	27·29	120·90	120·90
Train mileage.	1,57,359	1,56,162	22,517	23,932	2,3,627	25,636	2,03,503	2,05,730
Average number of trains over the line daily in both directions.	6·41	6·36	2·34	2·49	2·37	2·57	4·61	4·66
Gross earnings.	6,01,071	6,35,069	84,849	1,09,988	63,281	69,289	7,49,201	8,14,346
Working Expenses.	3,02,163	@ 5,45,860	42,681	56,487	35,520	37,763	3,80,364	6,40,110
Net earnings.	2,98,908	89,209	42,168	53,501	27,761	31,526	3,68,837	1,74,236
Percentage of Working-expenses on Gross earnings.	50·27	85·95	50·30	51·36	56·13	54·50	50·77	78·60
Percentage of Net earnings on Capital outlay including Suspense.	6·63	@ 1·84	4·23	5·37	3·12	3·53	5·76	2·58

@ This item includes Rs. 2,59,903 cost of relaying 30 miles track with 50 lb. rails which has reduced the percentage of Net earnings on Capital outlay of this section from 7·19 to 1·84.

246. The following table shows the Departmental Working expenses as compared with the previous year. *Working Expenses.*

Abstract. Working expenses.	Amount from 1-4-16 to 31-3-1917.	Amount from 1-4-17 to 31-3-1918.	Increase, or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Maintenance of Way and works etc....	86,679	3,53,024	+ 2,66,345
B. Locomotives.	1,25,717	1,30,250	+ 4,533
C. Carriage and wagon. ...	26,620	24,094	− 2,526
D. Traffic.	65,524	62,884	− 2,640
E. General charges.	57,984	53,349	− 4,635
G. Special & Miscellaneous. ...	17,840	16,509	− 1,331

Traffic Working.

247. **Open Mileage.** The open mileage on the 31st March 1918 inclusive of Dock Estates and quarry line (1·03), stood as under:—

Jetalsar Verawal Section	67·30 miles.
Shapur–Saradiya „	26·31 „
Junagadh Visavadar „	27·29 „
Total	120·90 miles.

248. **Train Mileage.** The train mileage worked during the year was 2,05,730 against 2,03,503 for the previous year showing an increase of 2,227 miles or 1·09 per cent.

249. **Coaching Traffic.** The Gross Coaching earnings amounted to Rs. 4,84,042 as compared with Rs. 4,47,173 in 1916–17, showing an increase of Rs. 36,869 or 8·25 per cent. The number of passengers travelling during the year under report was 12,62,031 against 11,48,537 of the previous year.

250. **Goods Traffic.** The Gross goods earnings amounted to Rs. 3,06,619 or tons 1,67,228 against Rs. 2,85,565 or tons 1,54,841 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 21,054 or 7·37 per cent. and in weight carried of 12,387 tons or 8·00 per cent. Increases were chiefly in cotton, millets, castor-seeds, wheat and sugar; decreases chiefly in cotton seed, hay and stone.

251. **Steam Boat Service.** Through-goods booked to and from Bombay via Verawal Docks under arrangement with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company show export 7,703 tons

and import 3,262 tons against 9,102 tons and 5,999 tons respectively in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to irregular sailing and insufficient tonnage owing to war conditions.

Stores.

252. Balance of stores on hand on the 31st March 1917. Rs. 5,47,098

Purchases made during the year.	„ 4,00,502
Total	9,47,600
Deducting issues during the year.	-5,12,251.
Balance on 31st March 1918.	Rs. 4,35,349

In addition to the above there were the following Stores on Suspense account with:—

1.	The Engineering Department.	Rs. 61,683-15-6
2.	Loco Workshops.	„ 17,532-13-2

Police.

253. During the year, the total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police was 16, as compared with 13 and 22 during the two years preceding. Including the 3 cases of the previous year, which were pending with the Police for enquiry, the Police dealt with 19 cases in all with the result mentioned below :—

5 cases ended in conviction.
1 was discharged.
12 classed as not brought to trial.
1 excluded as false.

All but five were cases of theft.

Medical.

254. The following are the figures of admission and attendance during the year under report :—

Admission. 6,147
Attendance. ..... 18,712.

The general health of the staff was good throughout the year.

Staff employed.

255. The staff employed during the year was :—

European	1.
Anglo Indian	4.
Indians.	865.

Accidents.

256. There was only one accident of a serious nature during the year. A gangman while trying to remove a shovel lying on the track was run over and killed by a ballast train on 25th December 1917.

257. Owing to heavy rain on the Shapur Saradiya Section on the 30th May 1917 the line was breached at miles 16/35, 17/3, and 17/16 to 18/1, and consequently the traffic was suspended for one day. *Flood damages.*

Again from 2nd to 6th July 1917 the dip at mile 2 between Shapur and Sorath Vanthali was flooded, causing serious interruption to traffic on 5th July, when both the Up and Down trains had to be cancelled.

Provident Institution.

258. The following figures represent the transactions of the Provident Institution during the year 1917-18 :—

Receipts Compulsory.	Rs. 6,439-13-4
-do- Voluntary & Security	„ 3,587—1-0
Total	Rs. 10,026-14-4.

A further sum of Rs. 3,422-14-0 was received during the year on account of refund of deposits temporarily withdrawn by employees.

Contributions from the Railway earnings as bonus were:-

For half year ending 31st March 1917.	Rs. 3,057—0-0
-- do -- do -- 30th Sept. 1917.	„ 3,045-13-4
Total	Rs. 6,102-13-4

The following sums were withdrawn from the Provident Fund Accounts during the year :— *Withdrawals.*

Compulsory.	Rs. 10,853-13-11
Voluntary & Security.	„ 3,673-15-11
Bonus.	„ 4,632-13-11
Total	Rs. 19,160-11-9

The interest accounted for from April 1917 to March 1918 was as under :—

Compulsory.	Rs. 1,735-2-1
Voluntary & Security.	„ 122-0-6
Bonus.	„ 1,664-1-1
Total	Rs. 3,521-3-8

The above transactions left a closing balance of Rs. 85,701-12-5, exclusive of the fine fund, at the end of the year detailed as under :-

Compulsory.	Rs. 41,435—3-10
Voluntary & Security.	„ 4,440-12-11
Bonus.	„ 39,825-11--8

259. The receipts during the year 1917-18 including interest of Rs. 40-0-0 amounted to Rs. 113-14-0 which with opening *Fine fund.*

balance of Rs. 1,292-1-8 gave a total credit to Fine Fund of Rs. 1,405-15-8 at the close of the year, deducting disbursements.

New Construction.

260. It is a great satisfaction that construction has been completed on the Verawal-Una line as far as Talala, which is the future junction for the Una and Visavadar-Dhari Branches. It is hoped that materials in hand will allow a further extension to Jambur, the next station towards Una: further progress must depend upon the War. Meanwhile negotiations with the Baroda State on this subject have assured co-operation in Railway development which is the first need of both States in this region.

The table of working results shows that our Railway system has again this year surpassed previous records in amount of gross earnings both on the main lines and branch lines. The Saradia Branch earned 5·37 and the Visavadar Branch 3·53 in spite of their youthfulness. But for the war all expectations would have been far surpassed. As it is, in spite of many difficulties and disappointments and other stresses set up by the war, the results attained are very gratifying.

Personnel.

261. Mr. Proctor Sims continued in charge as Manager & Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway and Executive Engineer of Railway Construction throughout the year: in addition he also controlled the Loco & Carriage and Wagon Department. Mr. A. Marks in addition to his duties as Assistant Manager, held charges of the Traffic, Audit and Accounts and Stores Department.

The thanks of the Durbar are again due to Mr. Proctor Sims, Mr. Marks and staff on the marked success of their energetic and cheerful work.

The Saurashtra Post Office.

262. The number of letters and parcels passing through the Saurashtra Post Office during the year under report increased from 3,29,227 and 22,815 to 3,31,315 and 23,105 respectively and the revenue rose from Rs. 1,815-4-6 to Rs. 1,990-15-0.

263. The increase of Rs. 503-5-2 in expenditure from Rs. 6,796-7-6 to Rs. 7,299-12-8 is due to promotions, to higher rates of pay fixed for several halkaras, and to the opening of new lines from Una to Gadhada and Una to Delwada, which necessitated the appointment of extra runners.

The general management of this department is satisfactory.

The sale of State postage stamps was continued as usual and produced Rs. 1,975 as compared with Rs. 1,797 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

264. The figures and statistics that have been entered in the following statements are for the financial year from 1-9-1916 to 31-8-1917, and remarks have been made, where necessary, to show the state of various accounts on 31st March 1918.

SECTION I.

265. The financial statement with necessary remarks is annexed to this report as Appendix XXII.

Income.

266. The total income received in State Treasuries during the year under report on account of all departments was Rs. 54,66,766 as against Rs. 45,34,575 last year, showing a net increase of Rs. 9,32,191 owing to a very favourable monsoon. The chief items of this large increase were under Revenue, Riasat owing to sale of old and useless ornaments, Interest on investments, Railway and Revenue arrears.

Expenditure.

267. The aggregate expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 42,87,147, against Rs. 48,21,028 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 5,33,881, chiefly due to less expenditure on Public Works which in the previous year was unusually heavy.

Net Financial result of the year.

268. The total actual cash receipts in the year under report amounted to Rs. 53,66,766 and the total cash expenditure in the same year was Rs. 42,87,147, thus showing a net cash saving of Rs. 10,79,619 during the year under report. This saving was required both for support of War Loan and for future investments in Railway extensions, and was opportune owing to increased prices of materials.

Financial position at the end of August 1917.

269 The assets of the State (including investments and all other dues of the State) were:—

At the end of	August	1911	Rs.	1,01,50,127
,,	,,	1912	,,	1,06,40,078
,,	,,	1913	,,	1,18,73,778
,,	,,	1914	,,	1,28,04,032
,,	,,	1915	,,	1,40,13,760
,,	,,	1916	,,	1,41,30,657 38,901*
,,	,,	1917	,,	1,50,93,304

* by subsequent adjustment.

Details will be found in the following table:—

Year.	Balance at the end of the year ending 31st August.	Net increase in assets in the year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Investment in Railway	Loans and other investments.	Advances recoverable.	Outstandings.	Cash balance.	Totals of clms. 5 to 9.	Deduct deposits due.	Net balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1911	.	.	1,01,50,127	53,89,404	15,77,696	21,41,535	9,98,682	6,87,552	1,07,44,869	5,94,742	1,01,50,127
1912	1,01,50,127	4,89,951	1,06,40,078	57,64,846	15,33,246	22,87,541	12,49,957	6,74,513	1,15,10,103	8,70,025	1,06,40,078
1913	1,06,40,078	12,33,700	1,18,73,778	62,15,834	33,23,593	11,34,493	10,55,498	9,44,806	1,26,74,224	8,00,446	1,18,73,778
1914	1,18,73,778	9,30,254	1,28,04,032	64,73,404	48,70,922	7,52,618	9,18,918	4,98,492	1,35,14,354	7,10,322	1,28,04,032
1915	1,28,04,032	12,09,728	1,40,13,760	67,20,862	52,94,839	4,34,598	10,43,298	9,04,703	1,43,98,300	3,84,540	1,40,13,760
1916	1,40,13,760	1,55,798	1,41,69,558	69,82,931	54,95,005	6,48,594	10,89,912	5,98,262	1,48,14,704	6,45,146	1,41,69,558
1917	1,41,69,558	9,29,746	1,50,93,304	72,54,418	64,48,704	8,55,775	6,89,340*	8,49,255	1,60,97,492	10,04,188	1,50,93,304

* By subsequent adjustment.

It will be seen from the above statement that during six years of Administration savings plus recovery of outstandings amounting in all to 62¼ lakhs of Rupees have been added to the assets of the State, and of this amount more than 19 lakhs of Rupees have been invested in Railway. The income on account of interest on this additional invested capital is approximately 2¾ lakhs of Rupees yearly.

Debts & Liabilities.

270. This State continues to have no debts. Its liabilities are solely on account of the usual Revenus, Court and Personal Deposits. The statement given below shows the condition of these accounts at the end of the year:—

Name of deposit.	Balance on 31-8-16.	Receipts from 1-9-16 to 31-8-17	Total.	Repayment in 1916-17 including lapse deposit.	Balance on 31-8-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue deposit.	51,335	1,85,725	2,37,060	1,62,199	74,861
Court deposit.	39,926	56,711	96,637	57,334	39,303
Personal deposit.	4,85,697	17,30,903	22,16,600	14,41,026	7,75,574
Total.	5,76,958	19,73,339	25,50,297	16,60,559	8,89,738

Local Funds.

271. The accounts of local funds instituted for the maintenance of Municipalities and Village Boards in the Mahals stood as below:—

Balance 31st Aug. 1916.	Receipt in 1916-17 Rs.	Total Rs.	Repayment in 1916-17 Rs.	Balance on 31-8-17 Rs.
Rs. 68,187	1,68,181	2,36,368	1,21,918	1,14,450

Dues & Assets.

272. When the above amount of Rs. 1,14,450 is added to Rs. 8,89,738 shown above as balance of deposits, the total of Rs. 10,04,188 represents the liabilities of the State on the 31st August 1917.

The investments and dues of the State are as below on 31st August 1917, the close of last financial year:—

(1) Fixed Deposit with the Bank of Bombay.

(2) Balance in current account with the Bank of Bombay.

(3) Loans secured on land.

(4) Capital invested in Railway.

(5) Advances recoverable.

(6) Outstanding dues.

The accounts marked 1 to 4 above stood on 31st August 1917 as under:—

Description of investment	Balance on 31-8-16. Rs.	Invested or lent in St. 1916-17. Rs.	Total. Rs.	With-drawn or recovered in 1916-17.	Balance on. 31-8-17. Rs.
Fixed deposit.	0	34,07,800	34,07,800	17,85,000	16,22,800
In current account with Bank.	8,20,334	44,12,625	52,32,959	50,12,152	2,20,807
G. P. Notes.	33,76,726	0	33,76,726	9,59,319	24,17,407
Loans secured on land.	11,97,945	15,414	12,13,359	1,25,669	10,87,690
Shares in C. P. Railway.	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
War Bonds.	0	10,00,000	10,00,000	0	10,00,000
Capital invested in Junagadh State Railway, including share in J. R. Railway.	69,82,931	2,71,492	72,54,423	5	72,54,418
Total	1,24,77,936	91,07,331	2,15,85,267	78,82,145	1,37,03,122

The above will show that there was no balance in Fixed Deposit on 31st August 1916. At the end of the year under report i. e. 31-8-1917 the balance in Fixed Deposit was Rs. 16,22,800 and on the 31st March 1918 it was Rs. 13,71,006.

Investment in Government Paper amounted to Rs. 35,17,000 (face value), and Rs. 33,76,726 actual value on 31st August 1916. As explained in last year's report, Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 10,01,000 which had cost the State Rs. 9,59,318-12-0 were sold in order to provide funds for Railway extension and purchase of rails, and the actual price realized at Rs. 75-11-0 per cent., amounted to Rs. 7,57,589-1-0 causing a net loss of Rs. 2,01,729-11-0 on account of decreased market value. During the year under report, therefore, investment in G. P. Notes has fallen from the face value of Rs. 35,17,000 to Rs. 25,16,000, cost price of which was Rs. 24,17,407 and present market value about Rs. 16,35,400.

During the year under report, as a set off against the above conversion of Government Paper, Rs. 10,00,000 were invested

in War Bonds carrying 5½ % interest per annum. In addition between 1st September 1917 and 31st March 1918 three-monthly Government Treasury Bills of the face value of Rs. 4,00,000 (cost price Rs. 3,95,000) have been purchased by this State.

The outstanding balance of Loans to alienees and land holders on 31st August 1917 was Rs. 10,87,690 as against Rs. 11,97,945 last year.

Capital invested in Railway at the end of 1915–1916 was Rs. 69,82,931 and rose to Rs. 72,54,418 during the year.

Interest recovered on investments belonging to the State amounted to Rs. 2,56,205 as against Rs. 1,78,918 in the previous year when there was some delay in drawing interest.

Advances.

273. The following table shows the condition of advance accounts on 31st August 1917.

Nature of advance.	Balance on 31st August 1916.	Debit in 1916-17	Total.	Credit in 1916-17.	Balance on 31st August 1917.
A. Permanent.	30,582--0-0	6,725-0-0	37,307-0-0	6,350-0-0	30,957-0-0
B. Advance.	3,69,287--9-9	23,53,083-12-5	27,22,371-6-2	21,28,972-6-6	5,93,398-15-8
C. Advance.	69,675--3-7	4,12,207-14-2	4,81,883-1-9	4,11,815-4-11	70,067-12-10
D. Takavi do.	1,52,114---6-1	6,122-13-8	1,58,237-3-9	68,921-0-4	89,316-3-5
E. Miscellaneous do.	26,927-1-9	32,981-14-3	59,909-0-0	39,207-1-6	20,601-14-6
F. Objection Advance.	7-3-11	1,895-15-3	1,903-3-2	1,416-2-5	487-0-9*
G. Advance to State servants for purchase of War Loan and Postal Certificates.		65,271-0-0	65,271-0-0	14,324-8-4	50,946-7-8.
Total...	6,48,593-9-1	28,78,288-5-9	35,26,881-14-10	26,71,006-8-0	8,55,875-6-10

* Since fully recovered.

The above will show that the aggregate balance of Advance accounts due by various Departments at the end of 1916–17 was Rs. 8,55,375-6-10 as against Rs. 6,48,598-9-1 at the end of 1915–1916.

Outstanding dues.

274. Outstanding dues of the various Departments have been made up to the year ending 31st August 1917 as shown in the following statement:—

Name of Department.	Tehsil at the end of 1915-1916.	Credit in 1916-1917.	Balance.	Debit in 1916-1917.	Total. 31st August 1917.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Revenue	4,74,574-12-10½	2,60,668-1-1	2,13,906-11-9½	31,002-15-10	2,44,909-11-7½
Barkhali	3,62,045-15-4¼	1,49,161-8-3½	2,12,884--7--¾	8,113-1-0	2,20,997-8--¾
Jortalbi	40,838,-14-5	25,-413-6-1	15,425-8-4	1,804-4-3	17,229-12-7
Law & Justice	34,793-12-3½	3,059,-2-9	31,734--9--6½	2,661-9-5	34,396-2-11½
Hisabi Daftar	8,788-8-1¼	621-10-8	8,166--13-4¼	26-6-5	8,193-2-9¼
Printing Press	3,030-5-0	1,495---3-4	1,535-1-8	834-10-7	2,369-12-3
Customs	12,868-2-5	148-15-7	12,719-2-10	1,281-9-9	14,000-12-7
Public works Department Cr.	192--11-0	0	Cr. 192-11--0	192-11-0	0
Abkari	6,-245-11-10¾	265-13-1	5,979-14--9¾	6-9-0	5,986-7-9¼
Municipality Cr.	194-9-2	0	Cr. 194---9--2	194-9-2	0
Jarif Varad	1,463-9-6	723-15-2	739--10-4	0	739-10-4
Land rent & quarries	30,357-8-2	12,488-3-9	17,869-4-5	16,234-9-7	34,103-14-0
Varad	2,745-13-4	919-1-6	1,826-11-10	986-11-1	2,813-6-11
Saurastra Post	0	0	0	0	0
Rayasat	760--1-11½	381-11-8	378-6-3½	696-1-1	1,074-7-4¼
Port	2,326--7--9	2,326-7-9	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	62,096-7-10	15,890-6-6½	46,206-1-3½	11,911-15-11	58,118-1-2½
Barkhali miscellaneous	44,579-3-3½	2,378-10-5	42,200-8-10½	0	42,200-8-10½
Rajya-prakarni Survey Varad	2,783--10-9	1,393-9-2	1,390-1-7	816-7-10½	2,205-9-5½
Total...	10,90,299-0-10¼ —Cr. 387-4-2	4,77,335-14-10	6,12,963-2-¼ —Cr. 387-4-2	76,764-3-11½	6,89,340--1-9¾
	10,89,911-12-8¼		6,12,575-13-10¼		

Thus the balance of outstanding dues of the whole State amounts to Rs. 6,89,340-1-9¾ at the end of 1916-17.

The total result of investments and dues stands, therefore, at the close of last financial year (31-8-1917) as below:—

Description.	At the end of 1915-16 (31-8-1916).	At the end of 1916-17 (31-8-1917).
	Rs.	
Investments items 1 to 4	1,24,77,936.	1,37,03,122.
Advances item 5	6,48,593.	8,55,775.
Outstandings item 6	10,89,912.	6,89,340.
Cash balance in treasuries.	5,98,262.	8,49,255.
Total Rs.	**1,48,14,703.**	**1,60,97,492.**
Deduct balances of deposits (including Local fund.)	6,45,145.	10,04,188.
Net Balance, of State assets.	Rs. 1,41,69,558.	1,50,93,304.

The above figures illustrate an increase in investments of over 12 lakhs of Rupees and a rise in net balance of assets of over 9 lakhs of Rupees, for the last financial year.

SECTION II.

Work of Huzur Treasury.

275. The Huzur Treasury dealt with 7,229 chilans amounting to Rs. 58,35,864-12-0 which include Mahal remittances to the extent of Rs. 30,76,434-10-9, and with 8,583 bills aggregating Rs. 55,72,129-2-9. The average daily number of chilans and vouchers dealt with was 25 and 30 respectively.

The Post Audit Branches both of Huzur Treasury and Mahals dealt with 56,946 chilans amounting to Rs. 1,05,34,429-15-8 and with 17,187 vouchers amounting to Rs. 1,02,83,437-6-5.

Huzur Treasury Post Audit placed under objection items aggregating Rs. 76-13-6 of which Rs. 49-15-0 have been recovered and Rs. 26-14-6 have been remitted.

Inspection of Accounts.

276. The Mahal Post Audit passed 6,000 vouchers for payment and they were all paid by sub-treasuries. They placed under objection Rs. 14-5-4 which amount was fully recovered.

The Mahal accounts and the Departmental accounts up to 1913-1914 have been examined except that of Stationery. The accounts of subsequent years are well in hand.

From 1-9-1916 to 31-8-1917 the Treasury earned Rs. 6,592-5-0 on account of "Vatav" on cheques and hundies while the State paid Rs. 1,751-14-1 as "Vatav" on that account. From 1-9-17 to 31-3-18 the earnings of the Treasury by way of "Vatav" on hundies and cheques amounted to Rs. 3,496-7-4.

The Work of sub-treasuries.

277. More care and punctuality are necessary in submitting statements, returns and replies; but on the whole the work of Sub-treasuries shows an improvement.

Barkhali Accounts.

278. The following shows the state of Barkhali Accounts at the end of the financial year.

	From Bhayats & Mul-Garassias.	From Alienees.
	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding at the end of last year.	53,017	3,05,442
By subsequent adjustment.	-1,131	6,254
	51,886	3,11,696
Recovery of arrears in 1915-16.	15,347	1,31,337
Demand for 1916-17 for current dues including interest.	47,877	86,454
Recovery in 1916-17 of current dues.	43,873	78,017
Arrears due at the end of 1916-17. (31-8-1917.)	40,543	1,88,796
	= Rs. 2,29,339	

Owing to a prosperous season there was a substantial reduction in the above arrears during the last financial year.

Tankshal Junagadh.

279. There were 112 Khatas on the books of the Junagadh Tankshal at the end of August 1916. Of these, 68 Khatas were secured on land for Rs. 6,81,415 and 44 Khatas were unsecured for Rs. 35,586. Duriug the year under report 2 Khatas secured for Rs. 11,155 were added, 6 Khatas were finally paid up and 4 Khatas were ordered to be written off, leaving 60 Khatas secured on land etc. Out of 44 Khatas on personal security, 35 were ordered to be written off, leaving 9 Khatas at the end of August 1917. Thus the result at the end of August 1917 is as under:—

Dues.	Secured.	Unsecured.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dues at the end of August 1916.	6,81,415	35,586
Newly lent in 1916-17.	16,912	20
Added on account of interest etc.	3,599	188
Total—	7,01,926	35,794
Deduct		
Recovered in 1916-17.	38,116	67
Written off in 1916-17	42,376	4,161
By adjustment.	16,329	3
Total....	96,821	4,231
Balance at the end of August 1917.	6,05,105	31,563
	= Grand Total Rs. 6,36,668.	

Thus there were Rs. 6,36,668 due by 69 debtors at the end of August 1917.

The Tankshal possessed landed property worth Rs. 51,200; but during the year under report one house was sold by public auction at a net profit of Rs. 882 and so the value of the landed property now remaining is Rs. 48,857-14-0. The rent recovered from this landed property during the year amounted to Rs. 2,102.

Tankshal Veraval branch.

280. The Verawal Branch of the Tankshal had on its books 79 Khatas of the sum of Rs. 54,226 at the end of August

1916. Of these, 7 Khatas were finally paid up and 10 Khatas were ordered to be written off during the year under report, leaving 62 Khatas at the end of August 1917.

Thus the result at the end of August 1917 is as follows:-

Dues at the end of August 1916	Rs.	54,226
Newly lent in 1916-17	„	23
Added on account of interest etc. in 1916-17	„	201
Total	**Rs.**	**54,450**
Deduct:—		
Recovery in 1916-17	„	2,962
Written off do.	„	2,841
	Rs.	5,803
Balance at the end of August 1917	„	48,647

281. The staff for indexing the various records remained unaltered. *Central records*

During the year under report and up to the end of March 1918, 8,010 files of the records of different offices and Mahals were indexed.

The Central Record Office received during the year under report records of 8 different Offices consisting of 3,472 Book-Chopdas and 3,933 files.

The Judicial Record Indexing Branch received during the year records of 6 offices containing 9,044 files and 897 Book-Chopdas.

The cost of establishment for records from 1-9-1916 to 31-8-17 amounted to Rs. 10,474-0-3 as against Rs. 8,347-1-4 in the previous year.

282. Stationery articles of the value of Rs. 8,602-10-8 were in stock on 31-8-16. During the year under report articles of the value of Rs. 39,968-6-6 were purchased for the Stationery Store and Rs. 5,238-7-6 were added as difference in rates and exchange, making a total of Rs. 53,809-8-8. Articles of the value of Rs. 36,312-6-6 were supplied to the different offices and the balance of Stationery Stock on 31-8-1917 was of the value of Rs. 17,497-2-2. *Stationery.*

The cost of the maintenance of Stationery establishment amounted to Rs. 2,064-2-1 against Rs, 1,343-2-0 last year.

SECTION III.

General Remarks.

283. The condition of the **fluid balances of the State on** 31st March 1918 as compared with 31-3-1917 is as follows:—

	On 31-3-18. Rs.	On 31-3-17. Rs.
Fixed Deposits.	13,71,006	14,85,000
Current do.	5,75,269	9,97,232
War Bonds	10,00,000	0
Government Treasury Bills	4,00,000	0
G. P. Notes.	25,16,000	25,16,000
C. P. Railway shares.	1,00,000	1,00,000
Cash balance in hand.	10,65,652	11,88,456
Advances.	19,24,920	13,84,755
Total.	89,52,847	76,71,443
Deduct balance of deposits in State Treasuries.	15,05,717	11,56,198
	Rs. 74,47,130	**Rs. 65,15,245**

If will be seen that the financial condition of the State continues to be extremely good, but the present stress of high prices and scarcity of materials are bound to impose an increasing burden on the State Treasury in many ways. In addition the Junagadh Durbar has resolved to do its utmost to assist in respect of the War with an annual contribution of Rs. five lakhs, apart from other incidental contributions which in the current year have amounted to about 1½ to 2 lakhs Rupees more. The fluid savings of the State are almost entirely confined to Government paper and other such investments; but if the monsoon of 1918 proves favourable, this Durbar hopes by a policy of economy to be able to find funds for the new War Loan. Taking Government paper even at its market value, the fluid balances of the State are not less than 65½ lakhs of Rupees, which figure must be deemed highly satisfactory.

Much credit is due to the vigilant and painstaking supervision of the Chief Accounts Officer, Rao Bahadur Manishanker R. Trivedi, whose name deservedly figured in the recent honours list,

Customs Department.

284. The departmental system of collection continues and has been proved to be both efficient and advantageous to the public. *Customs.*

The total income of the last year and that of the year under report is shown in the following table:—

Head.	1916-17 Rs.	1917-18 Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Customs duty including Sudharo, Abkari and Miscellaneous.	41,064-12-3	47,740—7-3	6,675-11-0

The total expenses incurred on account of maintenance of the Department amounted to Rs. 5,736-13-8.

The same rules for levy of Customs are in force as last year and have afforded encouragement and facility for trade.

Salt.

285. During the year under report 1,67,796 maunds of salt were produced in the State, against 1,69,470 maunds in the previous year, out of which 1,20,785 maunds were sold to Junagadh subjects, and 45,189 maunds to merchants from other States, making in all 1,65,974 against 1,26,026 maunds and 42,657 maunds respectively during the previous year. The average annual consumption shows a decrease of ½ lb. per head, (from 11½ to 11). The total sum realised from the sale of salt during the year under report amounts to Rs. 46,764 against Rs. 48,000 last year, and the total expenditure on all heads comes to Rs. 26,269 against Rs. 27,639 of the previous year. Thus there has been a net profit of Rs. 20,495 by sale of salt against Rs. 20,361 in the year 1916-17.

Abkari.

286. For the sale of tobacco, bidis, ganja, toddy, etc., separate systems prevail in the town of Junagadh and in outside districts. *Tobacco, Ganja etc.* In the town of Junagadh the amount fixed for each license for the sale of bidis is Rs. 150 and in other parts of the town the license for tobacco is Rs. 8-12-0 in each case except in Mandvi Chok for which a separate Ijaro for Tobacco, Bhang and Ganja, is given. In the district Ijaras are given to the highest bidder, who has to carry on the work under specified conditions.

The revenue derived by the State from the license and Ijaras of these articles during the current year was Rs. 76,734-0-0 against Rs. 72,506-8-0 last year showing an increase of Rs. 4,227-8-0.

Liquor.

287. The principal liquor contract for the State other than Junagadh town and surrounding villages and that for Junagadh town and surrounding villages remained the same as stated in the last year's report.

The general restrictions on sale of country liquor and the "chit" system have remained in force as usual.

Actual receipts under this head were Rs. 21,225 as in the last year.

Opium.

288. An Ijaro for purchase and sale of Opium was given for Rs. 22,000 for the official year commencing from 1st September 1917.

The following table shows the total quantity of opium sold, purchased and the stock in balance at the end of the year:—

	1916-17.		1917-18.	
	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.
Balance on 1st April.	2-12¼	1,248	4-10	6,560
Purchase during the year.	99	63,360	96	67,200
Sale during the year.	97-2¼	67,370	81-20	74,501
Balance at the end of the year.	4-10	6,560	18-30	13,125

The total receipts on account of sale of opium amounted to Rs. 51,720-6-8 against Rs. 39,833-14-8 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 11,886-8-0 which is due to increase in rates in the current year.

Stamps.

289. The balance of stamps on 31-8-1916 was Rs. 55,186-10-0. Value of stamp sheets and labels printed during the year ending 31st August 1917 was Rs. 75,711-8 0. The sale of stamps was

Rs. 84,931 9-0. The balance therefore on 31-8-1917, was Rs. 45,966-9-0 as under:—

Junagadh	Depot.	Rs. 16,135 6-0.
Mahal	Depots.	„ 29,831-3-0.
	Total	Rs. 45,966-9-0.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of Stamps Office was Rs. 5,251 which includes commission to Stamp vendors to the amount of Rs. 2,393.

Printing Press.

290. During the year under report the gross earnings of the Printing Press have risen from Rs. 11,544-0-9 to Rs. 12,755-1-10.

The increase of expenditure from Rs. 11,078-11-0 to Rs. 12,447-13-0 is due chiefly to the rise in price of printing paper and other materials owing to the War. The establishment has had unusually heavy work and have earned the better rates of pay recently granted. The cost of the State Gazette will probably be increased shortly. All demands upon the Press have again been met with punctuality and efficiency.

Jamdarkhana.

291. The value of the stock of cloth in hand on 31-8-1916 was Rs. 14,014-5-6. In the year under report cloth of the value of Rs. 2,028-9-1 was purchased for the Jamdarkhana. Thus the total value of the past stock and the newly purchased cloth during the year amounted to Rs. 16,042-14-7 out of which Poshaks of the value of Rs. 2,966-12-1 were given on different ceremonial occasions, which leaves the balance at Rs. 13,076-2-6 representing the value of stock in hand on 31-8-1917.

Kothar.

292. The contract system for supplies to local State Departments has been maintained and continues to give satisfaction.

The *lungar* charity continues its good work in distribution of cooked rations to the Mahomedan poor under the supervision of a Committee. *Lungar.*

Zoological Department.

293. Proper care is taken of lions, tigers and other wild animals at Sakarbag where they are kept in good condition. New cages have been completed and have provided healthy accommodation for the increasing number of lions.

Superfluous furniture was disposed of from Sakarbag Bungalow, and suitable articles were handed over for use to the Memandari Department.

Grass Wada.

294. The work of cutting was started on 25th October 1917 and brought to a close on 31st March 1918. The balance in hand on 1st April 1917 was 20,41,202 lbs. and the receipts during the year under report were 61,78,437 lbs., thus making a total of 82,19,639 lbs. Out of this stock, 47,59,493 lbs. were distributed to different Departments, Officers and rayats of the State, during the current year, and the net balance in hand on 1st of April was 34,60,146 lbs.

The Naib Daftar.

295. The Naib Daftar performed its usual routine and miscellaneous duties in a satisfactory manner.

Kacheri.

296. The Durbar Hall has been decently colour-washed and properly arranged and affords pleasure to sight-seers.

Bhoikhana.

297. The staff of Bhois was maintained as usual.

Memandari Department.

298. This Department is well organized and equipped and has given satisfaction by competent arrangements for guests and visitors and tours in Camp. Recently a further supply of materials was procured with difficulty and should suffice for the present. The additional buildings have afforded excellent accommodation for stores and material of all kinds.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

299. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 15,359 against 16,220 of the last year, showing a decrease of 881 births this year. Of 15,359 births, 8,101 were of boys and 7,258 were of girls against 8,491 and 7,729 respectively of the last year. The birth rate per mille of population was 35·38 as compared with 37·35 last year. *Births.*

300. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report was 13,069 against 10,363 of the previous year, showing an increase of 2,706 deaths this year, mostly due to epidemics of small-pox, measles, plague etc. The death rate per mille of population was 30·09 this year against 23·86 of the preceding year. Of 13,069 deaths, 6,715 were males and 6,354 females, giving male and female percentage of 51·38 and 48·62 respectively against 52·14 and 47·86 of the last year. *Deaths.*

Revised Rules have been issued and in force since 1st September 1917 to secure better statistics of births and deaths.

Medical Relief.

301. The Department consists of one Chief Medical Officer; one Lady Medical Officer, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital; 3 Assistant Surgeons, all Graduates of the Grant Medical College, Bombay; one unpassed Assistant Surgeon; 22 qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons; one Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon; one unpassed Sub-Assistant Surgeon and one non-qualified man. *Medical staff.*

302. Apart from the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital, the Junagadh Railway Dispensary, the Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary and the Mangrol Dispensary, there were in all 23 Medical Institutions under the direct control of this Department at the close of the year under report, as under:— *Medical Institutions.*

303. The Rasulkhanji General Hospital, The Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, the Junagadh New Dispensary and the Junagadh Central Jail Dispensary, all at Junagadh, and nineteen dispensaries in the Mahals, including the Gir Travelling Dispensary.

304. No new dispensary has been added during the year under review, apart from the Coronation Memorial Zenana institution described below.

305. 1,84,218 patients were treated this year against 1,71,893 of the preceding year showing an increase of 12,325 this year. Of 1,84,218 treated, 1,76,066 were treated at the above mentioned *Patients treated.*

institutions, 6,179 at the Junagadh Railway Dispensary and 1,973 at the Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary this year against 1,66,218, 4,027 and 1,648 respectively of the last year. Of 1,84,218 persons treated, 2,547 were inpatients and 1,81,671 were out-patients against 2,391 and 1,69,502 respectively of the preceding year. The daily average of new admissions was 512·38 this year against 450·94 of the last year, while the aggregate daily average attendance was 2006·11 against 1853·03 in 1916-17. Of the new admissions, 504·43 were out-patients and 7·95 were in-patients. Of 1,81,671 persons treated, 1,10,712 were males and 73,506 were females.

In-patients.

306. Of 2,547 inpatients, Junagadh Hospital treated 2,060, Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary 171, Central Jail Dispensary 34, Verawal Dispensary 38, Una Dispensary 37, Kutiana Dispensary 5, and the remaining district dispensaries 6.

Junagadh Hospital.

307. Of 2,547 inpatients, Junagadh Hospital treated 2,060 this year against 1,977 during the last year. Of them 1,957 were new admissions and 103 had remained at the close of the last year. The average daily rate of new admissions was 5·36 against 5·98 in the previous year. Of 2,060 inpatients, 1,774 were cured or relieved, 163 absented and 50 died, leaving 73 under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance was 85·37 against 86·09 of the last year.

Surgical operations.

308. 9,152 surgical operations were performed this year against 7,134 of the last year. Of these surgical operations, 785 were major and 8,367 were minor as compared with 718 and 6,416 respectively of the last year, showing an increase of 67 major and 1,951 minor operations.

Lepers.

309. 80 lepers were treated at the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum against 88 of the last year. There were 36 lepers at the close of the last year, and 44 were admitted this year making a total of 80. Of these, 39 were discharged relieved, none absented and 11 died, leaving 30 at the close of the year.

The Gir Travelling Dispensary.

310. The Gir Travelling Dispensary treated 5,101 patients this year as compared with 5,056 during the last year and performed 12 major and 321 minor operations this year against 4 major and 118 minor of the previous year. The travelling Medical Officer visited 83 villages four times and travelled over 787 miles as compared with 82 villages three times and 663 miles respectively during the last year.

The Railway Dispensary.

311. The Railway Dispensary at Junagadh treated 6,179 patients against 4,027 of the last year. No major and 113 minor operations were performed this year against no major and 133

minor operations during the last year, of which 79 were vaccination operations this year against 91 of the last year.

During the year under review, 202 cases of injuries from Railway accidents occurred against 161 of the last year. Of 202 cases, only 4 were serious of which 1 resulted in immediate death on the spot of accident, and three recovered, while the rest were trivial.

The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary.

312. The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary treated 1,973 patients against 1,648 during the preceding year. Of 1,973 patients, 171 were indoor patients and 1,802 were out-door patients as compared with 148 and 1,500 respectively of the last year. Of 1,973 patients, 1,674 were males and 299 females: 2 major and 28 minor operations were performed this year as compared with 1 major and 36 minor operations last year.

Medical Budget.

313. The total budget grant of the Medical Department (including Vaccination), sanctioned for the year under report is Rs. 93,528 as compared with Rs. 87, 724 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,804, as follows:—

(a) Rs. 2,604 under establishment head,

(b) Rs. 2,600 under drugs and instruments' head;

(c) Rs. 600 under horse-allowance head in Vaccination Branch.

The above increased grants were necessitated by higher prices in all directions. Gradations in the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and remuneration of low paid establishment have been considerably improved.

Post-mortem Examination.

314. 57 post-mortem examinations were held this year against 45 of the last year.

Temperature.

315. The highest temperature under shade was 108° F at Junagadh on 23rd April 1917, while the lowest was 48° F at Visavadar on the 26th January 1918 against 116° F at Junagadh on 23rd May 1916 and the lowest 52° F at Visavadar on 30th December 1916.

Epidemic Diseases.

316. Owing to excessive rainfall the period under report has been unusually unhealthy, added to which high prices and unaccustomed food have affected nutrition and stamina. Severe fever was very common and some households were crippled by it.

Added to these misfortunes were considerable epidemics of small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, german measles, plague, and recently some cases of cholera.

317. Small-pox and measles prevailed throughout the State in the year. Similarly plague has been more or less general. Small-pox alone took a heavy toll, since in all it infected 241 villages and attacked 2,479 persons causing 1,025 deaths against 146 last year.

318. In all 57 places were infected with plague and 1,305 persons were attacked of whom 1,073 died this year against 332 and 208 of the last year. As a prophylactic measure, inoculation was resorted to in Junagadh and 561 persons were inoculated successfully.

Sanitation.

Sanitation.

319. It is gratifying to note that the general sanitation of Junagadh City in particular and of the Mahals in general is receiving continued attention, to which, in Junagadh expecially, must be ascribed the limited extent of the plague epidemic.

Vaccination.

Staff.

320. During the year under report one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector and nine Vaccinators were at work.

Number of Vaccinations.

321. 13,819 primary vaccinations and 254 re-vaccinations were performed this year against 14,518 and 100 respectively last year, showing a decrease of 699 in primary vaccinations. Out of 13,819 persons operated upon, 6,927 were males and 6,892 were females. Amongst persons vaccinated, 9,888 were under one year of age, 3,847 were between one and six years, and 64 were above six years.

Result of Vaccination

322. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 13,401 giving a percentage of 98·59 as against 97·54 last year.

Villages visited.

323. Of 855 villages, only 48 were left unvisited this year owing to the illness and death of one Vaccinator. The Inspector visited 516 villages and inspected 14,075 children against 501 and 15,422 respectively of the last year. The Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination visited 248 villages and examined 5,221 children against 394 and 11,291 of the last year. The Superintendent also toured in the District and inspected the work of some vaccinators.

Cost of maintenance.

324. The total cost of maintaining this establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 9,648-3-0 against Rs. 8,881-7-6 of the

the last year, giving an average cost of Rs. 0-11-4 for each successful operation against Rs. 0-10-1 in the previous year.

325. Owing to epidemics prevailing during this year, the volume of work performed was slightly less than in the previous year. It should be noted that the statistics of the small-pox epidemic illustrate the value of protection, but nevertheless its prevalence was widespread and malignant. The returns show that of 2,479 victims 1,093 were previously protected and of these 1093 persons only 58 persons died, whilst 405 deaths occurred amongst 1,386 unprotected persons.

The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.

326. This institution was originally opened in 1913, but from 1st September 1915 it was closed to enable extensive reconstruction to be taken in hand and after completion it was reopened on 23rd March 1917 in charge of Miss Ruth Dewaji L. M. & S., as Lady Medical Officer, with a reorganized staff, commodious accommodation and ample grants for maintenance. Miss Dewaji is directly responsible to the Huzur, and the hospital conducted strictly according to the principles now laid down, has proved popular and efficient. Indoor patients were admitted from July 1917 and purdah arrangements are complete; but it is hoped that female compounders will eventually be secured.

327. The total number of patients treated during the year was 7,590 of which 116 were indoor patients; and 4,095 were Hindus and 3,390 Mahomedans. The daily average attendance of new admissions was 22·65 and the aggregate daily average attendance was 149·42. Of indoor patients the aggregate daily average attendance was 8·21. Cases of disease of the generative system amounted to 1,112: 59 major and 577 minor operations were performed, and of these 259 were gynœcological operations, whilst 23 labour cases, 90 cases of injury and 33 poisoning cases were dealt with.

328. The budgeted grant for this Hospital was Rs. 24,147 and the total cost of maintaining it was Rs. 19,694-0-11, the average cost per patient being Rs. 0-6-1.

329. This Institution is now doing valuable work for which much credit is due to Miss Dewaji, who has expressed her gratitude for the willing co-operation of the Chief Medical Officer. It is hoped that training of midwives will be undertaken and the matter is now under consideration.

General Remarks.

330. This year a new and commodious dispensary building

with staff quarters has been provided at Keshod, in addition to the C. M. Z. Hospital reconstructed. Two other new dispensaries with staff quarters are under construction at Bhesan and Nageshri.

This Department under Dr. Narsi T. Mehta has had exceptionally heavy work which has been satisfactorily performed.

Veterinary.

Veterinary.

331. The total number of State animals treated during the year was 1,291 against 1,394 last year. Of these, 1,267 were cured, 14 died, and 10 were discharged incurable. The number of animals of State subjects treated during the year was 893 against 1,196 last year, and of these 887 were cured, 2 died, and 9 discharged incurable.

Contagious " Board Ship Pneumonia " attacked the horses of the Imperial Service Lancers in the months of November and December last, and special steps were taken to secure the isolation of affected animals and eradication of the disease. The cause of this malady was importation of newly arrived Waler horses in the lines, but the outbreak was soon controlled.

The itinerating Veterinary Assistant treated in all 1,422 animals in State districts out of which 1,375 cases were cured and 47 proved fatal as against 1,515 and 32 last year respectively.

The total cost of medicines required for treatment of headquarters' animals and district cattle disease was Rs. 1,197-7-6 as against Rs. 1,199-8-9 last year.

The St. John Ambulance Association.

The St. John Ambulance Association.

332. During the year under report 4 classes in all have been held, all of them in First-aid to the injured: 183 persons took advantage of these classes, out of whom 83 proved successful in various examinations. There were classes in the Bahauddin College, the Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh City and the Imperial Service Lancers. The Railway Class which is usually held in the monsoon was this year postponed owing to departmental exigencies and subsequently plague. The usual First-aid and Home Hygiene Classes for Junagadh City which are generally held during the cold season had also to be abandoned this year owing to plague.

Two Lantern lectures on First-Aid were given at which 120 persons attended.

The Medical Officers of the State both at Head Quarters and in the Districts have done much to help this movement which owes its increasing vitality to Mr. H. M. Bhatt's energetic labours as Honorary Secretary.

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

333. The following is the general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them during the year under report:— *General Summary.*

Class of institution.	No. in 1916–17.	No. in 1917–18.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1916–17.	No. of pupils in 1917–18.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts College.	1	1	0	0	317	330	13	0
Public institutions.	170	173	3	0	14,115	11,372	0	2,743
Aided private institutions.	7	7	0	0	507	546	39	0
Unaided private institutions.	92	74	0	18	3,223	2,777	0	446
Total...	270	255	3	18	18,162	15,025	52	3,189

The decrease in the number of students attending the State Khalsa schools is due to the closing of several schools owing to plague during 3 months in the year.

The reduction in the number of unaided private institutions is due to the opening of Madressas at Kutiana and Vanthali and the closing of 4 institutions at Verawal.

334. The average monthly number on the registers was 14,483 as compared with 14,502 of the previous year, and the average daily attendance 11,000 against 11,265. The percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number was 75·9. *Average attendance.*

335. Of the 11,372 children attending the institutions maintained by the State, 9,638 were boys and 1,734 girls. Of the boys, 1,557 were Brahmins, 4,717 other Hindus, 613 Jains, 2,733 Musalmans, 5 Native Christians, 1 Jew, 4 Parsis, and 8 of other creeds. Of the girls, 325 were Brahmins, 845 other Hindus, 340 Jains, 219 Musalmans, 2 Native Christians, 1 Parsi and 2 of other creeds. *Nationality.*

Collegiate Education.

336. At the opening of the year, viz. 20th June 1917, there were 316 students on the roll of the College. *Junagadh College.*

Rolls.

337. The second term's enrolment was 344, composed of 123 Brahmins, 109 other Hindus, 47 Jains, 61 Mahommedans, 3 Parsis, and 1 Eurasian.

Before the commencement of the first term of 1917-18 there was a long vacation from 11th March to 19th June, during which period University Examinations were held and the following statement shows the results of the College:—

Examination.	Number of students appeared.	Number of students passed in		
		Pass Class.	II Class.	I Class.
College 1st year.	147	90	20	1
Inter. Arts.	81	50	2	0
Ex-students.	4	2	1	0
Inter Science.	3	0	0	0
B. A.	37	23	9 (a)	0
Ex-students	2	0	0	0
M. A.	2	1	0	0

(a) Of these 9 students, 3 passed in Sanskrit Honours, 3 in Persian Honours, 2 in History Honours, and 1 in Philosophy Honours. Of the two History Honours one was awarded by the University the Cobden Club Medal for securing the highest number of marks in Political Economy and Indian Economics.

The limit of the number of students on the roll in the College reached its maximum during the current year, especially in the Intermediate Arts Class, where students were refused admission.

The College 1st Year Certificate Examination for the current year was held in February last and out of 123 students appearing 97 obtained certificates, 44 with 2nd class and 1 with 1st class marks.

The College had to be closed during the 2nd term from 12th February last owing to plague in Junagadh.

Out of 98 Intermediate Arts Students, 10 have selected Mathematics and the rest Logic as their optional subject.

338. The following statement shows the honours and pass students in both B. A. classes according to the various voluntary subjects during the last term:— *Results.*

Vol. Subject.	Seniors. Hons.	Seniors. Pass.	Juniors. Hons.	Juniors. Pass.
English.	1	0	5	0
Sanskrit.	6	4	10	9
Persian.	2	1	6	2
French.	0	1	0	1
History.	3	32	3	11
Science.	2		3	2
Mathematics.	1	0	3	0
	15	44	30	32

339. The number of students residing in the hostels during the 2nd term was 145 against 144 in the 1st term. Although there is accommodation for only 96 students at the hostels, extra furniture, namely cots, chairs, tables, &c. is supplied by the State, thus encouraging outside students who are allowed to stay as 3rd companions according to their own convenience. But in order to remedy overcrowding, it has been notified that students who fail either in the College 1st year Examination or any other University Examination will not be admitted to the hostels. *Hostels.*

340. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,741 made up as follows:— *Income and expenditure.*

Fees.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Rent.	Total.
Rs. 13,234	67	16	1,424	14,741.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 61,646 as per details given below. The salaries of various members of the staff were improved.

1.	Staff of teachers	Rs.	45,515.	
2.	Staff of servants.	,,	2,037.	
3.	Rent and Taxes.	,,	213	Pipe water charges.
4.	Contingencies.	,,	377.	
5.	Library books.	,,	752.	
6.	Repairs.	,,	6,043.	
7.	Miscellaneous.	,,	1,508	Includes Hostels light, Reading Room, Food Allowance, Gymkhana Hostels Furniture.
8.	Laboratory Apparatus.	,,	2,518.	
9.	Scholarships.	,,	2,683	Includes payment to the College Fellows from the Zakat Fund.
		Total Rs.	61,646.	

Collage activities.

341. The chief activities of the College, apart from purely Educational work, are connected with (*a*) the Gymkhana, (*b*) the Debating Society, (*c*) the Social Club, (*d*) the Co-operative Stores of the College, (*e*) the Poor Boys' Library, (*f*) the Ambulance Class, (*g*) the College Magazine, and (*h*) the Persian Urdu Literary Association.

Gymkhana.

342. A 4th Tennis Court has been recently added to the Gymkhana and Hockey has been introduced as an additional game.

General Remarks.

343. The year under review has witnessed steady progress for which credit is due to the Principal and Staff.

High Schools.

High Schools.

344. The total number of students on the rolls of State High Schools increased from 882 to 960. In the Bahadurkhanji High School, the number increased from 756 to 841. The average monthly number rose from 775 to 869, while the average daily attendance decreased from 752 to 748. In the Mangrol High School the number on the rolls fell from 126 to 119, the average monthly number was reduced from 150 to 136, while the average daily attendance increased from 101 to 117. Decreases are due to prevalence of plague.

Matriculation Examination Results.

345. The Matriculation Examination results for the year under report as compared with those of the previous two years are shown below:—

	1915.	1916.	1917.
No. of pupils sent up	60	54	48
No. of pupils passed	13	29	18
Percentage of success	21	53·7	37

No boy was sent up for the Matriculation Examination from the Mangrol High School this year.

School Final.

346. Only one student appeared for the School Final Examination with success.

Arts Examination.

347. 2 students out of 5 passed the Intermediate Drawing Examination and 8 out of 12 passed the Elementary Drawing Examination from the Bahadurkhanji High School.

Scholarships.

348. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 300 are distributed annually to the students in the Bahadurkhanji High School, in addition to the sum of Rs. 4 p. m. given from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund to the student of St. VII passing first in the annual examination of St. VI.

Junagadh High School.

Staff.

349. Besides the Head Master, the School staff consists of 10

graduates, 6 under-graduates 14 matriculates, 2 non-matriculates and 1 gymnastic teacher.

Excluding the gymnastic teacher, there are 41 teachers in the High Schools, of whom 12 are graduates, 8 under graduates, 16 Matriculates, and 5 are non-qualified.

350. Cricket continues to be popular among the boys, but want of room for practice has handicapped development. It is hoped that when the site adjoining the New High School is ready the school will maintain cricket, foot-ball and hockey teams. *Games.*

Gymnastics continue to interest many students who gave a creditable performance at an "Our Day" concert which was well attended.

351. The new Bahadurkhanji High School was opened on the 20th of November 1917 by the Administrator who gave an informal address and announced scholarships and a donation to the library. One of the two new buildings with laboratory and office quarters has been completed and accommodates the senior classes in excellent rooms and healthy surroundings which should prove a great stimulus to higher education. *General Remarks.*

Mahabat Madressa.

352. The total number of boys who receive free instruction in this institution shows a decrease of 6 this year as under:— *Mahabat Madressa.*

	This year.	Previous year.
English Division.	182	155
Gujarati Do.	379	407
Arabic-Persian.	93	98
	654	660

The average monthly number fell from 651 to 642 and the average daily attendance from 499 to 492 owing to plague.

353. The work of the Arabic-Persian Department and the Koran reading classes which devote part of the time to Gujarati also, continues to be satisfactory.

354. The sum of Rs. 100 p. m. granted by the State and of Rs. 48 realized as annual interest from the Asharafalli Fund, are distributed as scholarships among the deserving boys of this Institution. A sum of Rs. 500 is also allotted to this Madressa from the Zakat Charity Fund for distribution in scholarships and books to students. *Scholarships.*

355. There are 24 teachers in all (excluding the Gymnastic *Teaching Staff.*

teacher) of whom 1 is a Graduate, 2 are Undergraduates, 4 are Matriculates, 2 are trained and 14 are untrained. The Drawing Teacher has passed the 3rd Grade Examination in Drawing. Of the 14 untrained teachers one has passed the 3rd Grade Drawing Examination.

Examination Results.

356. Out of 534 presented for annual examination 343 passed the test, the result being 64·7 per cent on the whole.

Arts Examination.

357. Three boys appeared in the Elementary Grade Drawing Examination, of whom 2 passed and of the 2 who appeared in the Intermediate Grade 1 passed.

Games.

358. The Madressa team played one foot ball match and several cricket matches.

General Remarks.

359. The present building did not provide sufficient accommodation and was badly in need of repairs throughout. Extensive re-construction has therefore been sanctioned and Rs. 40,000 are being spent this year and the balance will be provided next year. The new building will meet all needs for many years to come.

Middle Schools.

Middle Schools.

360. The number of boys attending the 6 middle schools viz. those at Una, Verawal, Chorwad, Vanthali, Delwada and Kutiana, increased from 385 to 482, the average monthly number from 388 to 472 and the average daily attendance from 318 to 375. The number of teachers employed rose from 23 to 28, of whom 3 are Graduates, 6 are Undergraduates, 9 are Matriculates and 10 are non-qualified. The results of the annual examination are satisfactory, 175 out of 288 presented having proved successful.

361. The Kutiana new English School was opened in July last in the commodious building specially erected for it, and has proved very popular.

362. The Una High School is still virtually a middle school as the 7th Standard Class has not yet been opened: 2 scholarships of Rs. 7 each p. m. have been given by the State and 7 more of the value of Rs. 37 p. m. have been provided by private contribution.

English Classes.

363. There are 12 English Classes attached to the Vernacular Boys' Schools at the following places:—

(1) Bhesan. (2) Ranpur. (3) Vadal. (4) Keshod. (5) Balagam. (6) Bamnasa. (7) Malia. (8) Patan. (9) Shil. (10) Nageshri. (11) Majevdi. (12) Visavadar.

Out of 269 students who were presented for examination

in English, 198 passed. Balagam and Vadal classes were closed owing to plague.

The number of students receiving English education in these classes was 298 at the end of the year.

Primary Education.

364. The average monthly number and the average daily attendance fell from 10,537 and 8,234 to 10,364 and 7,991 respectively, owing to the prevalence of plague. Of 7,974 pupils examined 6,322 passed, the result being 80 %. *Boys' Schools.*

New buildings have been constructed for schools at Malia and Gangda, and another for Vernacular School No. 2 in Junagadh is in progress.

865. The number of teachers employed rose from 394 to 419, of whom 111 are trained and 308 are untrained: 38 out of the 111 trained have full three years' qualifications, 44 have two years' and 29 one year's training. *Teachers.*

Girls' Schools.

366. The number of girls attending the 19 Girls' Schools maintained by the State fell from 1,959 to 1,397 owing to plague. *Girls' Schools.*

The average monthly number remained the same as last year, i. e. 1,999, while the average daily attendance fell from 1,360 to 1,276. Of 1,469 girls examined, 1,154 passed, the result being 77 %.

In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery.

367. Seven more teachers have been employed in the Girls' Schools, making a total of 74, of whom 49 are females and 25 are males, 22 being trained and 52 untrained. Of the trained teachers 20 are females and only 2 are males. Of the remaining untrained teachers, 29 are females and 23 males. *Teachers.*

368. Of 21 girls studying English in the Ladadi Bibi Girls' School English Classes, 20 passed the annual examination. *English class for girls.*

The new building for the Vanthali Girls' School was completed during the year under report and extensions to the Ladadi Bibi Girls' school building on a liberal scale are in progress.

369. The Honourable Mr. A. K. Jamal C. I. E. of Rangoon has kindly presented the local Islami Girls' School with a donation of Rs. 300 for the purchase of a sewing machine and other materials.

Scholarships.

370. In addition to scholarships given in different local institu-

tions, stipends amounting to Rs. 2,772 were allotted to students attending other Collages in the Presidency and elsewhere. The total value of these scholarships amounted to Rs. 4,858 during the year.

Expenditure.

371. The following statement compares the expenditure incurred on education during the years 1916–17 and 1917–18:—

Details of expenditure.	1916–17. Rs.	1917–18. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
High Schools.	29,771	43,305	13,534	0
Madressa.	10,849	11,607	758	0
Middle Schools.	7,505	11,343	3,838	0
Primary Schools.	83,158	90,020	6,862	0
Grants to private schools.	1,241	1,354	113	0
Scholarships.	3,587	4,858	1,271	0
Libraries.	1,493	1,990	497	0
Direction & Inspection charges.	9,064	8,923	0	141
Office establishment.	2,351	2,750	399	0
Buildings & repairs.	2,22,527	1,18,195	0	1,04,332
Miscellaneous.	653	637	0	16
Total.	3,72,199	2,94,982	27,272	1,04,489

The above figures show that there was an increase in almost all heads except that of new buildings and repairs, which however were actually in progress but have not been entered as they were not completed at the end of the year under report.

Fee Receipts.

372. The following figures show that the total receipts from fees have increased by Rs. 879:—

1916–17..... Rs. 10,568. 1917–18.....Rs. 11,447.

Moral Education.

373. Moral instruction continues to be imparted by means of stories, poems, and dialogues selected from text books and other volumes from school libraries.

Physical Education.

374. Cricket and foot-ball and other manly games are played. The gymnasia attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School and Mahabat Madressa are well attended.

Boys in Vernacular schools are taken out at least once a

week for nature observation and have daily recreation in school compounds.

Musical drill recently introduced in girls' schools has proved attractive and is likely to encourage physical development.

Discipline.

375. Discipline is fairly maintained in all institutions.

Libraries.

376. Expenditure for the maintenance of the Bahadurkhanji Library at Junagadh rose from Rs. 1,393 to Rs. 1,690. In addition Rs. 247-12-0 were spent from Members' subscriptions. The addition of new books worth Rs. 279-14-0 has raised the total number of books to 5,013, and the circulation of 9,995 books during the year illustrates the popularity and usefulness of this Institution. Newspapers and magazines are supplied annually at a cost of Rs. 500.

Other libraries in the mofussil, viz. those at Verawal, Una, Kutiana, Chorwad, Delvada, Bhesan, Vanthali, and Gadhakda are working satisfactorily, the first three having handsome buildings of their own.

Museum.

377. The Museum attached to the Bahadurkhanji Library contains Scientific and Archæological objects of value and interest.

Kutiana Madressa.

378. The number of boys attending the Madressa increased from 615 to 822: of these 363 are attending the Infant Classes 400 are studying in Standards 1 to 3 and 59 in the higher Standards 4th, 5th and 6th. Of the 22 teachers employed in this school, 1 is a B. A., 1 Matriculate, 4 nonmatriculates, 2 trained and the remaining 14 untrained. The annual establishment charges are reported to be Rs. 4,800-7-5. Urdu, Gujrati and English are taught, and religious Mahomedan education is compulsory. Out of 538 pupils examined 497 passed the annual examination.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

379. In this Institution 41 orphans were maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,400-1-8. Instruction was given in English, vernaculars, P. W. D. workshop and motor garage.

Twelve boys appeared at the recent 1st grade Drawing

Examination, and five elder boys are being trained outside the orphanage. A religious teacher is provided by private contribution.

The Orphanage Bag Pipe band 18 strong appeared at the Bombay Food Exhibition and at Government House, and were entertained with great kindness in Bombay; they also received silver medals from the Exhibition authorities. Cricket and football are keenly played and generous contributions and help have been received from many well-wishers and supporters.

Technical Hall.

380. The Technical and Recreation Hall for Mahomedan students and Orphanage boys referred to in last year's report was formally opened during the present year. This is a private enterprise undertaken from funds contributed by subscribers, and is intended not only to serve as a recreation hall for better class Mahomedan students, but also to provide technical education of a practical kind for Orphanage boys and other poor Mahomedan boys, who will thus be enabled to earn a decent livelihood and become useful citizens of the State. General supervision has been undertaken by the State, a Committee of management has been appointed and generous grant-in-aid and other advances have been sanctioned to enable the institution to make a fair start under the presidency and guidance of Mr. E. Brook Fox, Chief Engineer.

General Remarks.

381. The rise in prices has been such as to render the remuneration of vernacular school teachers quite inadequate. A minimum monthly pay of Rs. 10 has therefore been granted and both trained teachers and untrained teachers of considerable service have been awarded suitable increments. These enhanced prospects should improve the status and efficiency of the Department which under previous conditions could not avoid stagnation.

The Junagadh Archæological and Historical Society.

382. On account of sickness in the City and district the majority of the members was absent during the greater part of the year. Owing to the high price of materials the Society's materials are still in manuscript and have not been published. A few more books were added to the Library. No grant was made to the Society as funds were not required, and during the present hard times its activities cannot well be maintained.

CHAPTER VIII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

383. The period under review has been one of considerable strain and has operated heavily on most classes. Extensive damage to food crops by excessive rain accentuated the stress due to high prices and shortage of common materials which have brought the pressure of war conditions home to the local population. The State too has felt the burden in having to grant extra pay and allowances exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs annually. With a mainly agricultural income and a fixed Vighoti settlement, such difficulties may become serious.

384. The revenue of the State is however highly satisfactory looking to current drawbacks. For the year ending 31st August 1917 it rose to the unprecedented figure of Rupees 54¾ lakhs of which Rs. 52 lakhs were normal income, and this year in spite of grave disadvantages in many respects it will probably reach 50 lakhs of Rupees, whilst accumulated liquid balances amount to 72 lakhs of Rupees. This development in our revenues has happily enabled the Durbar to undertake a contribution of 5 lakhs of Rupees annually during the continuance of the War. This contribution will be drawn from current revenue and may involve some economy and delay in our programme of construction; but that is comparatively a small matter which all will very cheerfully accept.

385. Notable fluctuations in prices mainly due to new conditions of supply and demand have attracted the notice of the cultivating classes, immensely to their benefit. Cultivators seem to have realized that they can profit greatly by seeking the best market at the proper time, independently of middlemen. Many landholders are no doubt by habit or by the force of past transactions in stagnant servitude, and in numerous cases the domination of the local money lender is and must long remain a necessary economic condition. But there are distinct signs that well-to-do cultivators are accumulating sufficient intelligence and resolution to secure better profits. It seems possible indeed, that from present influences there will emerge an agricultural revival, which will have a permanent effect greatly to the

advantage of the State and this most important element in its prosperity and progress.

386. Shortage of labour is still and must remain a serious obstacle, but the subordinate staff has rendered loyal and patient service during a time of trial. A certain narrow-minded departmentalism is a blemish on an otherwise healthy system of routine work well suited to the needs of the State.

387. It remains to express cordial thanks to all Heads of Departments and especial gratitude to Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe, I. S. O., Huzur Assistant, for his invaluable and devoted assistance.

Huzur Office,
Junagadh,
28th June 1918.

To Kendall I. C. S.,
Administrator, Junagadh State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1917–1918.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	H. D. Rendall, Esq., I. C. S.	Administrator, Junagadh State.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
2	E. Brook Fox, Esq. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer P. W. D.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
3	E. W. Proctor Sims, Esq. A. M. I. C. E.	Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Junagadh State Railway.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
4	James Scott, Esq. M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Principal, Junagadh College.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
5	H. A. W. Bladen, Esq.	Tutor & Guardian to the Minor Nawab Saheb.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
6	R. B. A. S. Tambe, I. S. O.	Huzur Assistant to the Administrator.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
7	C. E. Lynch Blosse, Esq.	Superintendent of Police.	1—4–17	7–11–17	
8	Mr. E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Judicial Officer.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
9	R. B. Keshavlal G. Trivedi.	Chief Revenue Officer.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
10	Mr. A. Marks.	Assistant Manager, Junagadh State Railway.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
11	Dr. Narsinhdas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
12	Mr. Manishankar R. Trivedi, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Accounts Officer.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
13	Mr. S. N. Ratnagar.	Chief Forest Officer.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
14	Mr. M. A. Fakih, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Judge, Sadar Court.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
15	Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A.	Chief Educational Officer.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
16	Mr. Dhairyashanker Ambaram Chhaya.	Superintendent of Police.	8–11–17	31—3–18	
17	Mr. Tribhowanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.	Sarkari Vakil.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
18	Dr. Mulchand K. Desai.	Stable Superintendent.	1—4–17	31—3–18	
19	Mr. D. N. Phansalkar.	Superintendent, Huzur Office.	1—4–17	31—3–18	

20	Mr. D. J. Solomon, B. A., B. L. (U. S. A.)	Head Master, Bahadurkhanji High School.	1—4-17	31—3-18
21	Mr. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Dhru.	Port Officer, Veraval.	1—4-17	31—3-18
22	K. S. Gulam Rasulkhan Gulam Ghauskhan.	Commanding Officer, Imperial Service Lancers.	1—4-17	31—3-18

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	"	"	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	"	"	
4	Limitation Act.	"	"	
5	New Registration Act.	"	Yes.	
6	New Stamp and Court Fees Acts.	"	No.	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	"	"	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	No.	"	
9	Whipping Act.	Yes.	"	
10	Police Act.	"	"	
11	Arms Act.	"	"	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	"	"	
13	Opium Act.	"	"	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	"	"	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game.	"	"	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	"	"	
17	Legal Practitioners Act.	No.	"	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	"	
19	Explosives Act.	"	"	
20	Companies Act.	"	"	
21	Land Revenue Code.	No.	"	
22	Account Code.	"	"	
23	Small Causes Court Act.	"	"	
24	Village Police Act.	"	"	
25	Conveyances Act.	"	"	
26	Co-operative Society Act.	Yes.	"	
27	Guardian and Wards Act.	"	Yes.	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1917–18.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imperial S. Lancers.‡	91	21	2	0	14	96	0	0	0	5	10	81	Rs. 62,554-0-0	‡ Total sanctioned strength 100.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1917–18.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade. Rs.	Fixed allowance. Rs.	Sanctioned cost. Rs.		Actual cost.	Punishments. Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.	Punished judicially.	Rewards. By promotion	By money.	Education. Literate.	Illiterate.	Remarks.
		P. C.														
Superintendent of Police.	1	700+218¾	100	12,225	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Upto the departure of Mr. C. E. Lynch Blosse. Thereafter at Rs. 400+75. P. T. A.
Deputy Superintendent of Police.	1	250	50	3,600	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	The Post of Deputy S. of P. is in abeyance from 8-11-17 and Head Clerk is working as Pers. Asstt. to S. of P from that date on Rs 200+20 P. C.
Inspector I grade.	1	150–5–175	15	1,980	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
„ II „	3	125–5–145	15	5,295	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
„ III „	3	100–5–120	15	4,485	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdar I „	3	80–5–95	20	3,720	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
„ II „	5	60–5–75	20	5,315	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	
„ III „	6	45–5–55	20	5,145	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	
Jamadar I „	11	35–2½–40	10	6,370	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	
„ II „	20	25-2½-32½	10	9,490	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	

Havaldar I grade.	17	20				0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	3
" II "	26	17½				0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	8
" III "	41	15	5+7/8	27,920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	14
Naiks.	51	12				0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	26
Lance Naiks.	10	11	0	1,320	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	11	4
Constables I grade.	316	11	0	41,712	0	1	1	5	3	1	3	12	75	226
" II "	211	10	0	25,320	0	3	0	6	3	0	2	7	56	127
" III "	106	9	0	11,448	0	8	0	0	4	2	0	1	36	106
" IV "	15	8	0	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mounted Police.														
Risaldar.	1	100+25	21	1,752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar I grade.	1	40-2½-50	21	762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
" II "	1	25-2½-37½	21	609	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dafedar I "	1	20	21	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
" II "	2	17½	21	924	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
" III "	4	15	21	1,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lance Dafedars.	5	12	21	1,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3

Sowars I grade.	15	12	21	5,940	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	
„ II „	19	11	21	7,396	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	
„ III „	38	10	21	14,585	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	26	
Total.....	934			2,02,903	8	1,89,825	12	1	15	10	3	7	28	318	576	
Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment, contingencies &c.				56,100	0	49,125										
Total.....				2,59,003	8	2,38,950										
Mangrol	83			9,426	0		0	16	0	0	0	0	0	41	42	

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1917–18.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,523	1,413	1,067	916	944	793	608	451	282	303	56·9	49·2	64·4	56·8	These include Mangrol figures also.

Out of 810 accused arrested in Junagadh 43 were in police custody at the end of the year pending commitment for trial.
" " " " 37 were released by police without being sent for trial.
" 730 " sent for trial 39 were pending trial in Magisterial courts on the 31st March 1917.
" 268 " discharged 44 were discharged owing to cases being compounded.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1917-18.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	38,339	53,314	10,146	15,528	26·4	29·1	Junagadh figures include value of missing cattle, in cases in which cattle have not yet been recovered, amounting to Rs. 2,877.
Mangrol.	1,608	1,271	529	242	32·8	19·0	
Total.	39,947	54,585	10,675	15,770	26·7	28·8	

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1917–18.

Description of offences.	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Number of offences: Committed during the present year.	Number of offences: Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple.	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Rigorous.	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment and fine: Simple.	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous.	Number of persons sentenced: Fine only.	Number of persons sentenced: Whipping.	Number of persons sentenced: Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment: Under 1 month	Term of imprisonment: From 1 to 2 months.	Term of imprisonment: From 2 to 3 months.	Term of imprisonment: From 3 to 6 months	Term of imprisonment: From 6 to 12 months	Term of imprisonment: From 1 to 2 years.	Term of imprisonment: From 2 to 3 years.	Term of imprisonment: From 3 to 5 years.	Term of imprisonment: Above 5 years.	Term of imprisonment: Transportation.	Term of imprisonment: Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against the public tranquillity, S. 146.	1	5	6	5	6	45	18	0	0	0	14	4	0	18	27	0	0	2	8	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	1	11	12	27	12	18	11	1	0	1	5	4	0	11	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	2	6	8	6	6	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	3	
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	0	4	4	3	2	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	1	32	33	28	31	51	22	2	4	0	9	7	0	22	27	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319–350.	5	1,193	1,198	1,171	1,178	2,122	134	4	9	0	26	95	0	134	1,968	0	0	30	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	2	6	8	3	8	8	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape, S 375.	0	6	6	3	5	7	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	0	6	6	4	5	19	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	
Theft, etc., S. 378–445.	0	336	336	344	329	465	316	27	71	20	71	118	9	316	140	0	2	1	106	17	25	23	13	4	0	0	0	0	7	7	
Robbery, S. 390.	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	0	15	15	29	14	25	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	20	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474–497–499.	2	75	77	71	72	153	14	0	0	0	10	4	0	14	129	0	0	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	
Forgery.	1	4	5	2	3	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	
Offences relating to special and local laws.	0	56	56	116	54	83	48	0	1	0	1	45	1	48	33	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal procedure Code.	6	591	597	494	591	964	222	7	43	6	19	147	0	222	728	0	0	41	11	12	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	
Total.	22	2,348	2,370	2,324	2,318	3,989	808	44	146	27	155	426	10	808	3,109	0	4	91	132	42	37	31	20	7	1	11	0	0	52	68	
Mangrol.	0	369	369	435	369	468	70	2	3	2	18	45	0	70	398	0	0	22	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand total.	22	2,717	2,739	2,759	2,687	4,457	878	46	149	29	173	471	10	878	3,507	0	4	113	133	42	39	31	20	7	1	11	0	0	52	68	
								397										397													

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1917–18.

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Brought to trial in 1917–18.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,909	1,933	42	727	109	2,229	35	6	2,735	3,148	515	1,894	675	30	4	30	
City Magistrate's Court.	407	415	16	103	57	664	1	0	785	841	582	107	110	9	0	33	
Sadar Adalat.	(39)	(28)	(18)	(35)	0	0	0	0	(76)	(63)	0	(9)	(49)	0	0	(5)	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	432	369	0	87	6	374	1	0	501	468	264	132	70	2	0	0	
Mangrol Sessions Court.	(3)	(1)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	(3)	(2)	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	
Total.	2,748	2,717	58	917	172	3,267	37	6	4,021	4,457	1,361	2,133	855	41	4	63	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts, they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 & 17.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks.
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hazur Adalat.	66	0	0	90	52	6	4	5	3	4	2	2	1	0	0	11	4	D. 48	
Sadar Adalat.	135	0	0	110	81	47	25	39	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	D. 35	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	8	1	1	1	1	6	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.....	209	1	1	201	134	59	34	45	32	4	2	2	1	0	0	12	5	0	

Appendix X.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1917–18.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Munsiffs' Courts.	209	214	4,003	3,535	4,212	3,749	3,998	3,574	214	175	5,13,354	78	3,213	244	2,548	687	227	68	5	657	1,754	57	1,106	5,73,636	D. 48	D. 77	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	28	5	464	402	492	407	487	403	5	4	98,890	10	384	8	361	35	4	2	0	21	194	22	166	12,891	0	0	
Total	237	219	4,467	3,937	4,704	4,156	4,485	3,977	219	179	6,12,244	88	3,597	252	2,909	722	231	70	5	678	1,948	79	1,272	5,86,527	0	0	

Appendix XI.

(Civil)—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Munsiffs' Courts	1,187	2,002	5,80,355	6,244	4,704	9,00,306	7,431	6,706	14,80,661	5,429	5,370	8,92,482	2,002	1,336	5,88,179	1,013	190	133	
Mangrol.	52	0	0	199	180	12,773	251	180	12,773	251	179	12,086	0	1	687	0	1	0	
Total.....	1,239	2,002	5,80,355	6,443	4,884	9,13,079	7,682	6,886	14,93,434	5,680	5,549	9,04,568	2,002	1,337	5,88,866	1,013	191	133	

Appendix XII.

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1917-18.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of. Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	M.D	
Huzur Court.	49	95	250	108	299	203	204	134	95	69	70,339	1,00,626	128	83	44	15	25	18	3	13	4	5	4—9	7-19	
																							M. D.	M. D	
Sadar Court.	138	143	255	232	393	375	250	225	143	150	1,06,256	1,35,828	194	175	34	29	9	2	6	5	7	14	3-15	4-18	
																							M. D.	M. D.	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	5	14	28	16	33	30	19	23	14	7	3,640	3,894	8	14	6	5	4	2	1	0	0	2	2-21	9—2	
Total.	192	252	533	356	725	608	473	382	252	226	1,80,235	2,40,348	330	272	84	49	38	22	10	18	11	21	0	0	

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1917–18.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Rs.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State.	9 ×	131	643	910	774	131	122	114	24,223	16·40	One death only.
Mangrol.	1	10	49	93	59	5	7	6	1,667	27·9	Nil.
Total.	10	141	692	1,003	833	136	129	120	25,890		

× Besides these there are three lock-ups in Mahals.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1917–18

Name of State	Documents presented.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Junagadh.	723	1,426	255	688	453	643	7	15	1	0	7	80	715	1,204	Rs. 8,21,572	Rs. 10,73,660	4	126	4	96

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1917–18.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	255	2,72,121	0	0	5,729	5	9	688	6,28,381	0	0	6,563	12	6	
Sale deeds.	453	3,93,759	0	0	20,358	14	1	643	6,70,870	0	0	6,284	5	4	
Wills.	7	4,292	0	0	90	3	0	15	1,930	0	0	38	8	1	
Money bonds.	1	300	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	7	2,335	0	0	52	13	11	80	79,375	0	0	3,346	0	0	
Total.	723	6,72,807	0	0	26,429	4	9	1,426	13,80,556	0	0	16,232	9	11	

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Board in the Junagadh State during the Samvat years 1972 (1915-16) and 1973 (1916-17).

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st September 1916. Rs.	Receipts.		Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure.		Balance on the 31st August 1917. Rs.	Remarks.
		St. 1972 Rs.	St 1973 Rs.		St. 1972 Rs.	St. 1973 Rs.		
Junagadh.	17,632	62,165	1,19,990	1,37,622	51,889	91,570	46,052	
Verawal.	22,722	11,496	11,720	34,442	6,670	7,823	26,619	
Una.	2,214	2,680	5,049	7,263	1,672	2,510	4,753	
Delwada.	933	727	824	1,757	382	432	1,325	
Sutrapada.	248	817	369	617	550	225	392	
Patan.	3,138	2,784	2,753	5,891	1,935	2,242	3,649	
Chorwad.	160	565	684	844	588	550	294	
Malia.	4,513	2,260	2,994	7,507	1,546	1,766	5,741	
Keshod.	*1,485+26	1,608	1,843	3,354	1,425	959	2,395	
Balagam.	605	716	1,079	1,684	333	364	1,320	
Shil.	350	262	294	644	243	270	374	
Kutiana.	5,331	9,565	10,604	15,935	6,319	5,072	10,863	
Vadal.	1,168	370	640	1,808	498	473	1,335	
Visavadar.	282	376	376	658	256	311	347	
Bagdu.	478	174	184	662	150	134	528	
Vanthali.	3,535	4,775	5,178	8,713	3,216	3,824	4,889	
Bhesan.	1,456	246	228	1,684	262	365	1,319	
Shahpur.	753	1,187	1,551	2,304	1,374	1,258	1,046	
Total...	67,029*	1,02,773	1,66,360	2,33,389	79,308	1,20,148	1,13,241	* Rs. 26 added under head of Keshod to last year's figure.
Village Board.								
Nawagadh.	42	53	121	163	82	147	16	
Ajab.	*361 +1	186	200	562	60	265	297	* Rs. 26 deducted from last year's figure.
Bamnasa.	*298 - 27	139	151	422	112	113	309	
Talala.	294	300	300	594	359	320	274	
Gadhakda.	107	287	365	472	265	279	193	
Bherai.	82	176	181	263	158	143	120	
Total.	1,158	1,141	1,318	2,476	1,036	1,267	1,209	

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1917–18.

Number.	Name of Rain-Gauge Station.	April 1917.		May 1917.		June 1917.		July 1917.		August 1917.		September 1917.		October 1917.		November 1917.		December 1917.		January 1918.		February 1918.		March 1918.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Junagadh.	0	2	4	73	10	21	22	49	16	31	2	8	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	99	33	95	37	17	
2	Verawal.	0	0	7	52	15	99	7	46	6	68	1	93	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	68	28	15	28	54	
3	Una.	0	14	1	50	6	96	6	96	4	95	1	50	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	20	21	74	28	18	
4	Kutiyana.	0	8	5	55	8	56	14	33	7	66	2	32	6	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	92	26	27	22	52	
5	Vanthali.	0	39	8	25	9	65	17	86	8	18	2	71	6	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	54	22	27	29	25	51	
6	Delvada.	0	2	2	43	10	74	7	80	4	7	1	10	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	26	22	84	27	24	
7	Prabhas Patan.	0	0	6	77	15	55	8	21	7	55	1	79	12	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	75	28	92	30	39	
8	Malia.	0	32	7	4	11	33	12	99	10	19	3	8	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	37	59	30	44	
9	Keshod.	0	15	6	98	7	98	9	44	8	39	5	25	5	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	90	31	92	28	80	
10	Chorwad.	0	0	6	25	9	22	7	35	8	88	3	3	6	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	62	26	97	26	57	

11	Visavadar.	0	5	6	38	5	98	17	54	8	45	3	56	19	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	31	28	40	32	61
12	Bhesan.	0	11	3	97	4	86	17	81	6	36	3	52	16	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	3	14	53	26	55
13	Navagadh.	0	0	5	22	7	59	8	46	8	5	5	62	7	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	79	25	53	29	84
14	Vadal.	0	34	5	99	6	78	14	3	9	11	4	86	8	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	81	27	88	33	90
15	Bherai.	0	11	6	46	4	65	6	27	4	8	2	85	9	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	97	18	15	22	32
16	Sutrapada.	0	0	5	15	21	44	8	0	8	31	3	50	9	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	90	29	29	31	06
17	Talala.	0	12	9	79	19	43	15	56	13	49	5	71	17	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	21	34	15	‡	
18	Shil.	0	2	6	97	10	69	9	23	8	59	1	54	10	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	45	33	6	25	51
19	Sanakhada.	0	0	3	93	8	52	7	67	4	31	2	78	14	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	23	55	*	
20	Mangrol.	0	0	7	52	12	56	10	11	17	28	3	18	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	74	29	34	25	92

‡As this dispensary is recently shifted from Sasan this column is kept blank.

*As this dispensary is newly opened this column is kept blank.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

No.	Article.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1917.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1918.) Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	300—0-0	670—0-0	
2	Bajro (*Pennisetum Typhoideum*).	37—8-0	68-12-0	
3	Juwar (*Sorghum Vulgari*).	25—0-0	52—8-0	
4	Wheat.	38-12-0	65—0-0	
5	Gram.	36—4-0	42—8-0	
6	Urad (*Phaseolus Mungo va. Radiatus*)	53-12-0	55—0-0	
7	Tur (*Cajanus Indicus*).	80—0-0	80—0-0	
8	Rice.	100—0-0	120—0-0	
9	Mug (*Phaseolus Mungo*).	40—0-0	55—0-0	

Appendix XIX.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds.			Memorial and Charitable funds.	Total.
		Original. Rs.	Maintenance and repairs. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Buildings.	3,11,326	41,862	3,53,188	29,866	3,83,054
2	Roads.	34,672	57,015	91,687	0	91,687
3	Water Works.	20,292	12,992	33,284	0	33,284
4	Irrigation Works.	472	3,239	3,711	0	3,711
5	Bundar Improvements.	88,931	6	88,937	0	88,937
6	Municipal Imdrovements.	27,096	0	27,096	0	27,096
7	Electric Light.	0	14,273	14,273	0	14,273
8	Motor Cars.	0	13,389	13,389	0	13,389
9	Telephone.	209	3,022	3,231	0	3,231
10	Technical Training.	1,172	0	1,172	0	1,172
11	Miscellaneous.	4,099	8,818	12,917	0	12,917
12	Estsblishment & Contingencies.	0	46,502	46,502	0	46,502
	Total Rs.	4,88,269	2,01,118	6,89,387	29,866	7,19,253

Appendix XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1917–18.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages.	98,995	61,247	2,749	38,210	1,903	2,487	1,088	4,924	1,18,689	376	31,049	24	6,707	7,831	This includes Mangrol figures also.
Alienated villages.	31,145	20,852	1,356	15,484	830	884	345	1,568	47,002	72	10,929	4	2,028	2,593	
Total.....	1,30,140	82,099	4,105	53,694	2,733	3,371	1,433	6,492	1,65,691	448	41,978	28	8,735	10,424	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	55	Rs. 21,225	51	Rs. 51,720-6-8	58	Rs. 18,367-4-11	0	Rs. 126-9-0	164	Rs. 91,939-4-7	

Appendix XXII (A).

Statement showing Receipts during the Samvat years 1972 (1915–16) and 1973 (1916–1917).

No.	Name of receipts.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1972 A. D. 1915-16	St. 1973 A. D. 1916-17		
1	Land Revenue.	19,93,304	21,62,815	+ 1,69,511	Better recovery on account of a good year.
2	Forests.	1,55,477	95,686	– 59,791	The figure for St. 1972 included Masvadi and ghee Jakat of 2 years. Present year's figure is normal.
3	Miscellaneous cash levies	1,35,332	1,31,700	– 3,632	
4	Ganim Vero and Mahmuli.	1,36,126	1,55,544	+ 19,118	
5	Jortalbi.	78,196	90,658	+ 12,462	
6	Nazrano.	1,666	2,876	+ 1,210	
7	Rayasat, Paddock, etc.	43,503	2,75,884	+ 2,32,381	On account of sale of useless gold and silver articles.
8	Lancers.	364	129	– 235	
9	Police.	3,624	3,394	– 230	
10	General Administration.	4,298	6,350	+ 2,052	
11	Ports.	1,33,461	1,46,075	+ 12,614	
12	Law and Justice.	60,769	50,622	– 10,147	
13	Stamps.	78,420	90,980	+ 12,560	
14	Jail.	6,760	5,921	– 839	
15	Printing Press.	16,040	19,099	+ 3,059	
16	Customs.	1,34,591	1,36,822	+ 2,231	
17	Medical.	452	129	– 323	
18	Public Works Department.	9,071	19,260	+ 10,189	
19	Abkari, etc.	1,59,685	1,65,707	+ 6,022	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Educational.	20,915	22,406	+ 1,491	
22	Revenue Survey.	737	666	– 71	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	86,385	2,74,681	+ 1,88,296	Sales of building sites in Junagadh, Veraval and Kutiana.

24	Interest & Exchange.	1,59,273	2,89,225	+ 1,29,952	Recovery of additional instalment of interest not recovered in 1972.
25	Varad.	7,876	9,048	+ 1,172	
26	Saurashtra Post.	1,647	1,797	+ 150	
27	Railway.	8,89,990	9,72,325	+ 82,335	Increase in traffic owing to prosperous season.
28	Miscellaneous.	1,04,957	13,398	– 91,559	Last year's figure included price of dead-stock articles.
29	Recovery of out-standings.	1,11,356	3,32,250	+ 2,20,894	Owing to good year.
	Total Rs.	**45,34,575**	**54,75,447**	**+ 9,40,872**	

Appendix XXII (B).

Statement showing Expenditure during the Samvat years 1972 (1915-16) and 1973 (1916-1917).

No.	Name of expenditure.	Expenditure.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1972 A. D. 1915-16.	St. 1973 A. D. 1916-17.		
1	Raj-kutumb.	2,26,666	1,96,227	- 30,439	Decrease in payments of claims and compensations.
2	Amirs.	24,892	24,892	0	
3	Peshkashi and Contributions.	1,03,546	1,14,136	+ 10,590	
4	Pension Parwashi & Contributions.	2,21,937	1,31,351	- 90,586	Less contributions paid this year.
5	Mamuli.	70,180	73,083	+ 2,903	
6	Payment according to Rajasthanik and Alienation Decisions.	41,172	37,595	- 3,577	
7	Rayasat.	2,57,512	2,51,107	- 6,405	
8	Lancers.	60,283	60,597	+ 314	
9	Police.	3,27,595	3,17,609	- 9,986	
10	General Administration.	5,67,089	5,78,743	+ 11,654	
11	Port.	17,359	16,232	- 1,127	
12	Law and Justice.	88,555	89,143	+ 588	
13	Stamps.	6,965	5,251	- 1,714	
14	Jail.	21,688	21,702	+ 14	
15	Printing Press.	18,723	21,331	+ 2,608	
16	Customs.	5,226	5,603	+ 377	
17	Medical.	1,06,140	97,191	- 8,949	
18	Public Works Department.	13,74,782	7,95,927	-5,78,855	Programme of Public Works has now been reduced to normal limits.
19	Abkari, Salt and Opium.	12,795	10,273	- 2,522	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Education.	1,86,570	2,09,651	+ 23,081	Improved grants for Secondary education.
22	Revenue Survey.	24,189	26,110	+ 1,921	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	57,256	20,071	- 37,185	Less purchase of land and houses.
24	Interest and Exchange.	60,687	2,29,282	+1,68,595	To meet depreciation on sale of Government paper.
25	Varad.	1,604	1,997	+ 393	
26	Saurashtra Post.	6,152	6,682	+ 530	
27	Railways.	4,56,714	7,30,281	+2,73,567	New rails laid on half the Junagadh-Veraval Railway section.
28	Miscellaneous.	4,74,751	2,15,080	-2,59,671	Reduced ceremonial expenses.
	Total Rs.	**48,21,028**	**42,87,147**	**-5,33,881**	

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in Junagadh State during the year 1917–18.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average attendance.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs.— A.—P.		
1	Junagadh Hospital.	40,503	2,060	1,774	163	50	73	* 52,208–10—0	550·62	*Including C. M. O.'s Office.
2	„ C. M. Zenana Hospital.	7,474	116	107	1	1	7	19,694—0–11	157·63	
3	„ Leper Asylum.	0	80	39	0	11	30	3,888—0—0	29·70	
4	„ New Dispensary.	8,614	0	0	0	0	0	1,759—9—9	116·34	
5	„ Jail „	1,627	34	32	0	1	1	664—0—0	31·62	
6	„ Railway „	6,179	0	0	0	0	0	2,137—0–10	51·3	
7	„ Imperial S. Lancers „	1,8[illegible]2	171	169	0	0	2	1,873—7—7	29·72	
8	Verawal Dispensary.	17,533	38	36	0	1	1	2,985—0—0	187·71	
9	Una „	10,323	37	37	0	0	0	1,924—0—0	125·97	
10	Kutiana „	13,455	5	5	0	0	0	1,851–10—8	134·41	
11	Delwada „	3,992	0	0	0	0	0	1,165—5—6	49·27	
12	Prabhas Patan „	8,444	0	0	0	0	0	1,570—8—9	108·13	

13	Vanthali	Dispensary.	5,486	0	0	0	0	0	1,534—3—8	50·03
14	Malia	,,	4,236	0	0	0	0	0	1,247—8—0	46·20
15	Keshod	,,	4,012	0	0	0	0	0	806—3—7	35·94
16	Chorwad	,,	3,517	0	0	0	0	0	1,457—9—9	37·58
17	Visavadar	,,	5,230	0	0	0	0	0	1,076—8—0	44·44
18	Bhesan	,,	2,270	0	0	0	0	0	1,057—0—0	28·22
19	Navagadh	,,	1,952	0	0	0	0	0	1,259-12—6	21·31
20	Vadal	,,	3,421	0	0	0	0	0	1,283-12—3	29·71
21	Bherai	,,	2,718	1	1	0	0	0	1,104—8—0	22·75
22	Sutrapada	,,	4,965	1	1	0	0	0	878-10-10	31·71
23	Talala	,,	2,224	0	0	0	0	0	1,124—0—0	28·61
24	Shil	,,	3,174	0	0	0	0	0	926—4—1	43·80
25	Gir Travelling	,,	5,097	4	3	0	1	0	610—2—0	50·50
26	Sanakhada	,,	1,165	0	0	0	0	0	874—0—0	8·16
27	Mangrol	,,	12,258	0	0	0	0	0	5,350—9—7	116·7
		Total.	1,81,671	2,547	2,204	164	65	114	1,12,312-2-3	2,006·11

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1917–1918.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	4,34,222	16,220	15,359	0	861	10,363	13,069	2,706	0	37·35	35·37	23· 86	30·09	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1917-18.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School. Rs.	Secondary. Rs.	Primary. Rs.	
170	173	2 High Schools. 6 Middle Schools. 1 Madressa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 141 Primary Schools for boys. 2 Night Schools. 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madressa. 18 Girls' Schools. 1 Islami Girls' School. 173	14,115	11,372	11,265	11,000	1,18,775 (a)	36,759 (b)	1,21,118 (c)	(a). 75,122 Construction charge of new Buildings and repairs. 43,653 Establishment charges &c. 1,18,775 (b). 16,434 Construction charges of new Buildings and repairs. 20,325 Establishment charges &c. 36,759 (c). 26,639 Construction charges of new Buildings and repairs. 94,479 Establishment charges &c. 1,21,118

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. as. ps	On weight or value or number.
(1) Grain of all kinds, *rice*, *tur*, *khorasani til* seeds:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Junagadh Bantwa and Visavadar branches	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) „ Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—3	Do.
(*d*) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(*e*) „ Dhoraji	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Ghee:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Veraval to Vadal and Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond... ...	0—0—3	Do.
(*c*) „ Dhoraji	0—0—9	Do.
(3) Tobacco leaves:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal and Bantwa and Visavadar Branches... ...	0—2—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—4	Do.
(*c*) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji	0—1—7	Do.
(4) Jaggery:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Keshod ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*b*) „ Lushala, Manavadar and Bantwa. ...	0—1—4	Do.
(*c*) „ Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch. ...	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line... ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji	0—0—9	Do.
(*f*) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(5) Sugar:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(*b*) „ Shahpur, Junagadh, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—6	Do.
(*c*) „ Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(6) Sugarcandy:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches	0—2—7	Do.
(*b*) „ Stations beyond Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar.	0—0—6	Do.
(*c*) „ Supedi to Porbandar....	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar	0—2—0	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(7) Cocoanuts:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(b) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—2—0	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(c) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(d) „ Dhoraji	0—3—0	Do.
(8) Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1—12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(b) „ Bantwa and Manavadar	0—8—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
(d) „ Dhoraji	0—5—0	Do.
(9) Timber:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	1—9—0	Do.
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
(c) „ Dhoraji	1—0—0	Do.
(10) Piece-goods:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	0—14—0	Do.
(b) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradia	0—7—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar.....	0—4—0	Do.
(d) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(11) Cotton seeds:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches.	0—0—6	Per Railway maund
(b) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—0—2	Do.
(c) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(d) „ Dhoraji	0—0—3	Do.
(12) Betelnuts:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala	0—3—3	Do.
(b) „ Junagadh, Visavadar Branch, Shahpur and Sorath Vanthali, Manavadar and Bantwa.	0—3—0	Do.
(c) „ Vadal	0—2—6	Do.
(d) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar.....	0—1—0	Do.
(e) „ Jetpur	0—0—3	Do.
(f) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(13) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1—12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
(c) „ Stations Bantwa and Manavader:—		
(a) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) oil and miscellaneous articles ...	1—12—0	Do.
(b) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware and cutlery	0—8—0	Do.
(c) Silk	0—7—0	Do.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
(14) *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free.	
(15) Snuff:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—3—0	Per Railway Maund
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji	0—2—0	Do.
All goods booked to Rajkot Junction, Rajkot para and any station on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railway "Free."		

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
(1) § Cotton full pressed, ½ pressed, and dhocras, borries or loose:—		
a Booked from Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav.	Free.	
b „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda...	0—0—3	Per Railway maund.
c „ Stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar (excepting for full pressed cotton).	0—0—3	Do.
d „ Any stations from Junagadh to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches except cotton from Bantwa, Sardargadh and Manawadar.	0—1—5	Do.
e „ Any other station...	Free.	
f Full pressed cotton booked from any station from Supedi to Porbandar..	Free.	
g Cotton from Vadal pressed at Shahpur.... ...	0—1—0	Do.
h Do. Do. Kutiyana Do. at presses near stations of Junagadh Railway with press Managers' certificate.	Free.	
i Cotton from Vadal	0—1—0	Do.
j Cotton from Jetpur, Gondal and surrounding villages pressed at any stations on this line with certificates from press Manager.	0—0—3	Do.
k Cotton Bales from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh full pressed at presses on this line with certificates from press Manager.	0—2—6	Per bale F. P.
l Cotton from Junagadh (excepting Bilkha and Ranpur) cotton pressed at Junagadh press with press Manager's certificate.	0—0—5	Per Railway maund.
m. Dhoraji F. P. B.	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Grain of all kinds and til seeds:—		
a From Rajkot para and beyond.	Free.	
b „ Jetalsar, Jetpur and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Junction section up to Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal).	0—0—2	Do.
c „ all stations from Vadal to Veraval and Bantwa and Visavadar branches. ...	0—1—0	Do.
d „ all stations from Vavdi on the Dhola Jn. section and from Dhoraji on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
e „ wheat from Gondal.....	Free.	
f „ Do. from Bagasra and its surrounding villages from Visavadar under Vahivatdar's certificate.	Free.	
g „ Dhoraji...	0—0—3	Do.
(3) Wool:—		
a Booked from Gondal, Kunkavav, Rajkot para, and beyond.	Free.	
b „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—2	Do.
c „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar...	Free	
d Booked from all stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	0—2—9	Do.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number
e Booked from Jetalsar and all other stations...	0—0—8	Per Railway maund.
(4) Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:—		
a „ stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches.	0—2—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar and other stations. Except Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
c „ Rajkot para and beyond.	Free.	
d „ Dhoraji...	0—1—6	Do.
(5) Ghee from J. S. Ry. stations	0—4—0	Do.
Do. beyond Jetalsar	0—2—0	Do.
„ Dhoraji	0—8—0	Do,
(6) Castor seeds:—		
a „ Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur... ...	0—0—4	Do.
b „ Gondal and stations beyond	Free.	
c „ stations from Kunkavav to Jetpur except Vavdi	0—0—5	Do.
d „ Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. section.....	Free.	
e „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar.....	Free.	
f „ stations from Vadal to Veraval and Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	0—1—0	Do.
g „ Dhoraji...	0—0—3	Do.
(7) Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
(8) Other goods:—		
a „ Jetalsar, Dhoraji & stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. and Jetalsar-Rajkot section upto Ribda...	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 Value declared.
b „ stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	1—9—0	Do.
c „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	0—4—0	Do.
All goods from Rajkot para, Rajkot Jn. and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways	Free.	

§ Junagadh State customs duty on Kuppas (cotton with seeds) and loose cotton booked from stations beyond Jetalsar Junction to be ginned and pressed in factories situated at stations on the Junagadh Railway and through-booked from there to Bombay Harbour via Veraval dock should, on production of a certificate from the press Manager, be charged at the same rate as the duty on cotton through-booked direct from stations beyond Jetalsar Junction.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at

EXPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Full pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval...	Rs. 0-14—4 per *khandi*.
Do. from Manavadar, Bantwa and Sardargadh.....	„ 0—2—6 per bale.
Do. from Jetalsar and beyond.....	„ 0—3—4 per *khandi*.
Loose cotton imported by sea and exported after being full-pressed...	„ 0—3—4 „
Three-fourth or half-pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... ...	„ 1—2—4 „
Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	„ 0—2—6 per bale.
Do. from Jetalsar and beyond...	„ 0—4—1 per *khandi*.
Cotton from Dhoraji...	Free.
Ghee if brought to Veraval by road...	Rs. 0—8—0 per Railway maund.
Do. Do. by rail from J. S. Railway Stations	„ 0—8—0 „
Do. Do. beyond Jetalsar...	„ 0—4—0 „
Fire-wood...	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Chunam	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „ „
Octroi-paid goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
Onion, Til seeds and Castor seeds.	$1\frac{9}{16}$ „ „
Horses:—	
Above 14 hands in measure...	Rs. 5—0—0 per each.
Under „ „	„ 2—0—0 „

NOTE— Goods exported to Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

XXVIII.

Veraval for locally booked goods.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods (booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. (booked to stations between Veraval and Vadal)...	$\frac{7}{8}$
Grain, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnuts (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{7}{8}$
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Do. (from other than British ports)	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Bombil fish...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally	$1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiyana...	$\frac{9}{16}$
Grain and seeds imported from Bombay, Broach, Surat, or Karachi and rebooked locally at Veraval by rail to Rajkot under certain specified provisions	Free.

NOTE.—Goods imported from foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1918-19.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOC.

JUNAGADH:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1919.

Decean Prin... ting Works Poona City 1919

CONTENTS.

Page.

Chapter 1—General and Political.

Physical Aspect..... 1
Map..... .... *ib.*
Area..... .... *ib.*
Population... .... *ib.*
Revenue and expenditure..... .... *ib.*
Tribute paid and received..... .... *ib.*
Principal articles of production and manufacture..... ... *ib.*
The conclusion of the War in Europe..... 2
Influenza... .... *ib.*
The monsoon failure... .... *ib.*
The Ruler and his family 4
Donations 6
Distinguished Visitors 7
Relations with British Govt. and neighbouring States ... *ib.*
Personnel of the Administration. .... *ib.*
Tours in the district ... . *ib.*

Chapter II—Revenue Administration.

Administrative Divisions and *Personnel* 8
Reforms... .... *ib.*
Revenue Survey..... .... *ib.*
City Survey .... *ib.*
Land Tenure .... *ib.*
Barkhali Department... 9
Boundary Settlement 11
Collection of Land Revenue..... .... *ib.*
Customs 10
Arrears .... *ib.*
Extension of cultivation .... *ib.*
Wards' Estates..... .... *ib.*
Education of Minors 11
Encumbered Estates .... *ib.*

Chapter III—Protection.

Acts and regulations 12

MILITARY.

Composition & numerical strength .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance .... *ib.*

Duties..... 12
Horses and ponies..... .... *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Arms .... *ib.*
Inspection .... *ib.*

POLICE.

Strength 13
Cost .... *ib.*
Arms .... *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Discipline.... .... *bi.*
Buildings 14
Crime .... *ib.*
Pending cases of last year dealt with this year..... ... *ib.*
Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries..... 15
Efficiency of the Police .... *ib*
Classification of crime. 16
Accidental deaths 17
Rewards..... .... *ib.*
Sessions .... *ib.*
Prosecution .... *ib.*
Village Police 18
State Band .... *ib.*
General remarks 19

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Cases decided .... *ib.*
Accused persons dealt with .... *ib.*
Percentage of convictions .... *ib.*
Duration of trials .... *ib*
Appellate work .... *ib.*

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Suits for disposal 20
Value of suits .... *ib.*
Exparte suits .... *ib.*
Contested and uncontested claims 21
Average duration..... .... *ib.*
Miscellaneous .... *ib.*
Appeals disposed of .... *ib.*
Value of appeal .... *ib.*
Average duration 22

Execution of decrees .... *ib.*

Work of the Rajprakarani Court 22
Heirship-cases 23
Extradition .... *ib.*

PRISONS.

Central Jail .... *ib.*
Admissions .... *ib.*
Proportion of admissions to the free population..... ... 23
Nationality and sex of the convicts .... *ib.*
The daily average of prisoners 24
Releases .... *ib.*
Health of convicts .... *ib.*
Jail discipline .... *ib.*
Convict labour..... .... *ib.*
Proceeds of convict labour .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance and control .... *ib.*

Registration..... 25
Value of registered documents .... *ib.*
Receipts and expenditure of Courts .... *ib.*
General Remarks... 28

Political Cases ... . *ib.*
Giras Cases ... . *ib.*
Giras Register. 29
Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan. .... *ib.*

MUNICIPALITIES.

Junagadh Municipality .... *ib.*
The General Adminisrration Staff .... *ib.*
Public Health and convenience. 27
Road repairing work .... *ib.*
Municipal Revenue .... *ib.*
Fires ... . *ib.*
Municipal improvements. .... *ib.*
Trenching ground. .... *ib.*
Epidemics. .... *ib.*
General. 28
Mahal Municipalities. .... *ib.*

Chemical Analysis..... .... *ib.*

Chapter IV—Production & Distribution.

Agriculture 29
Co-operative Movement. .... *ib.*
The Agricultural Farm .... *ib.*
Horticulture .... *ib.*

Season and Rain-fall 29
Crops 30
Grass operations 31
Tagavi 33
Area cropped .... *ib.*
Agricultural Stock 34
Famine Cattle camps .... *ib.*
State Cattle Camp .... *ib.*
Stallions..... 35
Immigration and Emigration... .... *ib.*
Prices and wages ... . *ib.*
Tree planting 36
Fruit trees .... *ib.*
Babul trees .... *ib.*
Industries. .... *ib.*
Canals .... *ib.*
Wells .... *ib.*
Drainage 37
Cattle disease .... *ib.*

Horse-breeding and Stable Department ... . *ib.*
Hathikhana 38
Carriage Department .... *ib.*
Gadikhana workshop .... *ib.*
Receipts .... *ib.*
General Remarks .... *ib.*

FORESTS.

Area of Forest ... . *ib.*
Demarcation 39
Survey... .... *ib.*
Forest Management .... *ib.*
Communications ... . *ib.*
Bridges. .... *ib.*
Buildings .... *ib.*
Other works .... *ib.*
Forest Protection 40
Protection from Fire .... *ib.*
Protection from Cattle .... *ib.*
Other Protection ... . *ib.*
Sylviculture experiments 41
Exploitation .... *ib.*
Forest Produce .... *ib.*
Grazing. 42
Grass... .... *ib.*
Famine fodder operations .... *ib.*
Bamboos. 43

Soap-Nuts. 43
Country Cigarette leaves. ... . *ib.*
Hides. 43
Fruits, Honey &c. .... *ib.*
Miscellaneous items. .... *ib.*
Total Revenue ... . *ib.*
Forest settlement 44
Rights, Privileges and Concessions ... . *ib.*
Free Grants. .... *ib.*
Financial Results. .... *ib.*
Outstandings of Revenue .... *ib.*
General. 45

Gardens. .... *ib.*

TRADE.

Exports and Imports. 46
Income of the Veraval Port 48
Country crafts 49
Veraval Municipality 50
Excavation on west side of the Pier. .... *ib.*
The breakwater .... *ib.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SECTION.

Expenditure .... *ib.*
Buildings 51
Roads 56
Irrigation .... *ib.*
General .... *ib.*
Famine fodder operations 52

JUNAGADH STATE RAILWAY.

Surveys and construction of Railway Lines .... *ib.*
Important works completed and in progress .... *ib.*
Permanent way 53
Locomotives .... *ib.*
Coaching stock 54
Goods stock .... *ib.*
Watering arrangements .... *ib.*
Fuel consumption .... *ib.*
Capital .... *ib.*
Revenue transactions 55
Working expenses 57
Stores 58
Police ... . *ib.*
Medical .... *ib.*

Staff employed 58
Accidents .... *ib.*
Flood damages 59
Provident Fund .... *ib.*
Withdrawals .... *ib.*
Fine Fund 60
General .... *ib.*

The Saurashtra Post Office. ... . *ib.*

Chapter V—Revenue and Finance.

Section I.

Income 61
Expenditure .... *ib.*
Net Financial result of the year .... *ib.*
Financial position at the end of the year. .... *ib.*
Debts and Liabilities 63
Local Fund .... *ib.*
Dues and Assets .... *ib.*
Advances 64
Outstanding dues .... *ib.*

Section II.

Work of Huzur Treasury 65
Inspection of Accounts .... *ib.*
The Work of Sub-Treasuries .... *ib.*
Barkhali accounts ... . *ib.*
Tankshal Junagadh ... . *ib.*
Tankshal Verawal Branch 66
Central Records 67
Stationery ... . *ib.*

Section III.

General remarks. .... *ib.*

Customs 68
Salt ... . *ib.*
Abkari ... . *ib.*
Liquor ... . *ib.*
Opium ... . *ib.*
Stamps 69
Printing Press .... *ib.*
Jamdarkhana .... *ib.*
Kothar .... *ib.*
Lungar ... . *ib.*

Zoological Department 70
Grass Wada .... *ib.*
The Naib Daftar .... *ib.*
Kacheri .... *ib.*
Bhoikhana .... *ib.*
Memandari .... *ib.*

Chapter VI—Vital Statistics.

Births 71
Deaths .... *ib.*
Medical Staff .... *ib.*
Medical Institutions ... . *ib.*
Patients treated .... *ib.*
In-patients 72
Junagadh Hospital. ... . *ib.*
Surgical operations .... *ib.*
Lepers .... *ib.*
The Gir Travelling Dispensary .... *ib.*
The Railway Dispensary .... *ib.*
The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary .... *ib.*
Medical Budget 73
Post-mortem examination .... *ib.*
Temperature .... *ib.*
Influenza .... *ib.*
Plague .... *ib.*
Cholera 74
Small pox .... *ib.*
Sanitation ... . *ib*
Staff ... . *ib.*
Number of vaccinations .... *ib.*
Result of Vaccination .... *ib.*
Villages visited .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance .... *ib.*
The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital .... *ib.*
General Remarks 75
Veterinary .... *ib.*
The St. John Ambulance Association..... .... *ib.*

Chapter VII—Education.

General Summary 76
Average attendance ... . *ib.*
Nationality .... *ib.*
Junagadh College .... *ib.*
University Examinations 77
Results 78
Hostels .... *ib.*
Income and expenditure .... *ib.*
University Inspection Committee .... *ib.*

College activities 78
Gymkhana .... *ib.*
General Bemarks .... *ib.*
High Schools .... *ib.*
Matriculation Examination Results .... 79.
Arts Examination .... *ib.*
Scholarships .... *ib.*
Teachers .... *ib.*
Junagadh High School .... *ib.*
Staff .... *ib.*
First Aid-to-the Injured .... *ib.*
Games. .... *ib.*
Mahabat Madressa 80
Scholarships .... *ib.*
Teaching Staff. .... *ib.*
Examination Results. .... *ib.*
Arts Examination..... .... *ib.*
Games ... . *ib.*
General Remarks .... *ib.*
Middle Schools 81
Teachihg Staff. ... . *ib.*
Results .... *ib.*
Scholarships .... *ib.*
English Classes .... *lb.*

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Boys' Schools .... *ib.*
Buildings .... *ib.*
Teachers .... *ib.*
Girls' Schools 82
Teachers .... *ib.*
English Class for Girls .... *ib.*
Buildiugs .... *ib.*

Scholarships .... *ib.*
Expenditure .... *ib.*
Fee Receipts 83
Moral Education .... *ib.*
Physical Education. .... *ib.*
Libraries .... *ib.*
Museum .... *ib.*
Kutiyana Madressa ... . *ib.*
The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage 84
The Junagadh Archæological and Historical Society ... *ib.*

Chapter VIII—Concluding Remarks.

General Remarks 85

—:o:—

Statistical Returns.

Appendix.

Personnel OF THE ADMINISTRATION—

Names of High officials, showing changes in the *Personnel* during the year 1918-19... ... ... I.

LEGISLATION—

List of Laws in force ... ... II.

MILITARY—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force. ... ... III.

POLICE—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police. ... ... IV.

Statement showing the Working of the Police. ... ... V.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries... ... ... VI.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION—

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting Trial. ... ... VII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts....., ... VIII.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts. ... ... IX.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of. ... ... X.

(Civil)—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees. XI.

(Civil)—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits... XII.

JAILS—

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups... ... ... XIII.

REGISTRATION—

Registration of Documents... ... ... XIV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration... ... ... XV.

MUNICIPALITIES—

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Board. ... ... XVI.

AGRICULTURE—

Statement of Rainfall... ... ... XVII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Crops... ... . XVIII.

PUBLIC WORKS—

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works ... ... XIX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK XX

EXCISE—

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenue ... XXI.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

Statement showing Receipts during the *Samvat* years 1973 (1916–17) and 1974 (1917–18) ... ... XXII A.

Statement showing Expenditure during the *Samvat* years 1973 (1916–17) and 1974 (1917–18) .... Do. B.

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement of Medical Relief... ... ... XXIII.

Vital Statistics... .... XXIV.

EDUCATION—

Particulars as to Schools ... ... XXV.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *from* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVI.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *to* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVII.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty at Veraval for Locally Booked Goods ... ... XXVIII.

—o—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT No. II-5

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical aspect.

The State of Junagadh, as mentioned in previous reports, lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude, and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant on its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. It has 16 Ports, of which the principal is Verawal. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hills, the peaks of which rise to a height of 3,666 feet above sea level, whence fine views of the sacred shrine of the Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hills lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole strong-hold of the Indian Lion.

Map.

2. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue Divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers and lines of Railway, including that opened for traffic during the year and other important details.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,283 square miles.

Population.

4. The population of the State is 4,34,222 souls, of which 88,130 are Mahommedans, 3,38,258 Hindus, 7,120 Jains, while 714 are of other castes.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The total revenue of the State for the year was Rs. 52,72,782 exclusive of the alienated revenue amounting to Rs. 8,85,260, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 42,47,502.

Tribute paid and received.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 to the Paramount Power and a *peshkashi* of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand the State of Junagadh receives tribute from 134 States. This tribute, styled *zortalbi* amounts to Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item of Rs. 22,258 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is recovered and paid to this State through the Agency at a charge of 25 per cent. on account of expenses of collection, under treaty engagement.

Principal articles of production and manufacture.

7. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed etc. while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugarcandy, copper and brass-ware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hard-ware, leather etc.

Important events of the year.

The conclusion of the War in Europe.

8. The close of the War ending in the righteous triumph of the allied cause was joyfully welcomed by the Durbar and people of the State. The contributions made by the State, apart from War Loan, amounted to about ten lakhs of Rupees in value, to which a recent final contribution of Rs. 50,000 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund has now to be added. It was most unfortunate that the time of victory was overclouded by other disasters in the shape of the influenza epidemic and the onset of famine.

9. On the outbreak of war with Afghanistan this Durbar has immediately placed all its resources once again at the disposal of the British Government with a hope for the speedy down-fall of the assailing Amir who has made a wanton attack upon the peace and territories of India.

Influenza.

10. The outbreak of influenza was most severe and had almost devastating effect in many places. It caused over 19,000 deaths and weakened many persons during a period of continuous stress. This epidemic has been dealt with elsewhere in this report, and it may be summed up as the greatest local scourge of recent years.

The monsoon failure.

11. Another disaster was failure of rainfall through a considerable part of the State. After a few inches of rainfall which was heavy only in the south of the State, there were only occasional scattered showers. In one-third of the State the monsoon was really a complete failure. In a few Mahals fair crops were obtained and in others produce was scanty. The fodder famine was immediate and extremely severe throughout the State, and even the Gir Forest held little grass.

12. Very great distress and difficulty seemed imminent, and a first estimate of famine relief charges amounted to Rs. 30 lakhs. There were however certain mitigations which had a most beneficial effect:—

(*a*) Sub-soil water was at a very high level owing to the unusually heavy rainfall of the previous year.

(*b*) Irrigation wells are numerous in the State and the water supply rarely failed.

(*c*) The soil of the State is such as to admit of fair crops with a very light rainfall in the *ghed* area and elsewhere.

(*d*) The policy of grass storage in previous years allowed of fodder distribution at once to cultivators till they

could raise fodder crops for themselves, and subsequently during crop intervals.

(*e*) Liberal grants of tagavi and loans after personal inspection by responsible officials were promptly made and saved hundreds of cultivators from ruin.

(*f*) Clear orders were issued in advance to meet an anticipated situation in all respects and the required measures were promptly taken.

13. The principal enemy was the influenza which prevailed for a considerable time and virtually killed cultivating and grass collecting operations at a most critical period. However the present estimate of famine charges amounts only to about Rs. 14 lakhs under all heads and includes fodder operations as well as recoverable *tagavi* and loan advances upto Rs. 6 lakhs. Ultimately about Rs. 12 lakhs may be the total required.

14. As regards labour, there has always been a shortage in recent years, and as cultivators were maintained, only a few local areas required ordinary earthwork which, though provided from the Famine Budget as originally framed, was found in digging wells and making causeways and road repairs which would ordinarily figure in our programme of State development. Under this arrangement no regular relief works were necessary. Railway construction was also available and is at present short of the required labour. Gratuitous relief was provided by private charity and no organized State distribution was necessary. The crying need has been for fodder. Grass was available only on the slopes of the Gir hills and cartage was a great difficulty. Hitherto about 53 lakhs lbs. has been brought in and little good grass remains uncarted. To supplement this supply the Public Works Department started two fodder irrigation farms, and other special efforts were made with good results. Cattle Camps were started in most Mahals and good work has been done on a small scale at many centres with the aid of cash contributions from local sources and from the State and a few lakhs of lbs. of grass received from the Famine Grass Depot at Rajkot. Growing of winter crops was much hampered, but everything possible has been done to help cultivators. Wages have remained high, and there has been no abnormal distress in this respect, the strain falling chiefly on persons having low salaries or a small permanent income; but mortality in cows and buffaloes has robbed a large percentage of population of an important addition to their ordinary resources.

15. The famine has been chiefly a fodder famine intensified by influenza and high prices of food grains and other necessities. So far the damage and distress have been

far below expectations; but it is impossible now to estimate or to describe the actual or permanent effects. A separate account will be later on drawn up to illustrate the measures taken and the losses incurred.

16. Of special measures adopted to alleviate the situation the following however may be briefly mentioned here:-

Execution proceedings by creditors have been suspended against cultivators and landholders.

Arrangements have been made to provide yarn to local weavers and to dispose of the cloth in charity.

The Bhatia Volunteer corps established a local branch in Junagadh and has done much with State aid to provide clothes for the poor and weakly.

The number of poor persons in Junagadh who have ordinarily received State assistance since high prices prevailed, has been increased by daily grants of grain.

The State made large purchases of staple food grains when prices began to rise, and set an example to local traders. A State cheap-grain-shop was also established to assist the poor and to control prices, which were thus kept remarkably steady and considerably lower than at most neighbouring centres. Every effort has been made to comply with the exigencies of food control as arranged by the British authorities, and grain dealers have done their best to prevent food shortage. So far stocks and prices have been maintained at a steady level.

17. On the whole, if the coming monsoon is not unduly delayed and the rainfall proves sufficient, the State should emerge from this distressing ordeal for the most part without heavy permanent damage.

The Ruler and His Family.

18. The State continued to be in charge of the Administrator on behalf of the Minor Chief, and the office of Administrator was held by me during the whole period under report.

19. The Minor Nawab with his companion Shaikh Mahomed remained throughout the year in charge of their Tutor and Guardian, Mr. H. A. W. Bladen, who has continued unremittingly to devote all his time and energies to promote the welfare and happiness of his charges with excellent results. Since his

eighteenth birthday on August 2nd 1918 the Minor Nawab has had control over his own establishment and has completely managed his own finances out of a grant of one lakh of Rupees placed at his disposal for the upkeep of his house-hold and expenses of all kinds, including the maintenance of the Willingdon Home Farm. This arrangement under Mr. Bladen's sympathetic supervision has proved very successful.

20. It was intended that the Minor Chief should spend the latter part of the hot weather in the hills, but when in August 1918 he had the honour of an invitation to Ganeshkhind, it was apparent that the monsoon had failed. With His Excellency's approval therefore the Minor Chief moved to the Farm bungalow in Junagadh in order to superintend the working of the Farm during the famine.

21. As stated in last year's report, the Willingdon Farm was initiated in September 1917 by the Minor Chief as his own private enterprise, and the onset of famine conditions would ordinarily have imposed an additional burden on the grass reserves of the State. The Minor Chief was however most anxious that the existence of his cattle-herd should entail no loss either to State departments or to cultivators dependent upon their bullocks. Preparations were therefore made for the culture of fodder crops on the Farm, and by mid October all animals were completely maintained on home-grown resources and have continued to be so throughout the year. The arable land was originally about 15 acres and to this were added 12 acres converted from grazing into arable; four new wells have been sunk and the Minor Chief's companion Shaikh Mahomed having a real taste for machinery has effectively superintended the pump and engines employed.

22. The influenza epidemic made itself severely felt on the Farm and would have paralysed operations but for the Minor Nawab's personal example which brought the growing crops through without loss. This open-air life moreover was the best protector from the epidemic and has assured to the Nawab the excellent health that he has enjoyed during a most trying period.

23. The Minor Chief and party with the Administrator visited Bombay in December 1918 to be present at the functions in connection with the departure of His Excellency Lord Willingdon and the arrival of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. He was a host at the Princes' Banquet to H. E. Lord Willingdon together with the many Princes and Chiefs who assembled for the occasion. In February the Minor Chief had the plea-

sure of showing Colonel Pottinger, Agent to the Governor, over the Farm; in April he paid a short visit to Verawal and thence returned to residence in Mahabat Manzil.

24. The Farm operations have been most successful. The Gir herd and young stock are most healthy and promising and the value of such a scheme is emphasized by the mortality amongst local cattle. On the Farm premises a very extensive supply of fodder crops has been raised, and although the total number of animals on the Farm is now 75, they have remained in excellent condition and fodder has been available also for the Minor Chief's stables and is still in stock for future months.

25. Farm buildings have been meanwhile constructed, including bullock stables, barn, and servants' quarters. A special birthday gift of Rs. 15,000 has been well expended on these improvements.

26. The Farm has thus proved of very great and extended interest and value, and Mr. Bladen's untiring supervision has greatly helped the Minor Chief to realize his ambition to make it a model institution. In addition, polo and other games are keenly played and religious instruction has been continued as before.

27. It should be added that the Minor Nawab has shown great sympathy towards cultivators suffering from famine conditions, in a practical and princely manner. Distribution was made gratis and at his own private cost of fodder-crop seed worth Rs. 6,000; 22,000 lbs of fodder were given away, and several pairs of cultivators' bullocks were rescued from starvation and are being maintained till the season allows their restoration. In this and many other ways the Minor Nawab continues to show a realization of the needs of his subjects and an unselfish attachment to their interests from which the happiest results can be anticipated.

Donations.

28. The following donations were made during the year:—

Rs. 5,00,000-0-0	War Contribution.
95,093-0-0	Towards construction of barracks for the Kathiawar Company at Rajkot.
50,000-0-0	Further final contribution to the Indian War Relief Fund.
28,000-0-0	Contribution to "Our Day" Fund.
11,500-0-0	Wanthali Madressa Scheme.
7,500-0-0	Kathiawar Famine Central Relief Fund.

5,000-0-0	Queen Mary Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers, Bombay.
5,000-0-0	Parwashi Fund at Junagadh.
4,651-0-0	Purchase of land for the construction of a school at Patan.
3,423-4-10	Construction of Badminton Shed at the Junagadh Gymkhana Club.
3,000-0-0	Contribution towards the Banquet given to His Excellency Lord Willingdon by Bombay Chiefs.
2,500-0-0	Poona Pageant and Fete.
1,508-0-0	Purchase of books sent to War Fund.
1,081-0-0	Entertainment of Indian Officers and Soldiers.
1,000-0-0	Contribution to the "Pandit Memorial Fund."
1,000-0-0	Entertainment to Indian War Conference Delegates at Delhi.
1,000-0-0	Contribution towards casket presented to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.
773-12-7	Other miscellaneous contributions.
Rs. 7,22,030-1-5.	

Distinguished visitors.

29. Owing to famine conditions visitors were fewer than usual. The Agent to the Governor and many other Agency Officials, the members of the University Commission and Colonel Kilkelly I. M. S. were among those who came to Junagadh.

Cricket Teams from Rajkot and the Gondal Railway were entertained: other matches had to be cancelled.

Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.

30. The relations of Junagadh with the Paramount Power and neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly.

Personnel of the Administration.

31. A list of principal Officers of the State showing changes in the personnel of the Administration is appended.

Tours in the district.

32. Owing to heavy engagements at head-quarters with constant anxieties regarding famine conditions and other administrative matters, as also to want of touring facilities, the Administrator did not attempt any regular tour: the Huzur Assistant however made frequent visits of inspection from time to time in all Mahals to ascertain local needs and conditions, and these were of the greatest use. The Administrator visited Ganeshkhind and Poona in July and Bombay in December 1918.

CHAPTER II.-REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

33. As the State financial year begins from September 1st, this report covers the period from September 1st 1917 to 31st August 1918 for the purpose of revenue accounts, and the period from 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919 for the purpose of general statistics. It is particularly important to note this, since the statistics take into account the first half of the present famine period and do not include the later and severest months of stress.

Administrative Divisions and Personnel.

34. It has been resolved to subdivide the State into two main divisions with two Revenue Assistants, but this proposal was not put into practice owing to the bad year. On the unfortunate death of Revenue Assistant Mr. Bhatt, therefore, his division was taken charge of temporarily by the Agricultural Assistant who had less technical work to do but was engaged in supervision over Ozat Fodder Operations.

The subordinate staff has shown distinct signs of improvement and a fair grasp of system has enabled the Department to meet successfully many special demands on account of monsoon failure.

35. The State comprises 508 Khalsa villages including 24 villages and nesses in Forest limits, and 333 alienated villages. Four new villages were founded during the year.

Reforms.

36. The unfavourable season caused abandonment of the Wahiwatdars' Conference and schemes of Agricultural improvement were suspended, though sinking of wells in particular has been greatly stimulated by the poor monsoon.

Revenue Survey.

37. Five villages still remain unsurveyed and operations were in progress in five alienated villages. Resurveying was completed in 49 villages and 9,601 fields were dealt with.

City Survey.

38. Fair progress has been made; 517 maps for 719 houses were sent for verification, swelling the total work done to 6,915 maps and 9,032 houses. Instructions have been recently issued to clear one or two doubtful points.

Land Tenure.

39. The 'Vighoti' or cash assessment system has now become very popular and has inspired cultivators to undertake intenser cultivation and more paying crops. The guarantee of fixed

rates for 20 years with the benefit of all their improvements to be enjoyed wholly by cultivators without increase of the '*Vighoti*' rate during such period, has identified land holders with their holdings and encouraged them to sink wells and effect other improvements and has increased their confidence in the paternal policy of the State.

Barkhali Department.

40. The Chief Revenue Officer continued to supervise the following Barkhali areas:—

	Acres.	Gs.
Mulgirassias.	2,29,537	6
Bhayats.	57,233	0
Alienees.	3,56,577	35

There was a slight increase of Mulgirassias' lands, and a decrease of alienees' area by acs. 1,356 gs. 21 made up as follows:—

Acres.	Gs.	
119	33	purchased by the State.
732	4	lapsed to the State.
1	2	by exchange.
429	19	by boundary settlements.
74	3	by settlement of Mulgirassias' claims.

Boundary Settlement.

41. No boundary settlement was made, but 258 jurisdictional marks were rectified or replaced.

Collection of Land Revenue.

42. The following table shows receipts under principal heads of Land Revenue for the year ending 31st August 1918 and the year previous thereto:- -

Head of receipts.	Year ending 31st August 1917. Rs.	Year ending 31st August 1918. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
I. Cash assessment including State share.	21,62,815	22,17,751	54,936	0
II. Vero and other cash rates.	1,31,700	1,28,850	0	2,850
III. Income of stone quarries and rent of land.	2,74,681	3,45,535	70,854	0
Total...	25,69,196	26,92,136	1,25,790	2,850

Net Increase Rs. 1,22,940.

There was thus a net increase of Rs. 1 25,790 under heads I and III and only a slight decrease under head II.

The gross demand of the Revenue Department was Rs. 29,42,307 as against Rs. 27,97,806 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 1,44,501. Of the above demand Rs. 28,82,832 were actually collected leaving Rs. 59,475 in arrear at the close of the year.

Customs.

43. The Land Customs Rules are revised each year and have proved satisfactory as they now stand. The income under this head including levies at Verawal Port and at Junagadh amounted to Rs. 1,48,782 or an increase of Rs. 11,960 on the previous year.

Arrears.

44. The closing figure of last year's arrears was Rs. 5,97,942 to which must be added Rs. 4,278 by subsequent adjustment. Of this total Rs. 56,899 were recovered and Rs. 42,153 were written off, and adding thereto Rs. 59,475 on account of current year's figures, the final total at the close of the last financial year was Rs. 5,62,643.

Extension of Cultivation.

45. The approximate area of cultivable land in Khalsa villages is 7,98,921 acres, of which 2,17,050 remain unoccupied; but about half this unoccupied area is grass land.

Efforts are made to bring more land under the plough, but scarcity of labour is a great obstacle. Even during a time like the present when there has been a serious failure of the monsoon, there is still a general shortage of labour in most places. It is however satisfactory to note that in spite of present adverse conditions not much land has been relinquished up to date. In fact the figures at present shew that land leased out, 10,060 acres., substantially exceeds the area released, 6,621 acres. The final effects of the present monsoon failure and of loss of bullocks during the severest period of drought are still to be seen and are almost bound to show a considerable decrease eventually in the cultivated area.

Wards' Estates.

46. Managed Estates continued to be under the Chief Revenue Officer. At the commencement of the year there were 31 Estates with a revenue of Rs. 81,609 as under:—

	Revenue.
22 Minor's estates.	Rs. 36,332
9 Others.	„ 45,277

In the year of report no estate was released, but six Estates yielding an aggregate revenue of Rs. 13,188 came under State

management, making a total of 37 estates yielding an aggregate revenue of Rs. 94,797 at the end of the year as under:—

	Revenue.
26 Minors' Estates.	Rs. 46,720
11 Others.	,, 48,077
	Rs. 94,797.

Education of Minors.

47. The education of wards is receiving due attention. Most of them are attending local schools: 4 wards are studying at the Talukdari Girasia School at Wadhwan and are reported to be making good progress: 3 other sons of status-holders are also attending the same institution.

Encumbered Estates.

48. At the end of the last year there were 144 estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 53,168-7-6 under State management. No new Estate was added during the year of report, but six Estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 1,366-6-4 were released, leaving 138 Estates with a collective revenue of Rs. 51,802-1-2 at the end of the year. In the commencement of the year there were 132 Estates with an aggregate liability of Rs. 2,52,481-15-2 whose liquidation schemes were in force. To these were added two Estates with a total liability of Rs. 2,759-10-1 whose liquidation schemes were framed, making a total of 134 Estates with an aggregate liability of Rs. 2,55,241-9-3. Out of these, 6 Estates were released, leaving at the close of the year 128 Estates with a collective liability of Rs. 2,40,609. Debts of Rs. 14,551-9-3 were discharged during the year of report as against Rs. 29,416-5-11 last year.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Acts and regulations.

49. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State, including those that were introduced during the year.

Military.

Composition and numerical strength.

50. The Military forces of the State now consist of:—

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Imperial Service Lancers.	100	0	100
City Sibandi.	0	146	146
Total.	100	146	246

Cost of maintenance.

51. Expenditure on the I. S. Lancers (including that of the Lancers' Dispensary) amounted to Rs. 67,112 as compared with Rs. 63,769 last year.

Duties.

52. The I. S. Lancers are trained as regular cavalry. The duties of the City Sibandi are restricted to watch and ward as guards of State buildings, stores, etc., and as such they are a useful and reliable body of men.

Horses and ponies.

53. During the year under report 84 horses, 51 ponies and 1 mule were maintained in the I. S. Lancers.

Nationality.

54. In the whole force there were during the year under report 239 Mahommedans, and 4 Hindus, whilst 3 posts remained vacant.

Arms.

55. The Lancers are armed with Magazine Lee Enfield Carbines, swords and lances, the City Sibandi carry match-locks and swords.

Inspection.

56. The Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar I. S. Cavalry, inspected the Junagadh Lancers during the year.

The Chief Armourer visited the I. S. Lancers and inspected arms on 5-2-19.

One officer was sent to the Musketry Class at Satara, and one Daffedar was sent to the Musketry Class at Meerut.

Three Signallers were sent on active service during the year.

General Remarks.

57. The general tone and conduct of the I. S. Lancers, Junagadh, continues to be satisfactory. It is matter for gratification that out of the signalling party sent from this State's Lancers on field service in the war, one signaller Abdul Kadir attached to the 15th I. S. Cavalry Brigade Signal Troop was mentioned in despatches by the General Officer and Commander-in-Chief Egyptian Expeditionary Force. The Commandant deserves credit for the good condition of horses during a period of difficulty. The young stock of mules is most promising and this scheme deserves every encouragement.

Police.

58. Mr. Dhairyashanker A. Chhaya continued as Superintendent of Police throughout the year, and it has not been found necessary to fill the post of the Deputy Superintendent.

59. The sanctioned strength of the force was 847 Foot Police and 87 Mounted Police. *Strength.*

At the end of the year under report there were 43 vacancies in the Foot Police and 10 in the Mounted Police.

Owing to the continuance of outlawry and famine conditions, 43 men were enlisted as temporary constables for patrolling in Gir, Visavadar, Bhesan and Kutiana, and they are included in the strength mentioned above.

Enlistment continues to be slack, but selection is carefully made and recruits have to perform regular probationary work.

60. The cost of maintaining the force from the 1st of September 1917 to the 31st of August 1918 was Rs. 2,38,528, with a saving of Rs. 29,991 from the sanctioned cost, chiefly owing to shortage in enlistment. *Cost.*

61. The force is still armed with muzzle loaders, sanction to re-arm with breech loaders having not yet been received. *Arms.*

62. The force consists of:— *Nationality.*

661 Mahommedans.

220 Hindus.

63. 308 men are reported to be literate. *Education.*

64. 10 men were dismissed, 24 punished departmentally and 3 judicially. The majority of dismissals were of recruits who absconded with only a few weeks' service. *Discipline.*

These figures do not include petty departmental punishments for minor offences.

Buildings.

65. Police Lines at Akolvadi and those at Bhesan with Fouzdar's and Jamadar's quarters and a guard room at Verawal were completed during the year.

Office and lock-ups etc., at Bhesan are still under construction.

The only remaining urgent need is for lines at Malia and Gadhada, and it is hoped to complete these when financial conditions allow.

Crime.

66. During the year under report, 1,377 cognizable offences were reported to the Police as against 1,323 in the previous year. This figure includes 29 cases referred to the Police by Munsiffs, for enquiry. This total shows an increase of 54, but most cases are petty offences of thefts and housebreaking. In view of scarcity of food and fodder approaching famine conditions, the above figures must be regarded as satisfactory.

Of the 1,377 cases registered, 268 were classed as false or noncognizable, after inquiry by the Police. Of the remaining 1,109 cases, 587 or 52·9% were sent for trial and 385 or 69·6% ended in conviction, while 34 were still under trial at the end of the year; 45 cases were compounded, 13 were acquitted, 4 withdrawn and 106 cases were classed as false after trial.

As regards the remaining 522, 395 were undetected, 90 were pending with the Police, in 4 of which *prima facie* cases against the accused have been established, and 37 await classification by Munsiffs.

In connection with these cases, 1,040 persons have been arrested, of whom 948 were sent for trial and 538 convicted; 91 were acquitted as the cases were compounded, 19 acquitted as the cases were withdrawn, and 224 were discharged; 30 accused are pending with the police and 76 are pending trial. Thus of 872 accused actually tried 538 or 61·6% were convicted.

Pending cases of last year dealt with this year.

67. At the end of last year, 199 cases were undisposed of. Of these 39 were classed as false or non-cognizable. Of the remaining 160 cases, 67 were classed as A, 69 ended in convic-

tion, 12 were declared false after trial, 3 were compounded and 9 were under trial.

In connection with the above, 126 accused were arrested: all of them were sent up for trial; 76 were convicted and 32 discharged, the cases of 7 were compounded and 11 accused are still awaiting trial. A further sum of Rs. 852-15-0 worth of property was also recovered.

Pending cases included 17 dacoities, 10 robberies, 4 murders and 4 culpable-homicides not amounting to murder, of which 11 dacoities, 10 robberies, 3 murders and 4 culpable-homicides were detected and 8 dacoities, 8 robberies, 2 murders and 2 culpable-homicides ended in conviction, while 3 dacoities, 1 murder and 1 culpable-homicide are still pending trial in the Sessions Court and 6 dacoities and 1 murder remained undetected.

Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries.

68. During the year under report the value of property stolen was Rs. 64,258 while property worth Rs. 23,928 or 37·2% was recovered as against 29·1% last year and 26·4% for the year before the last.

Of the property valued at Rs. 40,330 remaining to be recovered, Rs. 1,275 represent the value of stray cattle which have not yet been found. The percentage of recovery shows an improvement and reflects credit on the Police Force, since a considerable portion of property stolen is due to outlawry since terminated.

Efficiency of the Police.

69. The following table shows the efficiency of the Police in the usual form:—

Years.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases.	Percentage of property recovered.
1911–12	67	0	51	22	27
1912–13	73	0	56	28	31·7
1913–14	74	0	58	37	33·4
1914–15	73·7	0	58	32	43·7
1915–16	70	0	60	36·8	38·8
1916–17	74·7	68·6	59·8	38·8	26·4
1917–18	73·9	65·3	52·2	35·6	29·1
1918–19	76·3	70·6	51·7	35·6	37·2

Classification of crime.

70. Deducting the non-cognizable cases the remaining 1,109 true cases can be classified as under:—

Classification.	No. of true cases reported	No. of cases convicted & pending trial.	Property stolen. Rs. AS. PS.	Property recovered. Rs. AS. PS.
Ordinary thefts.	455	221	10,621-11-5	5,512—2—6
Cattle thefts.	61	12	7,137-12-0	5,015—0—0
Housebreaking and thefts.	301	66	29,693-4-10	10,940—6—2
Dacoities.	12	6	9,556-7-4	1,606—14—2
Robberies.	32	8	1,953-1-3	322—7—3
Murders.	11	3	4,787-13-3	53—13—0
Culpable-homicide.	3	1	0	0
Miscellaneous.	234	102	508-3-0	478—2—6
Total.	1,109	419	64,258-5-1	23,928-15-7

On account of an adverse season ordinary thefts have increased from 421 to 455 and housebreaking with thefts from 237 to 301. Robberies have increased from 25 to 32, but most of them were committed by the organized gang of dacoits whilst the rest were technical offences. Dacoities have decreased in number from 21 to 12. Murders have increased from 8 to 11.

Recent dacoit gangs.

71. The outlawry which began in 1915 has now terminated. It originated from assistance given in arresting outlaws from Baroda State. On 1-4-19 there were still seven members of the gang at large, and though five were subsequently dealt with, a nucleus remained to which local criminals constantly adhered, taking refuge in the fastnesses of the Gir and Girnar. Recently six bad characters reinforced the gang which committed several dacoities, but they were traced and brought to bay by the local police force which shot two dead and arrested four others, and the remaining five surrendered on 8th May 1919, thus bringing the whole movement to an end. It should be stated that no single outlaw claimed to have any grievance against this State. Interlacement of jurisdictions and difficult country in forest areas rendered the operations extremely arduous, and Inspector Sadrudin and his special force deserve great credit for their plucky and patient work. Khan Shri Mahamedkhan of Khadia has earned the thanks of the State for influencing the outlaws to final sur-

render, and Mr. Dhairyashankar, Superintendent of Police, has dealt with the movement with great discretion and resource throughout.

72. There were 320 cases of accidental and unnatural deaths reported to the Police during the year, classified as follows:— *Accidental deaths.*

1. Snake-bite	169
2. Drowning	94
3. Suicides	9
4. Other causes	48
Total	320

73. In connection with the detection of crime in the State, Rs. 265 have been paid to 44 men in the State Police, 24 men in the village Police and 10 of the outside public. *Rewards.*

74. The following table shows the result of the cases committed to the Sessions for trial:— *Sessions.*

Nature of Crime.	Cases.				Accused.			
	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Murder.	6	3	2	1	6	3	2	1
Culpable Homicide.	7	3	2	2	10	3	4	3
Dacoity.	7	4	1	2	40	19	1	20
Robbery.	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Housebreaking and theft.	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Ordinary theft.	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
Miscellaneous.	29	22	5	2	40	25	10	5
Total	55	35	11	9	102	53	18	31

Out of 11 cases acquitted, 1 of murder, 2 of culpable homicide, 1 of robbery and 3 miscellaneous were declared false after trial.

75. Prosecution as a whole has improved and the distinct advantage of having trained prosecuting officers is now felt. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried is 76·3 as against 73·9 last year. The percentage of accused convicted to accused tried is 70·6 as against 65·3. *Prosecution.*

The following statement shows the work done by the Public Prosecutor apart from his work in Sessions cases:—

Prosecutions in important cases in Mahals.	Appeals by accused.			Appeals by Police against acquittal.			Appeals by Police for revision.		
	Accused acquitted.	Sentence confirmed.	Total.	Accused convicted.	Accused acquitted.	Total.	Appeal sanctioned	Appeal refused.	Total.
4	15	29	44	2	2	4	7	7	14

The work done has been quite satisfactory.

Village Police. 76. The sanctioned strength of village Police including that of Mangrol, is 2,172 and is distributed as follows:—

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grand Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages	40	347	387	654	53	707	1,094
Barkhala villages	318	35	353	573	45	618	971
Mangrol	.	.	26	.	.	81	107
Grand Total	358	382	766	1,227	98	1,406	2,172

There is an increase of 4 due to the founding of new villages.

State Band. 77. The Band continues to be fairly efficient. A few new instruments are needed but are at present unobtainable.

78. No other striking changes have occurred during the year. An endeavour was made to open several new outposts, but the difficulty of obtaining quarters as well as want of trained officers have caused the scheme to be temporarily postponed.

79. Police Lines at Akolwadi were completed and a subsidiary Police Station has been opened there during the year under report.

80. Both the Risaldar Major and the Head Quarter Subedar have continued to do good work in their respective charges.

General.

81. Owing to epidemics, high prices, scarcity of food and fodder and extra duty necessitated by adverse conditions, the work of the Police Force has been unusually heavy and responsible, but the Superintendent of Police has been able to deal successfully with all emergencies and has maintained discipline and efficiency in a creditable manner. *General remarks.*

Criminal Justice.

82. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance of 52 undisposed of cases as compared with 22 in the previous year, whilst 2,610 new cases were brought to trial against 2,717 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 107 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 2,662 as against 2,739 of the last year. Of these 2,601 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 61 cases at the close of the year. *Cases decided.*

83. The cases pending disposal at the close of the previous year involved 63 accused persons and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 4,435 persons against 4,399 in the previous year. The aggregate number of the accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was 4,498 as compared with 4,457 in the previous year, the increase being of 41 offenders. Of these, 1,923 were discharged, 1,467 acquitted, 881 convicted 124 committed, 27 died and were transferred, whilst the remaining 76 were under trial at the close of the year, as against 63 of the last year. Of the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year, 59 were before the Junagadh Courts. *Accused persons dealt with.*

84. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 19, 32 and 42 respectively as against 19, 47 and 35 of the previous year. Out of 4,435 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 1,147 were arrested by the Police, 3 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 145 were produced on warrants, 3,130 on summonses, and the remaining 10 appeared voluntarily. *Percentage of convictions.*

85. The average duration of trials before the Criminal Courts was 6 days against 9 days last year. *Duration of trials.*

Criminal Appellate Work.

86. The total number of appeals before the Courts during the year was 213 against 209 in the previous year. Of these 207 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed, was *Appellate work.*

16 as against 15 last year. The average duration of appeals was 30 days against 27 last year.

Civil Justice.

Suits for disposal.

87. At the beginninig of the year, there was a balance of 179 undecided cases against 219 at the beginning of the previous year, and 2,852 suits were filed during the year against 3,937 of the last year. The aggregate number of suits before the Courts for disposal was therefore 3,031 against 4,156 last year.

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original Civil Suits during this year with the figures of the previous year:—

Description.	1917–18.	1918–19.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	219	179
Number of suits filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	3,937	2,852
Total.	4,156	3,031
Disposed of.	3,977	2,850
Pending at the close of the year.	179	181

Out of 181 suits pending at the end of the year, 172 were of less than one year's duration and 9 of one year and above as against 5 in the previous year. There were 2 applications before the Sadar Court for insolvency, both of which were disposed of.

Value of Suits.

Value of suits.

88. The total value of suits filed in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction was Rs. 9,21,730 as contrasted with Rs. 6,12,244 in the previous year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 4,98,299 against Rs. 5,74,636 last year. The money suits alone covered 86 p. c. of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from annas 14 to Rs. 2,69,000. The average value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 304 against 155 and of the suits disposed of Rs. 174 against 144 last year.

Exparte suits.

89. The number of suits decided exparte was 469 or 16 p. c.

of the total number of decisions against 678 or 17 p. c. in the previous year. The pecuniary value of exparte decrees was Rs. 51,279 against Rs. 72,136 last year. Of the exparte decisions 491 were for the plaintiffs and 7 for the defendants against 745 and 9 respectively in the previous year.

Contested and uncontested claims.

90. The number of contested claims disposed of duriug the year was 1,312 of the value of Rs. 1,84,494, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 1,272 of the value of Rs. 1,39,004. Of the decisions in contested suits, 669 were for the Plaintiffs and the remaining 113 were for the Defendants, against 957 and 120 last year.

Average duration.

91. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1917-18 and 1918-19 are compared below:—

Civil suits.	1917-18.			1918-19.		
	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.
Contested.	1,272	117	65	1,312	140	67
Uncontested.	678	85	14	469	109	14

Miscellaneous.

92, 494 miscellaneous cases were before the Courts for disposal against 343 of the last year. Of these 410 as compared with 338 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 74 cases against 5 of the last year.

Civil Appellate Work.

Appeals disposed of.

93. 431 Civil Appeals were filed during the year against 356 last year. Including the balance of the previous year, the number of Appeals for disposal was 657 against 608 in the preceding year. Of these 427 Appeals were decided during the year against 382 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 230 appeals pending against 226 of the last year.

In 61 per cent of cases under Appeal, the decisions of the Lower Courts were maintained.

Value of Appeals.

94. The value of Appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 2,15,579 against Rs. 2,40,348 last year and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 1,72,167 against Rs. 85,438 in the previous year.

Average duration.

95. The following is the average duration of Civil Appeals before the Courts (including Mangrol) for the last three years:—

	Months.	Days.
1916–17	3	13
1917–18	7	0
1918–19	4	7

Execution of Decrees.

Execution of decrees.

96. The year opened with a balance of 1,337 unexecuted decrees and 1,758 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the Courts was therefore 3,095 against 6,886 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Nature of disposal.	1917–18.	1918–19.
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	1,086	580
" " " " " " in part	2,275	1,122
" " " not obtained at all	1,883	989
" struck off the file	305	176
Pending at the close of the year	1,337	228

82 Judgment-debtors were arrested and 14 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 147 and 5.

The Rajprakarani Court.

Work of the Rajprakarani Court.

97. 27 suits between Mulgirassias and other Alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarani Court against 40 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance, the total number of such suits for disposal in the year under report was 80 against 81 in the preceding year, out of which 28 against 28 of the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 52 at the close of the year. The total value of Suits filed during the year was Rs. 1,19,112 against Rs. 36,343-7-8 and of the suits disposed of was Rs. 14,950 against Rs. 54,811. In addition to this, there were 9 suits before the Court during the year, in which the State was a defendant, against 2 in the preceding year.

Out of these 1 case was disposed of against 3 last year, leaving a balance of 16 at the close of the year.

There were also 4 miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year, against 12 in the preceding year, out of which 4 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 at the close of the year.

98. 7 cases of heirship and coparcenary were disposed of during the year out of a total of 12 cases, of which 9 were filed during the year. The balance of such cases at the close of the year was 5. *Heirship cases.*

At the commencement of the year the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 38 and 21 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 59, out of which 29 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 30. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 34 out of a total of 72.

Extradition.

99. During the year under report the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 8 cases involving 11 persons, against 11 cases, involving 16 persons last year, and all such demands were complied with. Of extradited persons 7 were convicted. Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British authorities and Baroda are concerned, while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorising extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code. *Extradition.*

Prisons.

100. The number of Jails remained the same during the year under report. *Central Jail.*

101. The year opened with 120 convicts in State Jails and 926 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year; making a total of 1,046 convicts against 833, of whom 866 were released, 1 was hanged and 2 died, leaving 177 convicts in confinement at the close of the year under report. *Admissions.*

102. Of the 926 new admissions 26 were old offenders. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 469 against 1 to 627 last year. *Proportion of admissions to the free population.*

103. Of the convicts admitted to these Jails during the year, there were:— *Nationality and sex of the convicts.*

	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Total.
Males.	585	280	865
Females.	45	16	61
Total.	630	296	926

The daily average of prisoners.

104. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 117 against 129, of under-trial prisoners 36 against 25 and of the prisoners under police custody 1 against 1 last year.

Releases.

105. Of releases during the year, 793 were on expiry of sentence, 55 on appeal and 18 on the Mohorrum day.

Health of convicts.

106. The health of convicts continued good.

Jail discipline.

107. Discipline continues to be well maintained in the Jail and the Superintendent has shown much activity in the cultivation of the gardens in his charge and in the manufacture of cloth.

Convict labour.

108. The convicts were employed in the Central Jail workshop and the garden attached to the Central Jail.

Proceeds of convict labour.

109. The value of articles manufactured during the year under report inclusive of the balance of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 8,631. Goods valued at Rs. 6,557 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth about Rs. 2,074 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 7,168, 6,166 and 1,002 respectively. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 1,214 against 2,107 last year. The income from the garden attached to the Central Jail was Rs. 822 against Rs. 752 in the previous year.

Cost of maintenance and control.

110. The cost of maintenance and control inclusive of the cost of paid warders and exclusive of the cost of Police guard amounted to Rs. 33,496 giving an average of Rs. 286 per prisoner against Rs. 206 last year.

This figure of Rs. 286 is based on the total expenditure of Rs. 33,496 which includes not only the cost of Warders but pay and travelling allowances, cost of articles of stationery and fodder for bullocks.

In the statement attached to the report the cost of maintaining prisoners is shown as Rs. 23,416, which includes Rs. 7,885 spent in purchasing articles of stationery and fodder for bullocks. The net balance spent in purchasing food stuffs was

thus Rs. 15,531 for the maintenance of a daily average strength of 177, or an average of Rs. 87-3-0 per head per annum or Rs. 7-4-3 per mensem for dietary charges.

General.

111. The Central Jail improvements are now completed and it is completely equipped in every respect.

Registration.

112. During the year under report the number of Registry Offices at work in the State remained the same. There were 1,312 registrations during the year as compared with 1,426 in 1917-18. *Registration.*

113. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year, amounted to Rs. 15,30,947 against Rs. 10,73,660 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,57,287. The average registration fee was Rs. 14 against Rs. 13 last year. *Value of registered documents.*

114. Exclusive of Court Fees and Stamps and the income of cattle pounds, the net receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts together with Registration Fees amounted to Rs. 40,108. Of Rs 75,868 realized by sale of Court Fees and Stamps, Stamps of the value of Rs. 58,701 in all were used in the Courts. This together with Rs. 21,950 from Cattle Pounds, and Rs. 40,108 mentioned above, gives a total gross income of Rs. 1,20,759 as against Rs. 1,10,998 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 89,024 against Rs. 82,921 in 1917-18. The increase is due to improved grades of Judicial posts and grain compensation paid to clerks and menials of the Department. *Receipts and expenditure of Courts.*

General Remarks.

115. The Department unfortunately lost two Munsiffs during the year. The Chief Judicial Officer inspected five Courts and found the standard of work to be satisfactory. The scheme for a new Court at Talala has not yet been taken up. A judicial conference was held at Junagadh on 22nd and 23rd March, when several important questions were discussed and settled.

Political Cases.

116. Cases of importance awaiting disposal in the Agency during the year under report were (1) Jhanjharia mesne profit case, (2) Jurisdiction dispute re Vaghania mulgirasia land, (3) Bherai Bandar dispute, (4) Jhampodad case, (5) Mulu Vala Virda case, (6) Manekvada Vas dispute, and (7) Amrapore Kadacha dispute.

Giras Cases.

117. The following Giras cases are proceeding in the Agency and await disposal there:—

1. Mulgiras status claim by the Shravaks in connection with the temples and other property held by them on the Girnar Hill.
2. Mulgiras status claim preferred by the Khumans of Chavand, one of the six mulgiras villages of the Mandavad Mul-girassia.
3. Udhad dispute between Ranpore shareholder Khan Shri Murtazakhanji and Arjunsukh Mulgirassias.

Amicable Settlement.

118. In addition to the above, two minor settlements have been effected amicably to avoid litigation.

Giras Register.

119. A general Mahalat Register of Bhayats and Mulgirassias has been started in the Sarkari Vakil's Office and kept upto date by issue of a Notification calling upon all Girassias and Bhayats to report any death or birth to the Sarkari Vakil within one month of such occurrence. 195 khatas are kept in the aggregate and 33 khatas have been completed in all particulars.

Giras and Barkhali Jamin Vechan.

120. Giras lands purchased during the year under report after due inquiry by the Special Committee comprised Acres 89 and 1 Guntha, while the barkhali lands purchased comprised 159 Acres and 28 Gunthas. The aggregate purchase price paid for these lands amounted to Rs. 10,173-9-4.

Municipalities.

Junagadh Municipality.

121. The Junagadh Municipality has a satisfactory income from the custom revenues and house rent income which have been allotted to it entirely.

122. During the year under report the Municipality managed three branches as usual viz. (1) Municipality proper, (2) House Rent branch, (3) Fire Establishment branch.

The General. Administration Staff.

123. The general administration staff and the City inspection staff were maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,744. The house rent branch was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,732 including cost of repairs. The third branch of fire establishment with miscellaneous expenses was maintained at a cost of Rs. 812.

124. An establishment of 115 sweepers for scavenging roads was maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,000. The removal of refuse and the cleaning of public latrines and urinals were carried out departmentally and a sum of Rs. 8,000 was expended, including cost of purchase of new animals during the year. The proceeds from the sale of refuse were Rs. 1,741. *Public health & convenience.*

125. The lighting of the public streets was maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,500.

126. Road watering during the year was done where necessary at a cost of Rs. 2,500.

127. Road repairing work was carried out by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 10,000. *Road repairing work.*

128. The Municipality budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 60,622 of which Rs. 60,323 were expended during the year. *Municipal Revenue.*

The Municipal income shows a saving of Rs. 62,231 on the 1st of September 1918. The total income from all sources was Rs. 76,504 during the year from 1st of September 1917 to 31st August 1918.

129. During the year under report State houses of the value of Rs. 49,089 were sold by public auction.

130. Two fires were recorded during the year against three in the previous year. *Fires.*

131. The new Grain Market with a vernacular school on the upper floor which was under construction in the last year was completed and brought into use. This scheme has cleared a congested and insanitary area in the centre of the city. *Municipal improvements.*

132. A Municipal garden has been started just outside the city to receive nightsoil in trenches, thus providing for sanitary disposal of nightsoil and fodder for municipal bullocks. This enterprise promises exceedingly well in both respects. *Trenching ground.*

133. Plague and influenza both claimed many victims during the year. Inoculation was popularized by the Municipal Secretary and special efforts were made to combat the influenza epidemic. Wells have been carefully disinfected to avert cholera, so far with marked success. *Epidemics.*

134. The total number of births registered during the year under report for the city of Junagadh was 620 against 404 of the last year, showing an increase of 216 births, the birth rate per mille of population being 17·70 as compared with 11·54 of the last year. The total number of deaths registered during

the year under report for the city of Junagadh was 1,876, against 960 of the last year, showing an increase of 916 deaths owing to plague and influenza. The death rate per mille of population was 53·60 as compared with 27·42 of the last year.

General.

135. The city and surrounding areas are gradually becoming more healthy. The interior streets are on the whole kept clean and free from evil smells, and the population has begun to realize the value of decent sanitation, due to the conscientious work of the staff and supervising authorities on whom an anxious burden was placed owing to epidemics and scarcity.

Mahal Municipalities.

136. There were as last year 16 Mahal Municipalities and 6 Sanitary Boards. The income of these bodies increased to Rs. 42,637, which added to opening balance made Rs. 84,476 available during the year. Of the above amount, Rs. 34,379 were spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 50,097 at its close. There has been some progress but it is dependent chiefly on official stimulus.

Chemical Analysis.

137. During the year 1918-19 there were in all 49 cases submitted for chemical analysis, wherein 174 samples were examined. Out of the 6 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, opium was detected in 3, aconite in 1, copper sulphate in 1, and aloes in 1.

Cases of suspected blood stains were 37 and blood was detected in 34.

Cases of suspected seminal stains were 6 and in 3 of them affirmative results were obtained.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

138. Owing to short rainfall over the larger part of the State, no programme of agricultural developments could be carried out. All activities were directed to saving rather than to improving resources, though sinking of wells was greatly stimulated to the great benefit of the State and its cultivators. *Agriculture.*

139. This movement was almost at a standstill, but progress will presently be resumed. Rs. 6,000 were advanced as loans from the State and Rs. 4,429 have been distributed amongst Societies' members. Two co-operative stores, in the Bahauddin College and of the Una Mahal Cultivators are doing good work; in the latter certain alterations in by-laws have been made with advantage. *Co-operative movement.*

140. The activities of the Superintendent were divided between the Farm and the Khengarvav Special Fodder scheme, in both places with marked success. On the Agricultural Farm, *kharif* crops almost failed owing to shortage of rain, but an interesting sugarcane experiment of ridge *versus* bed system indicated the comparative value of the former method. A large amount of irrigated fodder was raised on the Agricultural Farm which became virtually self supporting, and a boring process under the Superintendent's personal supervision found good water at 205 feet after zealous and patient efforts. The general quality of the land on the Farm and the condition of working bullocks have been much improved and this institution promises well when normal conditions obtain. *The Agricultural Farm.*

141. There are several gardens in the Mahals under the Revenue Department, of which all are leased out except the Chorwad garden which is managed departmentally but might well be brought under the same system. *Horticulture.*

Weather and Crops.

142. The monsoon was an entire failure in about one-third of the State. The total fall at Junagadh was just over 5 inches, in two other Mahals less than this, at Nawagadh just short of 3 inches and only 2½ inches at Bhesan. This is probably the greatest deficiency on record. The rainfall for the centre of each *Season and Rainfall.*

division was as follows, compared with previous year and the average of five years past:—

Division.	Average of last 5 years.		Rainfall in 1917–18.		Rainfall in 1918–19.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Junagadh.	36	59	64	99	5	6
Keshod.	22	21	43	90	10	95
Una.	25	0	35	20	13	35

The Junagadh Division in the north of the State suffered the most. In the other two divisions the rainfall was about half the average owing to one heavy downpour in July which did not extend to the Junagadh Division but saved other areas from disaster. In the north of the State, the *agtar* crops withered save in a few villages, and in some areas no *agtar* crops at all were ever sown. In the other two divisions, the *agtar* got a heavy rainfall in July one month after sowing and did better than was expected with subsequent light rain to help.

There were showers at the end of May but a regular monsoon was never established and June passed with scanty rain. In July there was one good fall to the south and east of the State which helped previously sown crops and started fresh sowings: but August brought little relief save in a few light local showers which greatly varied even in adjoining villages, and expectations formed in early September were finally disappointed when the monsoon eastern current from Central India stopped short in the north of Kathiawar. Had we received this relief, there would have been little suffering. After the first week in August little hope was felt and by mid August measures had been thoroughly discussed and concerted in advance for encouragement of irrigation, especially of fodder crops, sinking and cleaning of wells, distribution of grass supplies stored by the State and liberal tagavi loans to keep cultivators at work on the land. It was more than fortunate that one heavy downpour of rain not only partially saved the food-grain and fodder crops but even produced some sort of *kharif* harvest in Una, Patan, Malia, Keshod, and especially Gir Mahals. In these Mahals the struggle in most villages has been to find fodder for their cattle, since the heavy rainfall of the preceding season prevented the normal storage of 'kadbi.' A few river areas also escaped the effects of drought even in the more affected Mahals such as Wanthali and Kutiana.

Crops. 143. As already stated, the *kharif* crops suffered heavily in many Mahals and in others failed altogether. Rabi crops were of

course confined totally to irrigated areas. From the first, fodder crops demanded all attention, as by the beginning of August scarcity of all kinds of fodder was felt and rates rose very quickly to a high figure. The supply of new grass in the Gir was extremely limited, and to be found only on the slopes in the interior, so that most cultivators devoted themselves solely to fodder crops such as jowars, lucerne and maize. In these circumstances no experiments were made in new crops.

Grass operations.

144. Owing to failure of the monsoon, there was no growth of grass in any Mahal except Gir Mahal where 82,500 lbs. were collected. In normal years the supply is very abundant apart from the Gir Forest which contains an inexhaustible supply. It was not expected that the Gir supply would ever fail but it was realised that it was not as yet very accessible by Railway and that cartage would be a great burden; so a policy of fodder storage in bales had been deliberately initiated by way of precaution. This was most fortunate, since as a matter of fact only 60 lakhs lbs. new grass could be had this year by a painful exploitation of the slopes and hills of the Gir in the face of influenza and shortage of carts. Even if the supply had been much larger in the Gir, it would have been difficult to find carts for transport from the interior of the forest where the grass was to be had. When our new Railway construction has reached Sasan on the West and Jamwalla on the South of the Gir, these difficulties will be greatly minimized; but even so grass storage is an absolute necessity in order to meet immediate needs from August when cultivators and State Departments would fail without supplies stored at convenient centres of distribution. Another feature of our grass policy has been justified, namely construction of grass barns, since it was found that grass thus stored was in much better condition and was not liable to the very serious deficits which old grass stacks revealed when their actual good contents were compared with paper figures. It should also be remembered that State Departments including I. S. Lancers, Paddock, Stables, Mounted Police, Gardens, Municipalities, and State Cattle Camp etc. require a supply of over 50 lakhs lbs. annually. It appears necessary to maintain a permanent storage of good quality fodder which should be not less than 2½ crores lbs. and a conference will be called hereafter to determine the exact measures to be adopted in pursuance of present policy.

As it was, in August 1918, there were considerable reserves with the grass wada supplying State Departments, with the Forest Department for departmental use, and with the Revenue Department for cultivators, and this storage saved the situation though old stocks proved in some cases to be a disappointment which must in future be guarded against.

The amount of grass actually distributed by the Revenue Department up to March 31st 1919 was as follows:—

Mahal.	Old stock lbs.	New stock lbs.	Total lbs.
Junagadh.	4,61,097	2,59,935	7,21,032
Wanthali.	13,79,626	88,625	14,68,251
Navagadh	1,62.675	1,01,975	2,64,650
Bhesan.	6,77,357	2,86,238	9,63,595
Visavadar.	7,56,419	0	7,56,419
Kutiana.	15,99,412	92,383	16,91,795
Keshod.	14,35,635	85,000	15,20,635
Malia.	9,50,140	39,500	9,89,640
Shil.	27,255	0	27,255
Patan.	8,08,066	0	8,08 066
Gir.	4,35,550	22,200	4,57,750
Una.	5,42,660	0	5,42,660
Babariawad.	4,20,630	0	4,20,630
Total.	96,56,522	9,75,856	1,06,32,378

It will be seen that even up to the end of March one crore and 6 lakhs of lbs. had been distributed from old and new supplies, and considerable activity of course has continued up to the present time.

The demands for grass were very great and could not be fully met. But the work of distribution was carried out in a prompt and effective manner and enabled cultivators to keep their bullocks working at wells until irrigated fodder crops were ready. Without grass storage the damage done would have been most serious.

It should be added that grass was given at specially cheap rates either as tagavi or for cash payment. For old grass only Rs. 5 and for new grass Rs. 10 per 1,000 lbs. was the ordinary charge, and cost of transport and distribution was

borne by the State. Supplies of grass were also provided from the grass wada for the public in Junagadh and Verawal and in individual cases to a considerable extent which greatly relieved the position in Junagadh city.

The special thanks of the Durbar and cultivators as well as of State Departments and the public are due to the Junagadh State Railway for the prompt and efficient manner in which transport of grass was conducted from depots with special platforms and from and to various local stations. This was a striking feature of the fodder campaign and greatly contributed to its effectiveness.

145. Apart from loans to landowners and purely for tagavi to State cultivators, a grant of Rs. 4 lakhs was at once sanctioned. Immediate and generous distribution was ordered and has proved most beneficial. Cultivators too are very grateful for this help and have already begun to make repayment. Extra staff was sanctioned for account work and all officials co-operated zealously to carry out Huzur orders. It is probable that about Rs. 6 lakhs in all will be required before famine conditions are done with. Up to March 31st Rs. 2,51,982 were actually advanced, exclusive of the value of grass distributed, and Rs. 41,321 were utilized solely for sinking new wells. *Tagavi.*

146. The subjoined table gives details of area cropped:— *Area cropped.*

Nature of crops.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917–18 Acres.	1918–19 Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	1,92,378	1,08,209	.	84,169
Bajro.	1,38,780	1,19,666	.	19,114
Jowar.	90,189	92,232	2,043	.
Oil-seeds.	46,738	19,737	.	27,001
Paddy.	5,331	5,692	361	.
Wheat.	16,244	4,500	.	11,744
Sugar-cane.	1,987	2,245	258	.
Gram.	14,414	426	.	13,988
Udad.	2,283	964	.	1,319
Mug.	1,392	320	.	1,072
Other crops and vegetables.	15,656	22,735	7,079	.
Total.	5,25,392	3,76,726	9,741	1,58,407
			Net decrease 1,48,666 acres.	

The decrease is high owing to monsoon failure; in some areas of Junagadh Division no sowing at all was made.

The increase under 'Jowar' and other crops is due to special efforts for irrigation of fodder crops.

Agricultural Stock.

147. The following table gives particulars of Agricultural stock in the State:—

Kind of cattle	1917-18 Number	1918-19 Number	Increase	Decrease.
1 Bullocks, cows and buffaloes	2,70,038	2,50,524	0	19,514
2 Horses and ponies ...	7,537	6,669	0	868
3 Asses	6,492	5,526	0	966
4 Sheep and goats... ...	1,65,691	1,42,695	0	22,996
5 Camels	448	412	0	36
6 Ploughs	42,006	40,594	0	1,412
7 Carts	19,159	18,207	0	952

The decreases are due to heavy mortality on account of monsoon failure and represent damage done up to 31st March 1918. Thereafter mortality is bound seriously to increase and many of the more valuable animals will be affected both by the increased heat and subsequent scouring in the monsoon. Efforts were made to alleviate the fodder trouble but heavy loss is inevitable. It may however prove to be less than in surrounding areas of the province which had less facilities as regards fodder.

Famine Cattle Camps.

148. Several Cattle Camps have been maintained by local charity throughout the State, and much practical benefit has resulted in saving good cows and heifers, particularly at Junagadh, Timbawadi, Prempura, Visavadar, Maliya, Keshod and Chorwad. Those doing work on organized lines have received grants in aid from the State Treasury. A few approved institutions received assistance in the shape of grass from the Rajkot Central Famine Fodder Depot. The Camp at Timbawadi made good use of prickly pear, the employment of which as fodder has been advertized by public demonstration.

State Cattle Camp.

149. The State Cattle Camp is maintained with the object of raising bulls of the local Gir breed for distribution in different parts of the State. The supervision of this Camp is entrusted to the Chief Forest Officer and is expected to more than justify its existence from next year.

Notwithstanding a bad season, the majority of the cattle remained fairly vigorous under careful management.

The stock on hand at the close of the year was 157 including 54 cows, 3 bulls, 8 bullocks, 17 bull calves, 20 castrated calves and 55 heifers.

There were 32 births and 10 deaths. There was no serious outbreak of any disease among the cattle.

The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 162 and Rs. 15,452 respectively during the year. The increase in expenditure is due to the purchase of 5 lakhs lbs. of dry grass for the cattle owing to lack of local grazing.

Owing to scarcity of fodder, attempts were made to raise green crops for the Camp on a large scale, but local water supply proved deficient. Still good work was done including 800 beds of guinea grass.

There is no doubt that the stock preserved will show a greatly enhanced value owing to general cattle mortality.

Stallions.

150. Stallions are maintained at convenient centres for free service in the Districts, and at two centres 39 mares were served.

Immigration and Emigration.

151. During the year, 70 families of cultivators immigrated into khalsa villages taking up 1,876 acres of land, and 23 families emigrated relinquishing 795 acres, of which however nearly half were again leased out.

It is interesting to note that 117 families of ubhads became cultivators occupying 1,863 acres, whilst 57 families of cultivators turned ubhads relinquishing 1,225 acres of which just over half were again leased. It will be seen that very little land was relinquished and that the balance favours extended cultivation.

Prices and Wages.

152. The usual statement appears in the Appendices. There was an abnormal increase in the price of staple food-grains and in the wages of labourers, and a marked rise also in the wages of skilled labour. There has been plenty of money in the country and it has circulated freely: but smaller settled incomes suffered greatly. As to cultivators, those who are prosperous and have credit and resources, have lost little by famine and have gained much by higher prices: it is the poorer cultivators with no margin of safety who have felt the strain and whose cattle may not survive till the monsoon brings them relief and credit. Labourers have suffered comparatively little and there has been no wandering or emaciation: but influenza has left many in weak condition and has increased the number of helpless people Local charity with State assistance has however been sufficient to help the indigent. Only the lower middle classes have suffered continuously. The cultivators are the back-bone of the State and the income in the State in the Revenue Department is capable of

expansion and is expanding with the guarantee of a fixed Vighoti; but high prices of materials and increased cost of establishments must continue to swell expenditure, for a return to normal conditions is not likely to see any extraordinary reduction in prices to the pre-war level.

Tree-planting. 153. Road side and shade giving trees are reckoned to be 1,32,292 of which 2,001 died whilst 1,773 were newly planted. Fortunately the subsoil water level has been favourable enough to keep most trees alive despite failure of the monsoon. There will no doubt be considerable losses, but they will be less heavy than was expected.

Fruit Trees. 154. During the year 322 mango and 47 other fruit trees were planted by cultivators and about one-third of the above number by the Revenue Department in State Gardens in the Districts.

Babul trees. 155. Attempts are continued to grow babul. Owing to scarcity of coal, babul plantations have been till lately in much request, grass operations also monopolized carts in the Gir and surrounding areas, so that babul in the districts has been much cut. It is necessary now to start planting operations to replenish the supply.

Industries. 156. No marked development has taken place; but assistance has been given to hand-loom weavers on business lines, and the cloth turned out has found a market at remunerative prices.

The number of ginning presses and factories remained at 22 and 4 respectively and there are some flour or oil-mills working in a few centres.

Canals. 157. There are 23 canals in the State, of which 5 are *pakka* and 18 *kutcha*, irrigating about 1,900 acres, and the revenue yielded is about Rs. 9,435. This year one or two canals on the larger rivers did good work in spite of monsoon failure; but as a special concession to cultivators canal water was allowed free for raising fodder.

Wells. 158. At the end of last year there were 5,872 *pakka* wells, 5,993 *kutcha* wells, and 472 *orias*, apart from 894 wells for drinking purposes. To these were added during the year up to 31st March 1919, 12 *pakka* and 252 *kutcha* wells whilst 438 more wells are under construction and many more are being taken up on all sides. State aid to the amount of Rs. 41,321 has been already given for this purpose during the year.

It has been clearly established that in this State the real protection against famine lies in construction of wells, and it is the policy of the State to develop this protective asset every year. A scheme will be drawn up for this purpose. In most places the

subsoil water level is high and the supply is good, whilst the soil is eminently suitable for irrigation. The development of canals would increase the revenues of the State in normal years but will not be a safeguard against famine without a guarantee of conditions favouring vast water storage. Wells appear to be a certain, universal and much cheaper remedy and the cultivators themselves have realized this to the fullest extent.

Drainage.

159. This is an important problem which requires more attention than it has yet received. Expert advice is however necessary. The construction of 'palas' or earthen banks to prevent denudation of the soil is also a matter of great importance and is receiving attention.

Cattle Disease.

160. There have been some mild outbreaks but they were less serious than was expected. Starvation has been the real enemy and over 40,000 cattle are believed to have succumbed during the year. This mortality was unavoidable and many of the victims represented a surplus of old and economically valueless animals. But numerous milch cattle, especially cows, have perished, which represents a serious loss of wealth and resources in hundreds of families which it will take much time to repair. Strenuous efforts have been made, as explained above, to combat adverse circumstances and to save valuable animals and generally the best plough cattle have been preserved hitherto.

General.

161. The year has been one of struggle against famine conditions and adverse circumstances of which influenza was the most destructive. As already stated, prosperous cultivators have benefited by good prices and as a business agriculture seems to command good prospects; but weak and resourceless units are bound to collapse under the strain of fodder famine. Cultivators have worked strenuously and patiently and are grateful for the efforts of the State to maintain them and their animals. The burden upon all State officers in the Revenue Department has been very great, but they have responded in a most creditable manner and endeavoured successfully to carry out the generous policy of the State towards the agricultural classes. Routine work has not suffered to any great extent, and it is gratifying that the 'vighoti' system and the administrative organization of the Department have stood such a severe test in a satisfactory manner.

Horse Breeding and Stable Department.

Horse breeding and stable Department.

162. At the close of the year there were seven Kathi stallions working in the Paddock and three in the Districts. The total

number of mares served by State stallions was 144, of which 52 belonged to the State and the remainder to private persons. The total number of Kathi brood mares in the Paddock suitable for breeding purposes is 32.

The total cost of maintenance of the Paddock including staff, rations, etc. amounted to Rs. 23,098-13-9 against Rs. 22,297-11-6 last year.

Hathikhana. 163. The cost of maintaining the State Elephant "Zavergaj" amounted during the year to Rs. 1,910-15-6 against Rs. 1,800-13-2 last year.

Carriage Department. 164. The State maintained 50 horses for the use of carriages etc.

The total cost of maintaining these animals including staff, rations, etc., came to Rs. 24,317-12-6 against Rs. 23,212-14-5 last year, and Rs. 3,093-12-0 were realized during the year as hire charges.

In addition, 9 shigrams and 5 carts were maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,441-6-10 against Rs. 6,957-1-1 last year.

Gadikhana workshop. 165. The total cost of maintaining the Gadikhana Workshop came to Rs. 20,364-2-4 against Rs. 17,083-14-7 last year, of which Rs. 4,879-0-8 have been credited in the State Treasury.

Receipts. 166. The amount realized during the year amounted to Rs. 12,849-10-6 against Rs. 8,025-8-4 last year.

General Remarks.

167. The Paddock continues to concentrate on breeding of Kathis which give good promise.

In spite of increased prices and grave difficulties in the matter of fodder supplies, there has been no deterioration of stock, and the general condition of working and breeding animals is highly satisfactory. A few old and poor animals have been disposed of. By economy and foresight expenses have been kept down and the staff has rendered cheerful service during a hard time. Special arrangements have been made for supply of bran and crushed barley which have been sometimes unobtainable at short notice, and efforts to maintain local water supply and lucerne plantations deserve great credit.

Forests.

Area of Forest. 168. There were no additions or alterations in the area under forest during the year.

169. 3,799 cairns demarcate the two reserves where the boundary runs within State limits, and all these were kept under proper repairs and painted as usual with lime wash to render them conspicuous. *Demarcation.*

170. The pucca masonry pillars along foreign frontiers are in good condition. *Survey.*

171. No coupes were laid out during the year in Gir on account of special fodder operations. In the Girnar, of the seven No. 3 coupes six have been laid out and reservation work is in progress. *Forest Management.*

With the exception of coupe 2 of block I, which is being worked for the Hindu crematorium, the remaining No. 2 coupes in the Girnar were sold standing and the work is progressing smoothly.

172. No new roads were undertaken during the year in the Girnar Division, but a length of about 7¾ miles was added in Gir at a cost of about Rs. 1,900. *Communications.*

A length of 30½ miles of roads was repaired in the Girnar Division and about 16 miles were repaired in the west Gir division.

173. Two wooden cribs with dry pitching are being constructed to protect the causeway on the Ardak. *Bridges.*

174. The following new posts are under construction and will cost Rs. 4,000:— *Buildings.*

1. Two-roomed post in Boria, Girnar Division.
2. Four-roomed post at Visavadar, West Gir Division.
3. Two-roomed post at Limadhrano-aaro, West Gir Division.
4. Two-roomed post at Bhimchas, East Gir Division.

The housing arrangements in the West Gir and the Girnar Divisions are now complete, but the East Gir Division still requires 2 two-roomed posts and a departmental post at Jamwala.

175. Six new kucha wells have been sunk and others improved. All camping grounds were kept in good order. *Other works*

Forest Protection.

176. The following statement gives the results of forest protection during the year with corresponding figures for 1916–17 and 1917–18:—

Name of Division and year.	Cases taken into Court.				Compounded cases.				Undetected cases.				Total cases				Grand total
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
Girnar	0	2	0	0	0	22	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	24	4	3	32
East Gir	0	1	0	0	0	10	13	5	1	0	0	0	1	11	13	5	30
WestGir	0	0	0	0	0	25	70	10	1	2	0	0	1	27	70	10	108
1918–19	0	3	0	0	0	57	87	18	3	2	0	0	3	62	87	18	170
1917–18	0	1	0	0	0	26	12	1	28	0	0	0	28	27	12	1	68
1916–17	0	1	0	0	0	65	34	10	15	4	0	0	15	70	34	10	129

A=Fires.

B=Unauthorized Fellings.

C=Unauthorized Grazing.

D=Miscellaneous Offences.

It will be seen that there were altogether 170 offences as against 68 of the previous year, due to illicit grazing which was very prevalent owing to fodder scarcity, especially during the influenza wave.

Protection from Fire.

177. Owing to the failure of the monsoon there was no rank growth of grass anywhere in the forests, and the grazing was so intense that all open areas presented a practically bare surface long before the commencement of the fire season. There was therefore no need for fire lines but protection of reserved grass areas, which covered an extent of about 150 sq. miles, became doubly important. Fire watchers were posted and forest tracks closed with this object. As a result only three small fires occurred as against 28 of the preceding year.

Protection from cattle.

178. Nearly 2,000 cattle were impounded during the year as against 486 of the previous year, the damage being chiefly in reserved grass areas.

Other protection.

179. There was nothing like any luxurious growth of climbers, and there were no insect pests. The failure of the monsoon has however led to the dying out of many saplings and poles, especially in the Girnar.

(a) Natural Reproduction.

(i) by seed.

180. There was no satisfactory germination of self-grown seeds on account of insufficient rainfall, and many seedlings and saplings died out during the year. *Sylviculture experiments.*

(ii) by coppice.,

As was natural, the coppice growth was poor on the whole and the shoots in the old coupes also suffered to a certain extent on account of scanty rainfall.

(iii) by root-suckers.

Reproduction from this source was fair, especially in the case of species like Rohan and Timbervo.

(b) Artificial Reproduction.

181. Broadcast sowings of local species were made as usual before the rains in the Girnar but failed on account of the unsatisfactory monsoon.

(c) Forest Nursery.

182. The bad monsoon gave no opportunity for putting out the plants reared in the nursery, and they have now grown too big for transplantation. About 150 mango plants were however planted out at Hasnapura in the cattle camp Vadi, and they are doing well.

183. All wood contracts in Gir were suspended during the year on account of famine fodder operations, but in the Girnar seven coupes were exploited. The reservation was done as usual by Foresters, and the work was generally good. *Exploitation.*

(i) Major Produce.

184. Of the seven coupes exploited in the Girnar Division, six were sold standing for Rs. 1,847 and one coupe was worked for the burning ghaut, the receipts of this coupe being Rs. 200 for fire-wood and Rs. 349 for timber under the share system. Green shiali to the extent of 1,375 cartloads was also removed from the Girnar, the receipts being Rs. 687-8-0. *Forest Produce.*

No contract is being given for deadwood in the Girnar Division, but 600 cartloads were taken out under permits on payment of a royalty of Rupee one per load.

(ii) Minor Produce.

185. The important items under this head are grass, grazing and bamboos, other items being soap-nuts, hides etc.

Grazing.

186. All the exploited coupes, the usual vidis, and the areas reserved for special fodder operations were strictly closed to grazing.

Owing to the general scarcity of fodder as the result of scanty rainfall, there was a large influx of cattle from all parts of the State and also from foreign limits, the number of cattle which found grazing in the forests being nearly one lakh of which about three-quarters were of 'maldharis' and foreigners. The lack of grass in the Gir became widely known and checked invasions, but truculent graziers gave considerable trouble. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 84,843 as against Rs. 31,903 last year.

The condition of cattle was poor and the mortality was very heavy although there was no infectious disease of any kind.

(i) Fodder reserve.

Grass.

187. At the commencement of the year there was a reserve stock of grass amounting to 33,22,116 lbs. of which about 24 lakhs lbs. of good quality was allotted to the Grass Wada and State Cattle Camp. There is now no reserve in hand.

(ii) Famine fodder operations.

188. The general failure of the monsoon throughout the State created famine conditions, and it at once became clear that large quantities of grass would be required to supplement the reserve stock on hand.

There was practically no grass in the Girnar Vidis and the condition of most of the Gir Vidis was hardly better. The rainfall as recorded at Sasan in the Gir was only six inches, and whatever grass was available was deep in the interior of Gir chiefly in difficult places. All such areas as showed any likelihood of yielding grass fit for cutting were therefore at once reserved, and special establishment was appointed to guard them against the inroads of cattle. The area thus reserved amounted to nearly 150 sq. miles, and it was divided into nine convenient blocks for working purposes.

To meet the exigencies of the case 16 old hand-presses were put into order, four new presses were immediately constructed and three presses were obtained locally. Special arrangements were made to obtain 210 cwts. of galvanised baling wire.

Contracts for the collection and delivery of grass at Visavadar and Talala depots from the nine reserved blocks were

given in September, and grass began to arrive from the middle of October, but in the meanwhile the influenza epidemic passed over the entire district like a scourge and at one time the situation became very serious. The position improved in December and grass at length came in regularly. The quantity of grass received at the depots up to the end of March amounted to nearly 41 lakhs, and before the close of the operations the total collection will be nearly 60 lakhs. The shortage of carts for transport has been a very great difficulty, which would be remedied in future by advent of the Railway to Jamwala and Sasan and thus save long journeys under trying circumstances. The Revenue Department furnished carts to bring in some five lakhs lbs. of fodder.

(iii) Miscellaneous grass receipts.

189. There was a heavy demand for grass everywhere, and all areas not otherwise reserved were tapped to their utmost capacity, the grass thus removed being chiefly old stuff of the previous year together with sweepings of leaves and other rubbish. The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,691 and of this amount Rs. 4,484 were realised in the Girnar Division.

Bamboos.

190. Owing to famine conditions this contract was not given during the year in the Girnar Division. Exploitation however proceeded departmentally under the permit system and the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,478-15-0 as against Rs. ~~4,525~~ 4728 of the previous year.

Soap-Nuts.

191. The crop was poor and realised Rs. 702 against Rs. 566 of the preceding year.

Country Cigarette leaves.

192. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 4,141 as against Rs. 3,111 of the previous year.

Hides.

193. Hide contracts realised Rs. 5,025 in the West-Gir division, Rs. 2,625 in the East-Gir division and Rs. 400 in the Girnar division as against Rs. 2,775, 1,235 and 275 respectively of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 3,765 in the receipts is due to heavy mortality among cattle on account of famine conditions.

Fruits, Honey &c.

194. Produce such as fruits, honey, flowers etc. is always removed under the permit system and the receipts during the year amounted to about Rs. 800 of which nearly half the sum was for honey.

Miscellaneous items.

195. Contracts for other items realised Rs. 5,930 against Rs. 5,747 last year.

Total Revenue.

196. The revenue realised from major and minor produce during the year amounted to Rs. 1,34,986 against Rs. 86,378 last year.

Forest Settlements.

197. The forest settlements have never flourished and they received a further check this year. The crops failed practically everywhere and nearly half the cultivators are in very poor condition.

Rights, privileges, and concessions.

198. The forests are not burdened with rights of any kind.

About 30,000 head-loads of '*atkat*' wood were removed from the Girnar forest by the Junagadh town people free of charge, the money value of the same being Rs. 937-8-0.

All bullocks and castrated calves of State cultivators, ubhads and maldharis were allowed free grazing. All cattle owned by the cultivators of Lilia, Baradia, and Vijaypur enjoyed free grazing in the areas specially assigned for them. About 8,000 cattle thus enjoyed free grazing, the maswadi fees for which may be taken at nearly Rs. 4,000.

The potters of Junagadh removed as usual earth from the Girnar forests.

The Girnar granite quarries were worked by the P. W. D. and stone was removed during the year free of royalty charges.

The total value of the aforesaid concessions amounts to Rs. 5,625 as against Rs. 2,392 last year.

Free Grants.

199. As usual, maldharis and forest cultivators were allowed to take '*atkat*' wood for their huts and agricultural implements.

Financial Results.

200. The following statement gives comparative figures for receipts and expenditure during the year and the year previous:-

Year.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.			+Surplus or - Deficit.
		Conservancy & works.	Establishment.	Total Rs.	
1917-18	86,765	29,521	42,979	72,500	+ 14,265
1918-19	1,34,986	16,669	46,375	63,044	+ 71,942

The net surplus amounts to Rs. 71,942 as against Rs. 14,265 of the previous year, the substantial increase in revenue being chiefly due to the rise in the grazing receipts as the result of fodder scarcity.

Outstandings of Revenue.

201. Out of the total outstandings of Rs. 2,948-5-9, Rs. 549 have been recovered during April and the balance, which consists of

instalments overdue in respect of current contracts, will be recovered before the expiry of the contract periods.

General.

202. The cadre of both the clerical and protective establishments was revised during the year and increased scale of pay sanctioned with effect from 1st September last. The protective establishment in Gir was also strengthened. The Forest Department has responded very well to these benefits in a most trying year. Influenza alone caused 29 deaths amongst the staff.

The whole department has earned the thanks of the State for carrying out grass-exploitation in unusually difficult circumstances in a most creditable manner including methodical account work. The whole system of operations was planned out beforehand and will serve as a pattern for the future when it is hoped that Railway extensions will lighten the task.

As regards effect of famine conditions on the forest, final results cannot be estimated here. The rainfall in forest areas was unprecedentedly small and disappointing. But less damage has been done than was expected; saplings and poles have suffered and germination has been poor; but there has not been much of loppings and pollardings considering the desperate condition of many cattle.

Measures of preservation for lions and other game in the Gir continue. Arrangements were made for lion shooting on two occasions and two animals were shot.

Gardens.

203. Last year the State Gardens suffered from water-logging. This year they were gravely afflicted by shortage of rainfall. The maintenance of water supply was difficult and any balance was of necessity devoted solely to raising irrigated fodder-crops for the support of garden bullocks, which usually require about 8 lakhs lbs. of fodder annually.

204. Up to date the exertions of the staff have prevented any serious damage and much depends on an early monsoon. In some gardens, notably Diagonal Garden, considerable harm has been done by the drought, but it is hoped that this will be remedied and that the State gardens will continue to be one of the features and attractions of Junagadh.

205. No new planting was possible and productivity of fruit trees was half the normal. Suitable remissions have been sanctioned in favour of *Ijardars*. The total income fell from Rs.29,424 to Rs. 24,673. Expenditure rose to Rs. 1,07,364 owing to inclusion of last year's expenses in the present account running from March 1st 1918, for improvements on Moti Bag extension, firewood supply, and to recent purchase of a new oil engine to aid fodder irrigation and supplement from Pari Talao the shortage of well water. Establishment charges also rose considerably owing to increased prices and compensation therefor as also to cost of rations for bullocks. Good progress has however been made with clearance of Moti Bag extension and laying of intercepting roads. Recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 54,639, and in normal years the income should be more than half this figure.

206. Praiseworthy efforts were made to grow fodder from a special grant sanctioned for the purpose. Wells were cleaned and repaired, new bullocks were purchased, and as a result the gardens were made nearly self-supporting in fodder. The success attained in spite of influenza and water-shortage is quite satisfactory.

207. On the whole it can be said that so far the State Gardens have been fairly preserved under most adverse circumstances.

Trade.

Exports and Imports.

208. Import and export tariffs continued to be generally the same as before except that the levies on cotton and piece-goods were revised as shown in the schedules attached (Appendices XXVI to XXVIII).

209. The following table gives the comparative figures of trade during the past two years from 1st April to 31st March in each case:—

	1917-18.		1918-19.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.	Packages. & Maunds.	Rupees.
Export	3,12.817 6,65,602	85,47,063	2,67,242 3,40,382	91,74,378	45,575 3,25,220	.	.	6,27,315
Import	19,94,972 7,61,474	56,04,928	37,92,674 12,75,809	94,83,399	.	.	17,97,702 5,14,315	38,78,471

It will be seen that imports have risen and the exports though decreased in weight have also risen in value, the for-

mer because of famine conditions prevailing and the latter because of high prices of articles of export, especially ghee, which is a new traffic on account of Verawal having been granted the privileges of a British Customs Port.

210. The principal articles of import are cotton-seeds, piece-goods, dates, kerosine, cocoanuts, sugar, rice and gram, while those of export are cotton, wool, onions, castorseeds, ghee and boatknees. The figures of these chief articles of export and import during the present year as compared with the previous year from 1st April to 31st March, are given below:—

Articles.	1917-18.		1918-19.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Ry. Mds.	Rs.	Ry. Mds.	Rs.	Ry. Mds.	Rs.	Ry. Mds.	Rs.
Export.								
Cotton.	1,69,755	73,65,400	1,07,189	66,01,942	62,566	7,63,458	.	.
Grain.	47,221	2,10,965	17,192	1,34,815	30,029	76,150	.	.
Onions and Garlic.	3,08,028	1,82,303	97,898	2,11,205	2,10,130	.	.	28,902
Castor-seeds.	49,034	2,83,301	34,487	3,17,315	14,547	.	.	34,014
Boatknees (nos.)	10,080	17,133	13,222	18,356	.	.	3,142	1,223
Ghee.	3,564	2,54,296	15,931	12,53,458	.	.	12,367	9,99,162
Wool.	1,057	60,045	1,176	70,850	.	.	119	10,805
Import.								
Grain.	1,16,180	4,91,451	1,70,443	12,94,258	.	.	54,263	8,02,807
Rice.	1,20,622	7,08,294	2,03,435	14,50,198	.	.	82,813	7,41,904
Sugar.	74 880	10,13,612	51,879	7,95,235	23,001	2,18,377	.	.
Kerosine cases.	52,122	3,42,231	47,767	3,32,955	4,355	9,276	.	.
Cotton-seeds.	2,36,600	6,62,560	6,29,530	26,09,773	.	.	3,92,930	19,47,113
Piece-goods (bales)	630	2,94,474	520	4,07,038	110	.	.	1,12,564
Wet-dates.	95,274	3,91,715	50,280	2,51,473	44,994	1,40,242	.	.
Dry Dates.	38,990	2,38,425	31,710	2,10,504	7,280	27,921	.	.
Cutlery (packages)	599	20,149	235	17,156	364	2,993	.	.
Betel-nuts.	12,636	1,54,944	13,369	2,32,368	.	.	733	77.424
Timber (nos.)	51,523	2,28,271	28,929	2,35,885	22 594	.	.	7,614
Tiles (nos.)	2,40,385	10,229	1,18,229	5,144	1,22,156	5,085	.	.

Apart from the rise in the value of onions, garlic, castor-seed, piece-goods, and timber, there is on the whole an increase in dealings in ghee, boat-knees, grain, rice, cotton-seed and betel-nuts; there is a decrease in traffic in cotton, sugar, kerosine, dry and wet dates, and tiles, owing to famine conditions prevailing in areas served by this Port.

211. The following brief statement gives the figures of trade with different ports:—

	Kathiawar Ports. Rs.	Other Indian Ports. Rs.	Ports beyond India. Rs.	Total Rs.
Import.	3,02,037	87,26,546	4,54,816	94,83,399
Export.	2,76,065	87,00,221	1,98,092	91,74,378
Total ...	5,78,102	1,74,26,767	6,52,908	1,86,57,777

The trade with the ports of Kathiawar covered only 3·1 per cent. that with all other ports in India 93·4 per cent., and that with ports beyond India 3·5 per cent. Of the above, the through-booking traffic with Bombay covered only 34·4 per cent. against 49 per cent. in the previous year.

Income of the Verawal Port.

212. The following statement shows an increase in income of Verawal Port during the present year as compared with the previous year:—

Name of income.	1917–18. Rs.	1918–19. Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase Rs.
Duty	1,23,142	1,75,015	0	51,873
Port dues ...	5,843	6,130	0	287
Miscellaneous ...	5,909	8,090	0	2,181
Total ...	1,34,894	1,89,235	0	54,341

The increase is principally due to adoption of British Tariff for foreign ports and also in a measure to the failure of the monsoon which swelled imports of food stuffs and cotton-seed.

213. The following table, giving the value of dutiable imports and exports from and to foreign ports from 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919, also the amount of duty actually realized under British Custom rates and that which would have been realized

under the old rate, will illustrate the benefit received by the adoption of the British tariff for foreign ports:—

Import.

Name of article.	Value	Duty at $1\frac{9}{16}$ p. c. (old rate).	According to British tariff rates.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Juvari.	18,602	291	465	174
Cocoanuts.	1,19,656	1,870	8,974	7,104
Wet-dates	2,35,605	3,682	17,670	13,988
Dry-dates.	1,97,233	3,082	14,792	11,710
Cocum.	4,431	69	333	264
Fish.	2,127	33	159	126
Miscellaneous	1,504	23	113	90
Total	5,79,158	9,050	42,506	33,456

Export.

	Ry. Mds.			
Rice.	5,620	New traffic.	1,054	1,054
Tea.	89	do.	106	106
Ghee.	15,931	do.	8,126	8,126
Total.	21,640	.	9,286	9,286
Grand total	.	9,050.	51,792.	42,742.

The anticipations of benefit resulting from fair competition with equivalent privileges of a British Customs Port are being fairly realized.

To the above should be added the effect of port improvements which afford improved facilities and are much appreciated by ship-owners.

214. During the year under report 25 new crafts were built against 19 in the previous year. The total number of crafts registered at Verawal is 161 of an aggregate tonnage of 8,512. *Country Crafts.*

215. Bandar improvements are still in progress, as stated elsewhere.

216. The sites allotted to the kerosine-oil Companies are being utilized for construction of godowns, two of which are completed.

Verawal Municipality.

217. The Port Officer is besides in charge of Municipality, Memandari, Land Customs, and Salt business, which have all been conducted satisfactorily.

Verawal Harbour Improvement.

218. Owing to plague and influenza epidemics work was delayed from June to December 1918.

Excavation on west side of the Pier.

219. The old wooden jetty has been removed and excavation on the same site to the west of the pier with a new third slope on the retaining wall has been started. This portion of the scheme will greatly enhance the utility of the whole.

The breakwater.

220. Temporary enclosing walls have been completed for a further 100 feet extension of the breakwater, but commandeering of cement supplies has stopped this work.

Public Works Department Section.

Expenditure.

221. The total expenditure during the year under report calculated from 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919, amounted to Rs. 6,32,366 against Rs. 6,30,322 in the preceding year.

The outlay on original works was Rs. 3,96,866 against Rs. 3,99,338, on repairs and maintenance Rs. 1,56,584 against Rs 1,54,616, on permanent establishment Rs. 47,536 against Rs. 46,502 and on works from memorial and charitable funds Rs. 31,440 against Rs. 29,866.

Buildings.

222. The following works have been undertaken:—

Educational:—Completion of the new High School, Mahabat Madressa mostly rebuilt and largely extended, Chorwad English School, Verawal School compound wall and latrines, Ladadi Bibi Girls' School rebuilt and largely extended. A new building has been provided for Taluka School No. 2 (in the upper floor of the new Grain Market). The work on the Madressa at Vanthali is in progress, cost being borne by Mahommedan merchants.

Police:—Veraval Jail has been extended; Police Lines at Akolwadi have been completed and handed over.

Grass: Barns:—Grass barns at Sendarda, Johnpur and Indroi have been completed.

Dak bungalows:—Dak bungalows have been completed at Jamwala, Prachi and Nageshri.

Salt godowns:—Salt godowns have been completed at Bagdu, Tori, Vadal, Vanthali, Visavadar, Talala and Balagam.

Miscellaneous:—The new grain market in Junagadh has been completed. A bungalow was built for the Home Farm Superintendent. Administrative buildings at Bhesan and Nageshri are in progress. Clerks' quarters have been built at Prachi. Talatis' quarters and an *Uttaro* were built at Ghed Bagasra. A *Dharamshala* was built at Mandva.

Roads.

223. Saradiya-Kutiana road with a morum surface and also several causeways have been completed. The Vadal-Bhesan road was started and considerable progress made; and the work is now being resumed. A large culvert at Evenagar was completed.

Irrigation.

224. Surajven and Watvagi canals have been cleaned of silt.

General.

225. Despite the prevalence of famine conditions, labour is difficult to obtain, works have been delayed and in some instances stopped for want of carts and bullocks, as fodder for the latter was unobtainable. The disastrous epidemic of influenza stopped all works for several months, and owing to famine, pestilence, scarcity of food stuffs and supplies, and high prices due to war, conditions have been generally difficult and depressing.

When the rains failed definitely in September last the new Public Works Department budget was cut down to the lowest limit, and instead provision was made for earth work schemes and entered in a famine budget. As the budget year progressed, it was found that actual famine works would not probably be required. It, in fact, proved sufficient to dig wells and improve roads and river crossings wherever local labour required assistance. The policy of the State was to prevent migration of labour which is scarce and to employ it on useful works near home, especially wells for agricultural use. As a result the Revenue Department has dug numerous wells and effected many other improvements in the execution of which the Public Works Department supervised work wherever any technical knowledge was necessary. In Junagadh itself petty works of improvement were carried out under the charge of the Public Works Department.

Tools were very scarce but a good supply was collected locally and put into good order at a great saving of cost.

Famine fodder operations.

226. Famine Fodder Operations were started at two sites, the famous Khengarvav well and the Ozat river, under the care of the Chief Engineer who utilized the services of staff from the Revenue Department for agricultural work. Khengarvav well has provided a lakh of gallons daily and the Ozat river supply is inexhaustible. At both places steam and oil engines and pumps were used. The Khengarvav soil was good but the Ozat river area was poor. The operations are still in progress under the energetic care of the Chief Engineer.

227. A small new garden in Junagadh was also started to aid in supply of fodder and provide for disposal of Municipal night-soil.

Junagadh State Railway.

Surveys and construction of Railway lines.

228. A survey of the line from Visavadar to Talala (38.11 miles) was taken in hand in November 1918 and was in progress at the close of the year.

A section from Verawal to Talala (14.70 miles) of the Verawal Una Extension was completed and opened for all description of traffic on 2nd April 1918, and construction of another section from Talala to Prachi Road (12.42 miles) of the same Extension was in progress at the close of the year.

Open Line Works.

I. CAPITAL.

Important works completed and in progress.

229. The following works which were in progress at the close of last year, were completed:—

(1) Low level platform wall behind the goods shed at Junagadh.

(2) Grass and timber loading platform at Junagadh.

(3) Two sidings to the new grass and timber loading platform at Junagadh.

(4) Reducing the high level platform to a low level platform at Junagadh.

(5) 33 units for traffic and engineering menial staff at Junagadh.

(6) Levelling up the yard around gang huts at Junagadh with open dry stone pitched drains.

(7) 10 units menials' quarters at Verawal.

(8) Additions and alterations to Machine shed in workshops at Junagadh.

The following works were undertaken and completed:—

(1) Compound wall to Railway premises near Junagadh Dak Bungalow.

(2) Superior staff quarters for Verawal bandar staff at Verawal.

(3) Home signals at Verawal.

(4) Providing a triangle at Saradia.

(5) Two drinking hydrants on Junagadh station platform.

(6) Extension to station building at Junagadh.

The following works are in progress:—

(1) Regrading Bantwa Section (3 miles) Manavadar to Bantwa.

(2) Foundry in workshop yard, Junagadh.

II. REVENUE.

230. Masonry platforms for passenger latrines at Junagadh and Verawal stations which were in progress were completed and the following works were undertaken during the year and completed:—

(1) Flooring culvert in Junagadh yard.

(2) Three units 'trolly men's quarters' at Malia Hatina and Verawal.

The whole of Vadal station yard was relaid with 50 lb. rails and twenty-six 41¼ lb. rails were renewed on Khareda Bridge. *Permanent way.*

2 crossings of 41¼ lb. and one of 50 lb. rails were renewed.

6,105 half round, 1,577 square Jodka teak sleepers and 367 teak bridge sleepers were renewed during the year.

Rolling Stock.

231. The Railway maintained 13 engines of the following type, during the year under report:— *Locomotives.*

5 Small F. Class.
4 Big F. Class.
2 E. Class.
2 P. Class.

The following important engine repairs were done in the workshops, during the year under report:—

(1) One Big F. Class Engine, and a boiler of a small F. Class Engine, which were under thorough overhaul at the close of the last year, were completed.

(2) Two small F. Class Engines with their boilers were taken in hand, and thoroughly overhauled.

(3) Second Class repairs were also done to one small F. Class Engine.

(4) Driving axle of a Big F. Class Engine was renewed.

(5) Thorough repairs to one E. Class Engine and its boiler and tender, were in progress.

Coaching stock. 232. The total coaching stock of the Railway at the end of the year was 69, the same as last year.

Goods stock. 233. The total number of the goods stock of the Railway was 213 vehicles at the end of the year.

Watering arrangements. 234. The same arrangement as last year was continued during the year under report. On account of the opening of the Verawal-Talala Section a new watering station established at Talala has been opened during the year.

Fuel consumption. 235. Tons 3,112-17 of Bengal coal were purchased and stacked during the year, the consumption for Locomotive purposes being tons 4,412-9 cwt. against tons 4,268 for the previous year, an increase of 3·37 per cent.

Capital and Revenue Accounts.

Capital. 236. The capital outlay of the open line, from the commencement of the line up to end of March 1918, excluding suspense was:—

(1) Jetalsar-Verawal (Main Line)	Rs.	44,06,299
(2) Shapur-Saradiya (Branch „)	„	9,97,055
(3) Junagadh-Visavadar (- do -)	„	8,93,449
Total	**Rs.**	**62,96,803**

To this amount were added owing to the opening of the Verawal–Talala Section from 2nd April 1918, and for works executed during the year:—

(1) Jetalsar–Verawal (Main Line) Rs.		1,01,899
(2) Shapur–Saradiya (Branch „) „		5,523
(3) Junagadh–Visavadar (do) „		1,166
(4) Verawal–Talala Extension up to 31st March 1918		
excluding suspense.	Rs. 5,77,304	Rs. 7,33,813
do. for works executed during the year..... ..... „	1,56,509	
	Total	**Rs. 8,40,069**

Thus the capital outlay of the Open Line on the 31st March 1919, rose from Rs. 62,96,803 to Rs. 71,36,872 excluding suspense, and from Rs. 67,43,227 to Rs. 77,33,660 including suspense, at the close of the year under report.

Further a sum of Rs. 24,782 was spent on the construction of the Talala–Prachi Road Section of the Verawal–Una Extension during the year under report.

237. The gross earnings for the year were Rs. 9,98,268 against Rs. 8,14,346 of the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 1,83,922 or 22.59 per cent. *Revenue Transactions.*

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,36,674 against Rs. 6,40,110 of the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 3,87,358 in the net earnings for the year under report. The interest on the capital outlay of Rs. 77,33,660 including suspense, works out at Rs. 7.26 against Rs. 2.58 on the capital of Rs. 67,43,227 of the previou syear.

The unusually low figures of last year were the result of extraordinary expenditnre of Rs. 2,59,903, cost of relaying the section from Jetalsar to Lushala (30 miles), being debited to Revenue expenses.

238. The following table shows the working result of each section of the Railway:—

Particulars.	Jetalsar-Talala section.		Shapur-Saradiya section.		Junagadh-Visavadar section.		Total.	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
Mean mileage worked.	67·30	81·96	26·31	26·31	27·29	27·29	120·90	135·56
Train mileage.	1,56,163	1,62,975	23,932	25,936	25,636	27,361	2,05,730	2,16,272
Average number of trains over the line daily in both directions.	6·36	5·45	2·49	2·70	2·57	2·75	4·66	4·37
Gross earnings.	6,35,069	7,74,429	1,09,988	1,26,189	69,289	97,650	8,14,346	9,98,268
Working Expenses.	5,45,860	3,22,123	56,487	64,466	37,763	50,085	6,40,110	4,36,674
Net earnings.	89,209	4,52,306	53,501	61,723	31,526	47,565	1,74,236	5,61,594
Percentage of Working expenses on Gross earnings.	85·95	41·59	51·36	51·09	54·50	51·29	78·60	43·74
Percentage of Net earnings on Capital outlay including Suspense.	1·84	7·75	5·37	6·16	3·53	5·33	2·58	7·26

239. The following table shows the departmental working expenses as compared with the previous year:— *Working Expenses.*

Abstract. Working expenses.	Amount from 1-4-17 to 31-3-1918.	Amount from 1-4-18 to 31-3-1919.	Increase, or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Maintenance of Way and works etc....	3,53,024	64,655	– 2,88,369
B. Locomotive.	1,30,250	1,65,549	35,299
C. Carriage and wagon. ...	24,094	33,462	9,368
D. Traffic.	62,884	87,010	24,126
E. General charges.	53,349	63,483	10,134
G. Special & Miscellaneous. ...	16,509	22,515	6,006

Traffic Working.

240. **Open Mileage.** The open mileage on the 31st March 1919 inclusive of Dock Estates and Quarry Line (1·03) stood as under:—

Jetalsar–Talala Section.	82·00 miles.
Shapur–Saradiya „	26·31 „
Junagadh–Visavadar „	27·29 „
	135·60 miles.

The increase of 14·70 miles in the Open mileage is due to opening of the Verawal-Talala Section from 2nd April 1918.

241. **Train Mileage.** The train mileage worked during the year was 2,16,272 against 2,05,730 for the previous year showing an increase of 10,542 miles or 5·12 per cent.

242. **Coaching Traffic.** The gross coaching earnings amounted to Rs. 5,76,803 as compared with Rs. 4,84,042 in 1917-18 showing an increase of Rs. 92,761 or 19·16 per cent.

Traffic for local fairs became again heavy and was generally very brisk.

243. **Goods Traffic.** The Gross goods earnings amounted to Rs. 4,08,924 or tons 1,91,821 against Rs. 3,06,619 or tons 1,67,228 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,02,305 or 33·37 per cent and in weight carried 24,593 tons or 14·71 per cent.

Owing to famine conditions there was a great decrease in export of raw cotton but a corresponding increase in import of food grains and cotton seed. Grass traffic was also heavy.

244. **Steam Boat service.** Through goods booked to and from Bombay via Veraval Docks under arrangement with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, totalled export 3,210 tons and import 5,492 tons, against, 7,703 tons and 3,262 tons respectively in the previous year.

Stores. 245. The balance of stores on hand on the

31st March 1918....	...	Rs. 4,35,349
Purchase made during the year...	...	„ 4,37,006
	Total	**Rs. 8,72,355**
Deducting issues during the year		Rs. 4,73,033
Balance on 31st March 1919		„ 3,99,322

In addition to the above stores there were the following stores on Suspense account with:—

(1) The Engineering Department	Rs. 40,400-9-3
(2) Loco Department	„ 47,060-10-1

Police. 246. During the year the total number of cognizable offences dealt with by the Police was six, as compared with 16 and 13 during the two preceding years.

Omitting one excluded case, the number of true cases dealt with by the Police was 5, as against 18 in the year 1917-18 and 11 in 1916-17. Of these cases, 4 were of theft from the Station yard and one was under the Abkari Rules.

The above 5 cases were disposed of as under:—

2 ended in conviction and

3 were classed as "not brought to trial."

Medical. 247. There were 6,413 admissions and 22,767 attendances during the year in the Railway Dispensary at Junagadh and the principal cases treated were:—

Plague 1, Small Pox 1, Measles 2,

Influenza 874 and Malaria 1,088.

Staff employed. 248. The number of staff employed during the year was:—

European.....1

Anglo-Indians..... 4

Indians..... 960

Accidents. 249. There was no accident of a serious nature during the year.

250. Owing to heavy rain on 5th July 1918 the line between miles 16/3, 17/3-4 and 18/13-18 on Shapur-Saradiya Section was breached, but the next day the breach was repaired and usual train services were resumed. *Flood damages.*

Provident Institution.

251. The following figures represent the transactions of the Provident Institution during the year 1918-19:—

Receipts compulsory	Rs. 7,368-8-0
„ voluntary and security	„ 6,155-3-8
	Rs. 13,523-11-8.

A further sum of Rs. 4,927-11-0 was received during the year on account of refund of deposits temporarily withdrawn by the employees.

Contributions from the Railway earnings as bonus were:—

For the half year ending 31st March 1918	Rs. 3,297-14-8
do. do. 30th Septr. 1918	„ 3,470-5-4
Total	Rs. 6,768-4-0.

The following sums were withdrawn from the Provident Fund Accounts during the year:— *Withdrawals.*

Compulsory.	Rs. 7,245-11-3.
Voluntary and security.	„ 4,650-7 -5.
Bonus.	„ 2,891-13-0.
Total	Rs. 14,787-15-8.

The interest accounted for from April 1918 to March 1919 was as under:—

Compulsory.	Rs. 1,746-2-10.
Voluntary & security.	„ 150-8- 7.
Bonus.	„ 1,697-4-11.
Total	Rs. 3,594-0-4.

The above transactions left a closing balance of Rs. 99,727-7-9 exclusive of the Fine Fund at the end of the year, detailed as under:—

Compulsory.	Rs. 48,231-14-5.
Voluntary.	" 6,096-1-9.
Bonus.	" 45,399-7-7.
Total	**Rs. 99,727-7-9.**

Fine fund.

252. The receipts during the year 1918-19 including interest of Rs. 35-4-6 amounted to Rs. 438-6-7 which with opening balance of Rs. 1,405,-15-8 gave a total credit to Fine Fund of Rs. 1,844-6-3 at the close of the year, deducting disbursements.

General.

253. The open line has again given much heavier earnings, the branches to Saradiya and Visawadar doing extremely well. Good progress has been made in construction beyond Talala towards Jamwala, and the survey from Talala to Visavadar is approaching completion. The prompt assistance rendered by the Railway Department in grass traffic has greatly aided both other State Departments and cultivators. Adverse conditions have been successfully met and there is a gratifying general development of traffic. Carriage underframes and covered wagons are under order and are badly needed, though the rise in prices is alarmingly high.

Personnel.

254. Mr. Proctor Sims continued in charge of the office of the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway and of the Executive Engineer of Railway Construction throughout the year: in addition to this, he also controlled the Loco and Carriage and Wagon Department. Mr. A. Marks in addition to his duties as Assistanat Manager held charge of the Traffic, Audit and Accounts and Stores Departments.

The thanks of the Durbar are again due to Mr. Proctor Sims and Mr. Marks and staff for the high standard of work maintained on the Railway in spite of the many difficulties of the season.

Saurashtra Post Office.

255. The number of letters carried rose from 3,31,315 to 3,32,321 and that of parcels from 23,105 to 23,507 during the year under report. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,880-13-4 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,914-3-4. The general management of this department is satisfactory.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

256. The figures and statistics entered in the various statements are for the financial year from 1-9-1917 to 31-8-1918, and remarks have been made where necessary to show the state of various accounts on 31st March 1919.

SECTION I.

257. The financial statement with necessary remarks is annexed to this report as Appendix XXII.

258. The total income received in State Treasuries during the year under report on account of all Departments was Rs. 52,72,782 as against Rs. 54,75,447 in the preceding year, which shows a net decrease of Rs. 2,02,665 owing to a less prosperous season on account of heavy rain-fall. *Income.*

259. The aggregate expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 42,47,502 against Rs. 42,87,147 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 39,645. *Expenditure.*

260. The total cash receipts in the year being Rs. 52,72,782, and the total expenditure being Rs. 42,47,502, there was a saving of Rs. 10,25,280 during the year ending 31st August 1918. *Net Financial result of the year.*

261. The assets of the State (including investments and other dues were:— *Financial position at the end of August 1918.*

At the end of August		1911	Rs.	1,01,50,127
,,	,,	1912	,,	1,06,40,078
,,	,,	1913	,,	1,18,73,778
,,	,,	1914	,,	1,28,04,032
,,	,,	1915	,,	1,40,13,760
,,	,,	1916	,,	1,41,69,558
,,	,,	1917	,,	1,50,93,~~296~~ 307
,,	,,	1918	,,	1,63,80,233

Details will be found in the following statement:—

Year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Net increase in assets in the current year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Investment in Railway	Loans and other investments.	Advances recoverable.	Tahsil.	Cash balance.	Totals of columns 5 to 9.	Deduct deposit due.	Net balance.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1967	.	.	1,01,50,127	53,39,404	15,77,696	21,41,535	9,98,682	6,87,522	1,07,44,879	5,94,742	1,01,50,127
1968	1,01,50,127	4,89,951	1,06,40,078	57,64,846	15,33,246	22,87,541	12,49,957	6,74,513	1,15,10,103	8,70,025	1,06,40,078
1969	1,06,40,078	12,33,700	1,18,73,778	62,15,834	33,23,593	11,34,493	10,55,499	9,44,806	1,26,74,224	8,00,446	1,18,73,778
1970	1,18,73,778	9,30,254	1,28,04,032	64,73,404	48,70,922	7,52,618	9,18,918	4,98,492	1,35,14,354	7,10,322	1,28,04,032
1971	1,28,04,032	12,09,728	1,40,13,760	67,20,862	52,94,839	4,34,598	10,43,298	9,04,703	1,43,98,300	3,84,540	1,40,13,760
1972	1,40,13,760	1,55,798	1,41,69,558	69,82,931	54,95,005	6,48,594	10,89,912	5,98,262	1,48,14,704	6,45,146	1,41,69,558
1973	1,41,69,558	9,23,~~738~~ 46	1,50,93,~~296~~ 304	72,54,418	64,48,704	8,55,775	6,39,332	8,49,255	1,60,97,484	10,04,188	1,50,93,~~296~~ 304
1974	1,50,93,296	12,86,937	1,63,80,233	77,81,428	67,62,195	17,36,269	6,50,564	10,71,853	1,80,02,309	16,22,075	1,63,80,234

Savings during the last seven years amount to Rs. 62,30,106 and with recoveries of advances and outstandings of Rs. 7,53,384 to Rs. 69,83,490 in all. Of these savings Rs. 24 lakhs have been invested in Railway Extensions and the balance in other loans and securities during the same period of seven years.

262. The State continues to have no debts. Its liabilities are on account of Revenue, Court and Personal Deposits. The following statement shows the condition of these accounts at the end of the year:— *Debts & Liabilities.*

Name of deposit.	Balance at the end of St. 1973	Receipt in 1974	Total.	Repayments in 1974	Balance at the end of 1974.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue deposit.	74,861	74,570	1,49,431	1,12,675	36,756
Court deposit.	39,303	54,602	93,905	45,657	48,248
Personal deposit.	7,75,574	21,27,447	29,03,021	15,06,356	13,96,665
Total.	8,89,738	22,56,619	31,46,357	16,64,688	14,81,669

263. The accounts of local funds instituted for the maintenance of Municipalities and Village Boards in the Mahals stood as below:— *Local Funds.*

Balance at the end of 1973. Rs.	Receipts in 1974 Rs.	Total Rs.	Repayment in 1974 Rs.	Balance at the end of 1974 Rs.
Rs. 1,14,450	1,32,422	2,46,872	1,06,464	1,40,408

Adding the above amount of Rs. 1,40,408 to Rs. 14,81,669 shown above as balance of deposits, the total of Rs. 16,22,077 represents the liabilities of the State at the end of St. 1974 i. e. on 31st August 1918.

264. The investments and dues of the State are as below:— *Dues & Fluid Assets.*

(1) Fixed Deposit with the Bank of Bombay.

(2) Balance in current account with the Bank of Bombay.

(3) Loans secured on land.

(4) Capital invested in Railway.

(5) Advances recoverable.

(6) Outstanding dues.

The accounts marked 1 to 4 above stood at end of the year as under:—

Description of investment.	Balance at the end of 1973.	Fixed or lent in 1974.	Total.	Withdrawn or received in 1974.	Balance at the end of 1974.	Remarks.
Fixed Deposit.	16,22,800	21,28,881	37,51,681	25,43,806	12,07,875	
Current Deposit.	2,20,807	46,90,380	49,11,187	41,45,144	7,66,043	
G. P. Notes.	24,17,407	0	24,17,407	0	24,17,407	Face value Rs. 25,16,000
Loans secured on land.	10,87,690	2,75,110	13,62,800	2,14,930	11,47,870	
Shares in C. P. Railway.	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	Face value
War Bonds.	10,00,000	6,000	10,06,000	0	10,06,000	Face value.
Govt. Treasury Bills.	0	12,52,625	12,52,625	11,35,625	1,17,000	
Capital invested in Railway.	66,45,845	5,23,683	71,69,530	0	71,69,530	
Do-Jetalsar Rajkot Section.	6,08,570	3,328	6,11,898	0	6,11,898	
Total:—	1,37,03,121	88,80,007	2,25,83,129	80,39,505	1,45,43,624	

It will be seen that there was a balance of Rs. 16,22,800 in Fixed Deposit at the end of August 1917, while at the close of the year under report i. e. on 31-8-18 it was Rs. 12,07,875.

Investments in Government Paper and Central Provinces Railway Shares remained the same, viz.—Rs. 24,17,407 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively.

Investments in War Bonds rose from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 10,06,000 on 31st August 1918 and remained the same upto 31st March 1919.

Treasury bills were purchased and discharged at intervals, leaving in hand bills worth Rs. 1,17,000 on 31st August 1918. Further Treasury Bills were purchased since 1st September 1918 and the balance on 31st March 1919 stands at Rs. 6,00,000

Outstanding balance of loans to Alienees and landholders at the end of 1917-18 was Rs. 11,47,870 as against Rs. 10,87,690 at the end of 1916-1917.

Capital invested in Railway at the end of 1916-17 was Rs. 72,54,418 and it rose to Rs. 77,81,428 during the year.

Interest recovered on investments was Rs. 2,87,468 as against Rs. 2,56,205 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 31,263.

Advances. 265. The aggregate balance of advance Accounts from various Departments at the end of August 1918 was Rs. 17,36,269 as aginst Rs. 8,55,775 at the close of the previous year.

Outstanding dues. 266. The balance of outstanding dues of the whole State amounted to Rs. 6,50,563, at the end of 1917-18.

SECTION II.

267. The Huzur Treasury dealt with 7,567 *chalans* amounting to Rs. 1,79,76,444-7-5 which include Mahals' remittances to the extent of Rs. 27,04,440-8-1 as against 7,229 *chalans* of Rs. 58,35,864-12-0 in the previous year and the number of vouchers dealt with was 8,956 aggregating Rs. 1,76,76,558-5-9 as against 8,583 amounting to Rs. 55,72,129-2-9 in the previous year. The average daily number of *chalans* and vouchers dealt with was 25 and 30 respectively. *Work of Huzur Treasury.*

The post-Audit branches both of Huzur Treasury and Mahals dealt with 52,726, *chalans* amounting to Rs. 2,23,83,714, and 20,747 vouchers amounting to Rs. 2,21,63,123, as against 56,946 *chalans* amounting to Rs. 1,05,34,429 and 17,187 vouchers amounting to Rs. 1,02,83,437 in the previous year.

The Mahal post-Audit passed 6,058 vouchers for payment and they were all paid by sub-treasuries.

268. The Mahal and departmental accounts up to the close of 1916-17 have been examined except those of Una Mahal and of three Departments. *Inspection of Accounts.*

269. The work of 13 Sub-Treasuries shows some improvement as compared with last year. *The Work of sub-treasuries.*

270. The following table shows the state of Barkhali Accounts at the end of the year under report:— *Barkhali Accounts.*

	From Bhayats & Mul-Garassias.	From Alienees.
	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding at the end of St. 1973.	40,563	1,88,796
By subsequent adjustment.	9,562	16,000
	50,125.	2,04,796
Recovery of arrears in St. 1973.	4,615	32,586
Demands for St. 1974 for current dues.	42,023	82,361
Recovery in St. 1974 of current dues.	40,006	76,790
Arrears due at the end of St. 1974.	47,527	1,77,781

271. There were 60 khatas in all on the books of Junagadh Tankshal at the end of St. 1973, and two khatas secured for Rs. 28,250 were added during the year under report; seven khatas secured on land were finally paid up, leaving 55 secured on hand, and one khata on personal security was written off leaving 8 unsecured in hand. *Tankshal Junagadh.*

The position at the end of St. 1974 is as follows:—

Dues.	Secured.	Unsecured.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dues at the end of St. 1973.	6,05,105	31,563
Newly lent in St. 1974.	35,770	0
Miscellaneous dues in St. 1974.	123	0
Added on account of interest etc. in 1974.	3,095	0
Total—	6,44,093	31,563
Deduct		
Recovery in St. 1974 of old loans.	27,709 cash 123 miscellaneous cash.	33 0
Recovery of new loans.	35,493	0
Written off.	4,082	18
Total....	67,407	51
Balance at the end of St. 1974.	5,76,686	31,512

Thus there were Rs. 6,08,198 due by 63 debtors at the end of St. 1974.

The Tankshal possessed landed property worth Rs. 48,857 at the end of St. 1974. The rent recovered from house property worth Rs. 48,857 is Rs. 2,278 or more than 4½ p. c. on outlay.

Tankshal Veraval branch.

272. The Verawal Branch of Tankshal had on its books 62 khatas of the sum of Rs. 48,647 at the end of St. 1973. Of these, 7 khatas were finally paid up and 1 khata was ordered to be written off during the year under report, leaving 54 khatas at the end of St. 1974.

The position at the end of St. 1974 is as follows:—

(1) Dues at the end of St. 1973 ... Rs. 48,647
(2) Miscellaneous dues in St. 1974 ... " 146
(3) Added on account of interest in St. 1974 " 27

Total Rs. 48,820.

Deduct:—

(1) Recovery in St. 1974 cash....	...Rs. 6,160
(2) Written off. ...	... " 30
	Rs. 6,190
Balance at the end of St. 1974:—	Rs. 42,639.

273. There were 14 clerks for indexing Central Records, out of whom 5 clerks were engaged in verifying the records in separate blocks, and the rest were engaged in doing *ferist* and *peta-ferist* work. *Central records*

274. Stationery articles of the value of Rs. 17,497-2-2 were in stock on 31-8-1917. During the year under report articles of the value of Rs. 42,137-6-10 were purchased, making a total of Rs. 59,634-9-0. Articles of the value of Rs. 39,887-14-0 were supplied to the different offices, and the balance of stationery stock at the end of the year i. e. on 31-8-1918 was of the value of Rs. 19,746-11-0. *Stationery.*

The cost of maintenance of Stationery Establishment amounted to Rs. 1,443-14-7 against Rs. 2,064-2-1 last year.

SECTION III.

General Remarks.

275. The work of exchanging at Huzur Treasury hundis and cheques for cash in order to give facilities to local trade and to replenish state current balances in the Bank at Bombay is progressing satisfactorily.

The condition of the **fluid balances of the State on 31-3-19** is compared below with that on 31-3-1918:—

	On 31-3-1919.	On 31-3-1918
(1) Fixed Deposits.	0	13,71,006
(2) Current do.	6,07,184	5,75,269
(3) War Bonds	10,06,000	10,00,000
(4) Treasury Bills	6,00,000	4,00,000
(5) G. P. Notes.	25,16,000	25,16,000
(6) C. P. Railway shares.	1,00,000	1,00,000
(7) Cash balance in hand.	16,09,934	10,65,652
(8) Advances.	34,43,870	19,24,920
Total Rs.	98,82,988	89,52,847
Deduct balance of deposits. ,,	26,46,171	15,05,717
Net Rs.	**72,36,817**	**Rs. 74,47,130**

Famine Expenditure up to 31-3-19 has been less than expected and has consisted mostly of loans. Contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs for War purposes has also been fully paid. Considering that realizations in the Revenue Department have been up to date about Rs. 6 lakhs less than normal, the present position of fluid balances is satisfatory. Expenditure should in view of increasing prices be as far as possible productive, and Railway extensions at present rates of material will necessitate economy in other respects. Both Junagadh and the Mahals have now been fairly equipped and only a few buildings are required to complete our Mahals programme. The rainfall of the present season which is now being anxiously awaited, will have a decisive effect.

The account work of the State has now been placed on a sound basis and has well stood the test of a critical period.

Customs Department.

276. The total income from custom revenues amounted to Rs. 58,822-12-10 against Rs. 47,740-7-3 last year and the expenditure came to Rs. 6,208-7-3 against Rs. 5,736-13-8.

Salt.

277. During the year under report 1,95,818 maunds of salt were produced in the State, against 1,67,796 maunds in the previous year, out of which 1,19,967 maunds were sold to Junagadh subjects, and 51,541 maunds to merchants from other States in Kathiawar, making in all 1,71,508 against 1,20,785 maunds and 45,189 maunds respectively during the previous year. The average annual consumption per head remained at 11½ to 11 lbs. The total sum realized from the sale of salt amounted to Rs. 46,604, against Rs. 46,764 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 25,049 as against Rs. 26,269 in the previous year.

Abkari.

278. The revenue derived by the State under this head amounted to Rs. 79,785 during the year against Rs. 76,734 last year, and the restricted sale system remained in force.

Liquor. Actual receipts under this head were again Rs. 21,225.

Opium.

279. An *Ijaro* for the purchase and sale of Opium has been given for Rs. 21,501 from 1st September 1918 to 31st August 1919, against Rs. 22,000 last year.

The following table shows the quantity of Opium, sold

purchased and stock in balance at the end of the year:—

	1917-18.		1918-19.	
	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.
Balance on 1st April.	4-10	6,560	18-30	13,125
Purchase during the year.	96	67,200	57	51,300
Sale during the year.	81-20	74,501	50	54,832
Balance at the end of the year.	18-30	13,125	25-30	~~28,169~~ 9593

The total receipts on account of sale of opium amounted to Rs. 53,035-6-8 against Rs. 51,720-6-8 in the previous year.

Stamps.

280. The balance of stamps on 31-8-1917 was Rs. 45,966-9-0. The value of stamp sheets and labels printed during the year ending 31st August 1918 was Rs. 89,638 0-0. The sale of stamps was Rs. 78,168-6-0. The balance therefore on 31-8-1918 was Rs. 57,436-3-0.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of Stamps and establishment was Rs. 4,950 which included commission to the amount of Rs. 2,232.

Printing Press.

281. During the year under report the gross earnings of the Printing Press rose from Rs. 12,755-1-10 to Rs. 16,655-7-4.

The working expenses amount to Rs. 13,111-5-5 as against Rs. 12,447-13-0 last year.

Jamdarkhana.

282. Ths value of the stock in hand on 31-8-17 was Rs. 13,076-2-6. In the year under report clothes of the value of Rs. 3,385-15-7 were purchased for Jamdarkhana. Thus the total value of the past stock and the newly purchased clothes during this year amounted to Rs. 16,462-2-1, out of which Poshak of the value of Rs. 1,281-0-6, was given on different ceremonial occasions which left a balance of Rs. 15,181-1-7 on 31-8-18.

Kothar.

283. The contract system for supplies to State Departments has remained in force as last year.

The Lungar charity continues its good work in distribution of cooked rations to the Mahomedan poor under the supervision of a Committee. *Lungar.*

Zoological Department.

284. Lions, tigers and other wild animals at Sakarbag have been kept in good condition.

Grass Wada.

285. Owing to failure of the monsoon no grass at all was produced in Sagdi, Dungar and other Mahal Vidis during the year. The grass wada had to depend on its own and Forest Department reserves and any fresh supplies available on the slopes of the Gir hills, as even in the Gir '*Vidis*' there was no normal growth of grass. As at least 50 lakhs lbs. are required yearly by State Departments, the position had to be met with foresight and care. Distribution work was also very heavy. 3460146

The balance on 1st April 1918 was ~~24,18,164~~ and the receipts during the year amounted to 60,08,225 lbs. making a total of 84,26,389 lbs. Out of this stock, 71,52,187 lbs. were distributed to different Departments, Officers and ryots of the State during the current year, and the net balance in hand on 1st April 1919 was 15,81,927 lbs.

In order to supplement the grass supplied by the Forest Department, special fodder operations were undertaken at the Ozat river and Khengarvav whence there have been provided upto mid-May nearly 6 lakhs lbs. of green fodder for sale to State Departments and the public in Junagadh.

Every month one lakh lbs. of grass has been issued for sale to the public of Junagadh City at cheap rates graduated to suit the means of the public.

Distribution of grass has also been made at Verawal where a local store is maintained, in order to assist State Departments and the general public.

The supply of grass has been a matter of great anxiety and in this respect famine conditions made themselves acutely felt. It is hoped that if the monsoon comes reasonably early, State Departments will pull through without great difficulty.

The Naib Dafter.

286. The Naib Daftar performed its usual routine and miscellaneous duties in a satisfactory manner.

Kacheri.

287. The Durbar Hall is well maintained and affords pleasure to sight seers.

Bhoikhana.

288. The staff of Bhois was maintained as usual.

Memandari Department.

289. This Department continues to make competent arrangements for guests and visitors and tours in camp and is sufficiently well equipped for the purpose.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

290. The total number of births registered during the year was 13,003 against 15,359 last year. Of 13,003 births, 6,904 were boys and 6,099 were girls against 8,101 and 7,258 respectively last year. The birth-rate per mille of population was 29·94 as compared with 35·38 last year. *Births.*

291. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 31,047 against 13,069 of the previous year, showing an increase of 17,978 deaths this year mostly due to severe epidemics of influenza and plague. The death rate per mille of population rose to 71·50 this year against 30·09 of the preceding year. Of 31,047 deaths, 15,335 were of males and 15,712 of females, giving male and female percentage of 49·39 and 50·61 respectively against 51·38 and 48·62 last year. *Deaths.*

Medical Relief.

292. The Department consists of one Chief Medical Officer, one Lady Medical Officer, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital, four Assistant Surgeons, all graduates of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, one unpassed Assistant Surgeon, 22 qualified Sub-assistant Surgeons and one non-qualified man. During the year one native Vaidya Shastri has been added to the staff. *Medical staff.*

293. Apart from the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital, the Junagadh Railway Dispensary, the Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary and the Mangrol Dispensary, there were in all 23 Medical Institutions under the direct control of the Medical Department at the close of the year as under:— *Medical Institutions.*

The Rasulkhanji General Hospital, the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, the Junagadh New Dispensary and the Junagadh Central Jail Dispensary, all at Junagadh and 19 Dispensaries in the Mahals including the Gir Travelling Dispensary.

294. 1,71,276 patients were treated this year against 1,84,218 of the preceding year showing a decrease of 12,942 mostly on account of the general and severe epidemic of influenza which affected regular attendance. Of 1,71,216 persons treated, 1,62,638 were treated at the above mentioned Institutions, 6,413 at the Junagadh Railway Dispensary, and 2,225 at the Imperial Service Lencers Dispensary this year agsinst 1,76,066, 6,179 and 1,973 respectively last year. Of 1,71,276 persons treated, 2,632 were in-patients and 1,68,644 were out-patients against 2,547 and 1,81,671 respectively of the preceding year. The daily average of new admissions was 466·53 this year against 512·38 last year, while the aggregate daily average attendance was 1,968·85 *Patients treated.*

against 2,006·11 in 1917-18. Of new admissions 466·53 were out-patients and 8·34 were inpatients. Of 1,71,276 persons treated, 1,00,362 were males and 70,914 females.

In-patients.

295. Of 2,632 in-patients, Junagadh Hospital treated 2,111, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital 216, Junagagd Leper Asylum 70, Imperial Service Lancers Dispensary 156, Junagadh Central Jail Dispensary 27, Verawal Dispensary 27, Una Dispensary 14, Kutiana Dispensary 3 and the remaining district Dispensaries 8.

Junagadh Hospital.

296. Junagadh Hospital treated 2,111 in-patients this year against 2,060 last year. Of these 2,038 were new admissions and 73 were under treatment at the close of the last year. The rate of average daily new admissions was 5·68 against 5·36 in the previous year. Of 2,111 in-patients, 927 were discharged cured, 911 relieved, 129 absented and 64 died, leaving 80 under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance was 85·11 against 85·37 last year.

Surgical operations.

297. 8,091 surgical operations were performed this year against 9,152 last year. Of the surgical operations, 820 were major and 7,271 were minor as compared with 785 major and 8,367 minor of the last year showing an increase of 35 major and a decrease of ~~96~~ 1096 minor operations.

Lepers.

298. 70 lepers were treated at the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum against 80 last year. There were 30 lepers at the close of the last year and 40 were admitted this year, making a total of 70. Of these, 34 were discharged relieved, none absented and 17 died, leaving 19 at the close of the year.

The Gir Travelling Dispensary.

299. The Gir Travelling Dispensary treated 3,031 patients this year as compared with 5,101 last year and performed 5 major and 140 minor operations as against 12 major and 321 minor in the previous year. The Travelling Medical Officer visited 102 villages twice and travelled over 409 miles.

The Railway Dispensary.

300. The Railway Dispensary at Junagadh treated 6,413 patients against 6,179 in the last year. One major and 92 minor operations were performed as against no major and 113 minor operations during last year, and of these 62 were vaccination operations this year against 79 last year.

During the year 159 cases of injuries from Railway accidents occurred against 202 last year. Of 159 cases only 3 were serious.

The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary.

301. The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary treated 2,225 patients, against 1,973 during the preceding year. Of 2,225

patients, 156 were indoor patients and 2,069 were outdoor patients as compared with 171 and 1,802 respectively last year. Of 2,225 patients, 1,845 were males and 386 females. No major and 47 minor operations were performed this year.

Medical Budget.

302. The total budget grant of the Department (including vaccination), sanctioned for the year under report is Rs. 1,01,602 as compared with Rs. 93,528 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 8,074 due to higher prices.

Post-mortem Examination.

303. 53 post-mortem examinations were held this year as against 57 last year.

Temperature.

304. The highest temperature under shade was 112° F at Junagadh on 2nd May 1918, while the lowest was 54° F at Visavadar on 25th January 1919, against 108° at Junagadh on 23rd April 1917 and the lowest 48° F at Visavadar on the 26th January 1918.

Epidemic Diseases.

Influenza.

305. The influenza epidemic prevailed throughout the whole State for two months and for a fortnight was extraordinarily severe. People of every age and station were attacked; whole families were prostrated and medical officers themselves did not escape. The figures of mortality must far exceed the recorded total of 19,119 deaths. Normal conditions of life and communications were severely affected and in some areas the calamity attained paralysing force.

306. A special grant of over Rs. 10,000 from the State Treasury was spent in providing extra staff, drugs, remedies, comforts and clothing, and large amounts were subscribed by local charity. Special staff was engaged and medicines were widely distributed with instructions, and as much as possible was done to relieve the abnormal distress.

307. The co-operation of the educated public was highly satisfactory. Many volunteers were found, including students and members of State establishments, who worked with keenness and self-sacrifice both in Junagadh and the Mahals, and rewards were presented by the public for special services. In particular the heavy strain thrown upon the Chief Medical Officer and the medical staff generally was met with ungrudging cheerfulness and their efforts were highly appreciated.

308. The effect of this epidemic was keenly felt in every direction, and it has perhaps affected the interests of cultivation more permanently than famine conditions consequent on failure of rainfall.

Plague.

309. Again this year there was a considerable epidemic of plague which caused 1,463 cases and 1,145 deaths in 37 places,

Amongst those inoculated not a single case of plague occurred.

Cholera.

310. There were 101 cases of cholera with 99 deaths; but the onset of this epidemic was foreseen, and special provision had been made in advance at a cost of Rs. 2,500 to secure preventive medicines and disinfectants to prevent and combat it. Much preventive work by disinfectants was done by the Junagadh Municipality with marked success.

Small Pox.

311. Small-pox infected in all 147 villages and attacked 1,153 persons causing 156 deaths against 1,025 last year.

Sanitation.

Sanitation.

312. The general sanitation of Junagadh proper in particular and of the Mahals in general is increasingly satisfactory.

Vaccination.

Staff.

313. During the year under report one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector and nine vaccinators were at work.

Number of Vaccinations.

314. 10,985 primary vaccinations and 116 re-vaccinations were performed this year against 13,819 and 254 respectively last year, showing a decrease of 2,834 or nearly 25·7 p. c. in primary vaccinations due to special work in the influenza epidemic. Out of 10,985 persons operated upon 5,412 were males and 5,573 were females. Amongst persons vaccinated 8,235 were under one year of age, 2,728 were between one and six years and 22 were above six years.

Result of Vaccination

315. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 10,213, giving a percentage of 96·98 as against 98·59 last year.

Villages visited.

316. Every village in the State was visited by the vaccinators during the year. The Inspector visited 504 villages and inspected 12,881 children against 516 and 14,075 respectively last year. The Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination visited 267 villages and examined 8,962 children against 248 and 5,221 last year. The Superintendent also toured in the district and inspected the work of six vaccinators.

Cost of maintenance.

317. The total cost of maintaining this Department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,313-1-6 against Rs. 9,648-3-0 last year.

The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.

318. The total number of patients treated during the year was 8,386, of which 8,170 were out-patients and 216 in-patients. The daily average attendance of new admissions was 22·10 and the aggregate daily average attendance was 139·97. Of indoor patients, the aggregate daily attendance was 10·05. Cases of disease of the generative system amounted to 893; 110 major and 1,123 minor operations were performed and of these 990

were gynœccological operations, whilst 45 labour cases, 69 cases of injury and 9 poisoning cases were dealt with.

319. The total cost of maintaining the Hospital amounted to Rs. 22,138-4-7, the average cost per patient being Re. 0-6-5.

General Remarks,

320. The influenza epidemic and visitations of plague and other diseases coupled with continuous high prices on account of an unprecedented shortage of rain-fall and consequent lack of fodder and milk over a large area in the State following upon War conditions, have caused much hardship and have decreased the general vitality of the population. Nevertheless wages have remained high and there has been no general deterioration, though the middle classes and infirm persons have found it difficult to maintain themselves. The present year will be remembered as disastrous in many respects, but a favourable monsoon will do much to restore the situation. The Medical Department of the State have throughout done their best to rise to the needs of the situation.

Veterinary.

321. The total number of State animals treated during the year was 1,319 against 1,297 last year. Of these, 1,297 were cured, 9 died, and 13 were discharged incurable. The number of animals of State subjects treated during the year was 1,125 against 898 last year; of these 1,108 were cured, 3 died and 14 were discharged incurable.

The total cost of medicines required for treatment of head-quarters' animals and district cattle was Rs. 1,638 against Rs. 1,197-7-6 last year, the increase being due to high prices.

The St. John Ambulance Association.

322. During the year under report only 3 classes in all were held, all of them in First-aid to the injured and one in Home Hygiene at the Bahauddin College. 78 persons took advantage of these classes, out of whom 39 passed the various examinations. There were classes in the Bahauddin College, the Imperial Service Lancers, the Bahadurkhanji High School (2 classes for boys and for girls), and among the long term prisoners in the Junagadh Central Jail. A class in First-aid was instituted for ladies by the Lady Medical Officer at the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital. This is a novel experiment which deserves increasing support.

The movement was somewhat hampered in respect of classes by the influenza but in dealing with that epidemic Members of the Association were prominent and energetic in rendering service.

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

General Summary.

323. The following is a general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them during the year under report:—

Class of institution.	No. in 1917–18.	No. in 1918–19.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1917–18.	No. of pupils in 1918–19.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts College.	1	1	0	0	330	281	0	49
Public institutions.	173	172	0	1	11,372	13,985	2,613	0
Aided private institutions.	7	7	0	0	546	447	0	99
Unaided private institutions.	74	74	0	0	2,777	3,145	368	0
Total...	255	254	0	1	15,025	17,858	2,981	148

One school was opened and two were closed during the year.

In spite of plague and influenza, the number of pupils increased from 14,695 to 17,577 but there was a slight reduction of 99 in the seven aided Institutions.

Average attendance.

324. The average monthly number on the registers was 13,605 as compared with 14,483 of the previous year, while the average daily attendance fell from 11,000 to 10,011 owing to epidemics.

The percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number was 73·6 against 75·9 of the last year.

Nationality.

325. Of the 13,985 children attending the institutions maintained by the State, 11,539 were boys and 2,446 girls. Of the boys, 1,938 were Brahmins, 5,649 other Hindus, 755 Jains, 3,169 Musalmans, 12 Native Christians, and 16 of other creeds. Of the girls, 607 were Brahmins, 1,143 other Hindus, 426 Jains, 259 Musalmans, 5 Native Christians, and 6 of other creeds.

Collegiate Education.

Junagadh College.

326 At the opening of the year, viz. 20th June 1918, there were 288 students on the roll of the College.

327. The second term's enrolment was 274, composed of 103 Brahmins, 81 other Hindus, 34 Jains, 53 Mahommedans and 3 Parsis. *Rolls.*

328. Before the commencement of the first term of 1918-19 there was a long vacation from 11th March to 19th June, during which period University Examinations were held with the following result for the College:— *University Examinations.*

Examination.	Number of students appeared.	Number of students passed in		
		Pass Class.	II Class.	I Class.
College 1st year.	121	51	44	1
Ex-students.	3	3	0	0
Inter. Arts.	92	44	7 (a)	1 (b)
Ex-students.	6	0	0	0
B. A.	59	32	7 (c)	0
Ex-students	5	1	0	0
M. A.	1	1	0	0

(a) One of these got "The Ibrahimbhoy R. Khoja Testimonial" Scholarship.

(b) This student, a Mahommedan of Sind, got "The Sir Frank Souter" Scholarship.

(c) Of these II Class Honours Students, 1 passed in English Honours, 1 in Mathematics Honours, 1 in Science Honours, 1 in Persian Honours, and 3 in Sanskrit Honours.

329. Numbers during both terms slightly decreased owing to epidemics, and the College had to be closed early in September; the second term began on the 25th November instead of on the 10th.

330. The College 1st Year Examination for the present year was held during the first week of March and out of 114 students who appeared, 81 got certificates, of whom 14 secured II class and 1 I class marks. Of these 114 students, 3 appeared as ex-students.

Results.

331. The following statement shows the honours and pass students in both the B. A. classes according to the various voluntary subjects during the last term:—

	Seniors.		Juniors.	
Vol. Subject.	Hons.	Pass.	Hons.	Pass.
English.	1	0	0	0
Sanskrit.	7	14	12	9
Persian.	4	3	5	2
French.	0	2	0	0
History.	3	19	3	10
Science.	4	2	1	0
Mathematics.	1	0	0	0
	20	40	21	21

Hostels.

332. The number of students residing in the Hostels during the 2nd term was 140 against 144 in the 1st term. There is accommodation for only 96 students at the Hostels, and to prevent overcrowding, it has been notified that students, who fail either in the College 1st year Certificate Examination or any other University Examination will not be admitted to the Hostels.

Income and expenditure.

333. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,989 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 58,445.

University inspection Committee.

334. The University Committee of Inspection visited the College in January last and their report is awaited.

College activities.

335. The chief activities of the College, apart from purely educational work, are connected with (1) the Gymkhana, (2) the Debating Society, (3) the Social Club, (4) the Co-operative Store, (5) Poor Boys' Library, (6) Ambulance Class, (7) College Magazine, and (8) the Persian Urdu Literary Association.

Gymkhana.

336. A fourth Tennis Court was added to the Gymkhana last year and Hockey has been introduced as an additional game.

General Remarks.

337. Credit is due to the Principal and Staff for good progress during the year.

High Schools.

High Schools.

338. The total number of students on the rolls of High Schools decreased from 960 to 913. In the Bahadurkhanji High School the number fell from 841 to 760. The average monthly number decreased from 869 to 804, and the average daily attendance from 748 to 588. In Mangrol High School the

number on the rolls increased from 119 to 153, while the average monthly number was reduced from 136 to 134, and the average daily attendance increased from 117 to 152.

339. The Matriculation Examination results for the year under report as compared with those of the previous two years are shown below:— *Matriculation Examination.*

	1916.	1917.	1918.
No. of pupils sent up	54	48	43
No. of pupils passed.	29	18	29
Percentage of success	53	37	67

No boy was sent up for the Matriculation Examination from Mangrol High School.

340. Four students out of five from the Bahadurkhanji High School passed the Intermediate Drawing Grade Examination and six out of twelve passed the elementary Drawing Grade Examination of the School of Arts. *Arts Examination.*

341. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 300 are distributed annually to the students in the Bahadurkhanji High School in addition to the sum of Rs. 4 p. m. given from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund in Standard VII. *Scholarships.*

342. Excluding the Gymnastic Teacher, there are 43 teachers in the High Schools, of whom 12 are Graduates, 10 Under-graduates, 15 Matriculates, and 6 are non-qualified. *Teachers.*

Junagadh High School.

343. Besides the Head Master, the school-staff consists of other ten Graduates, seven Under-graduates, thirteen Matriculates, two non Matriculates, one assistant clerk and one gymnastic teacher. *Staff.*

344. Thirty-three students out of forty-one passed the St. John Ambulance First Aid to the Injured Junior Course Examination in January 1917. *First Aid-to-the Injured.*

345. Cricket continued to be popular. A considerable portion of the play-ground about and round the New High School buildings has been cleared and levelled. *Games.*

346. The first two standards are held in the old High School pending erection of the second block of the new building. At present teaching is confined to Matriculation subjects and has attained a fairly satisfactory level.

Mahabat Madressa.

Mahabat Madressa.

347. The number receiving free instruction in this Institution shows an increase of 5 this year, as under:—

	This Year.	Previous Year.
English Division.	196	182
Gujarati ,,	378	379
Arabic-Persian.	85	93
	659	654

The average monthly number fell from 642 to 623 and the average daily attendance from 492 to 463 owing to outbreaks of plague and influenza in the City.

348. The work of the Arabic-Persian Department and th Koran reading classes which devote part of their time to Gujarati also, continues to be satisfactory.

Scholarships.

349. Rs. 100 p. m. granted by the State and Rs. 48 realized as annual interest from the Ashrafalli Fund are distributed in Scholarships. A sum of Rs. 500 is also allotted from the Jakat Fund for a similar purpose.

Teaching Staff.

350. There are 24 teachers in all (excluding the gymnastic teacher) of whom one is a Graduate, one an Under-graduate, five Matriculates, three trained and fourteen are untrained. The drawing-teacher is qualified.

351. The services of the Head Master, Mr. I. V. Lakhani, were lent to the Kathiawar Moslem Educational Association temporarily, at their request, but he has now returned to his permanent post.

Examination Results.

352. In the annual Examination 409 out of 535 boys presented passed the test, or 76 p. c. on the whole.

Arts Examination.

353. One student appeared in the 3rd Grade Drawing Examination this year.

Games.

354. No out-door games were played during the year under report owing to the outbreak of local epidemics.

General Remarks.

355. The extensive additions to the building of the Madressa are almost completed, and will afford ample accommodation.

Middle Schools.

356. The number of boys attending the 7 middle schools, viz. those at Una, Verawal, Patan, Vanthali, Chorwad, Delwada and Kutiana increased from 482 to 521, the average monthly number from 472 to 513, and the average daily attendance from 375 to 423. *Middle Schools.*

357. Rs. 10,000 were contributed by Patan merchants for an English Middle School, and pending construction the private school has been taken over by the State.

358. The number of teachers employed in these schools rose from 28 to 35, of whom 3 are Graduates, 5 are Under graduates, 10 Matriculates and 17 are non-qualified. *Teaching staff.*

359. The results of the annual examination show 235 passed out of 414 presented. *Results.*

360. The Harjiwandas Dharsi High School at Una is still virtually a middle school as it awaits recognition by the University after inspection.

361. Two scholarships of Rs. 7 p. m. each have been granted in the Una High School by the State and seven more of the value of Rs. 37 p. m. are provided by private gift. *Scholarships.*

English Classes.

362. There are 11 English classes attached to Vernacular Boys' schools at the following places:—

Vadal	Ranpur	Nageshri
Majevdi	Malia	Shahpur
Visavadar	Keshod	Shil
Bhesan	Bamnasa	

The opening of an English class at Devda has recently been sanctioned.

Out of 238 students presented for examination in English, 156 passed the test.

Primary Education.

363. The average monthly number and the average daily attendance fell from 10,364 and 7,991 to 9,541 and 7,141 respectively owing to the prevalence of plague in some districts and of influenza in almost all districts. Of 7,740 pupils examined, 6,158 passed, the result being 79 per cent. *Boys' Schools.*

364. A new building has been provided for school No. 2 at Junagadh where it was hitherto poorly housed. *Buildings.*

365. The number of teachers employed in these schools was 411, of whom 111 are trained and 300 are untrained; 42 *Teachers.*

out of the 111 trained have full three years' qualifications, 38 have two years' and 31 one year's training.

Girls' Schools.

Girls' Schools. 366. The number of girls attending the 19 Girls' schools maintained by the State increased from 1,397 to 2,090. The average monthly number and the average daily attendance however fell from 1,999 and 1,276 to 1,988 and 1,253 respectively owing to the prevalence of influenza and plague. Of 1,248 girls examined, 1,032 passed, the result being 82 per cent.

In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery.

Teachers. 367. The number of teachers employed in the Girls' schools was 75, of whom 51 are females and 24 are males, 23 being trained and 52 untrained. Of the trained teachers, 21 are females and 2 are males.

English class for girls. 368. All the 23 girls presented for examination in English in the Ladadi Bibi girls' school English classes, passed the annual examination.

Buildings. 369. The addition of an upper story to the existing building of the Ladadi Bibi Girls' school in Junagadh has supplied a very pressing need in a satisfactory manner.

Scholarships.

370. Apart from scholarships within the State, stipends amounting to Rs. 2,905 were granted to students in other Colleges in the Presidency and abroad.

Expenditure.

371. The following statement compares the expenditure incurred on education apart from the College during the years 1917–18 and 1918–19:—

Details of expenditure.	1917–18. Rs.	1918–19. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
High Schools.	43,305	41,481	0	1,824
Madressa.	11,607	11,327	0	280
Middle Schools.	11,343	15,889	4,546	0
Primary Schools.	90,020	1,00,924	10,904	0
Grants to private schools.	1,354	1,344	0	10
Scholarships.	4,858	5,028	170	0
Libraries.	1,990	2,025	35	0
Direction & Inspection charges.	8,923	9,676	753	0
Office establishment.	2,750	3,146	396	0
Buildings & repairs.	1,18,195	1,35,592	17,397	0
Miscellaneous.	637	1,388	751	0
Total.	2,94,982	3,27,820	34,952	2,114

It will be seen that a large sum was spent on improved buildings again this year.

Fee Receipts.

372. The total fee receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,280.

Moral Education.

373. Moral instruction continues to be imparted by means of easy narratives, poems, and dialogues selected from text books and other volumes.

Physical Education.

374. Cricket and other manly games are played. The gymnasia attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School and Mahabat Madressa are well attended.

Boys in Vernacular schools are taken out at least once a week for observation of natural scenery, and games are played by them daily in School compounds.

Musical drill recently introduced in girls' schools has proved attractive and promotes physical development.

Discipline.

375. Discipline is fairly maintained in all institutions.

Libraries.

376. Expenditure on the Bahadurkhanji Library at Junagadh was Rs. 1,625. The total number of books on the register is 5,620. Newspapers and magazines are supplied annually at a cost of Rs. 500.

Other Libraries in the mofussil, viz. at Verawal, Una, Patan, Gadhakda, Kutiana, Chorwad, Delwada, Bhesan and Vanthali are doing good work. The first four receive donations from the State.

Museum.

377. The museum attached to the Bahadurkhanji Library contains Scientific and Archæological objects of value and interest.

General Remarks.

378. A special grant was allotted for improvement of pay of the teaching staff in deserving cases. The scale of salaries is still low in primary schools. *General Remarks.*

Kutiana Madressa.

379. The number of boys attending this Madressa fell from 822 to 748: 221 attend Infant classes, 469 are studying in Gujarati Standards 1 to 4, and 58 in Standards 1 to 4 English.

The annual establishment charges are reported to be Rs. 5,786.

Religious education for Mahommedans is compulsory.

Out of 545 pupils examined, 386 passed the annual examination.

The addition of an extra wing to the building has prevented overcrowding.

This institution which is aided by the State has been most popular, and a similar scheme founded on public contributions with State aid is approaching completion at Wanthali.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

380. There are 42 Orphans in this orphanage, of whom 17 attend the Mahabat Madressa and the rest receive technical education in State workshops or special advanced tuition. Religious instruction is provided by private aid. Cricket and football are popular and the bag pipe band visited Ahmedabad Children's Fete.

Two senior orphans were given scholarships at the Kala Bhuvan at Baroda.

This institution continues its activities on useful lines.

The Junagadh Archæological and Historical Society.

381. The Archæological Society was in abeyance this year.

CHAPTER VIII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

382. The advent of famine conditions was a heavy increase to the existing burden of war-prices and shortage of materials. The prospects of the year were unusually gloomy. Then came the happy news of victory bringing universal relief only to be dispelled by the devastating scourge of influenza, of which most people declared that it made all other ills seem but negligible inflictions. Eventually, whilst the fodder famine has been extremely severe and caused great losses, the economic effect of the monsoon failure upon the cultivating and labouring classes has been less serious than was anticipated and need leave no permanent mark behind it. Money has been plentiful and only the lower middle classes and those dependent on small fixed incomes have been keenly afflicted. The general prospects of agriculture are improving, if only the weaker cultivators can pull through to enjoy a better monsoon.

383. The income of the State has been fairly maintained, with a liquid balance of about 64 lakhs at immediate command at the present moment. Many cultivators could afford to pay their dues; other sources of revenue are almost normal, whilst Railway and Port show substantial increases. The present year's receipts should exceed Rs. 40 lakhs.

384. Expenditure must no doubt continue to rise in several directions and Railway construction will prove a more costly investment than heretofore. But famine expenditure consists mostly of recoverable loans. The position financially and economically is thus better than could have been expected when last monsoon failed.

385. The patience and energy of cultivators have been most praiseworthy. Liberal and timely assistance from the State in the shape of *tagavi* and fodder has convinced them of the Durbar's paternal interest in their welfare. A remarkable stimulus has been given to well irrigation which has greatly mitigated the monsoon failure and is the real remedy against future famines.

386. State establishments have worked loyally and well against adverse conditions, and the system of departmental administration has successfully encountered the many difficulties of the time. Outlawry has terminated and there has been no serious increase in crime. A favourable rainfall during this coming season will do much to rectify matters. The outlook is therefore hopeful.

387. It would be invidious to select names for mention where so many have not spared themselves. Members of the public as well as State officials have been conspicuous in their efforts to help and relieve sufferers. Gratitude must be expressed to all Heads of Departments for their loyal assistance and especially to Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe, I. S. O., Huzur Assistant, who has once again rendered devoted and invaluable help particularly in the matter of famine inspection and food control.

Huzur Office,
Junagadh,
23rd June 1919.

D. Lewall I. C. S.,
Administrator, Junagadh State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1918-1919.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
1	H. D. Rendall, Esq., I. C. S.	Administrator, Junagadh State.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
2	E. Brook Fox, Esq. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer P. W. D.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
3	E. W. Proctor Sims, Esq. A. M. I. C. E.	Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh State Railway.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
4	James Scott, Esq. M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Principal, Junagadh College.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
5	H. A. W. Bladen, Esq.	Tutor & Guardian to the Minor Nawab Saheb.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
6	R. B. A. S. Tambe, I. S. O.	Huzur Assistant to the Administrator.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
7	Mr. E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Judicial Officer.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
8	R. B. Keshavlal G. Trivedi.	Chief Revenue Officer.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
9	Mr. A. Marks.	Assistant Manager, Junagadh State Railway.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
10	R. B. Manishankar R. Trivedi, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Accounts Officer.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
11	Dr. Narsinhdas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
12	Mr. S. N. Ratnagar.	Chief Forest Officer.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
13	Mr. M. A. Fakih, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Judge, Sadar Court.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
14	Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A.	Chief Educational Officer.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
15	Mr. Dhairyashanker Ambaram Chhaya.	Superintendent of Police.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
16	Mr. Tribhowanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.	Sarkari Vakil.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
17	Dr. Mulchand K. Desai.	Stable Superintendent.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
18	Mr. D. N. Phansalkar.	Superintendent, Huzur Office.	1—4-18	31—3-19	
19	Mr. D. J. Solomon. B. A., B. L. (U. S. A.)	Head Master, Bahadurkhanji High School.	1—4-18	31—3-19	

20	Miss Ruth Dewaji L. M. & S.	Lady Medical Officer, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.	1—4—18	31—3—19
21	Mr. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Dhru.	Port Officer, Veraval.	1—4—18	31—3—19
22	K. S. Gulam Rasulkhan Gulam Ghauskhan.	Commanding Officer, Imperial Service Lancers.	1—4—18	31—3—19

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	"	"	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	"	"	
4	Limitation Act.	"	"	
5	New Registration Act.	"	"	
6	New Stamp and Court Fees Acts.	"	"	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	"	"	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	No.	"	
9	Whipping Act.	Yes.	"	
10	Police Act.	"	"	
11	Arms Act.	"	"	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	"	"	
13	Opium Act.	"	"	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	"	"	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game.	"	"	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	"	"	
17	Legal Practitioners Act.	No.	"	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	"	
19	Explosives Act.	"	"	
20	Companies Act.	"	"	
21	Land Revenue Code.	No.	"	
22	Account Code.	"	"	
23	Small Causes Court Act.	"	"	
24	Village Police Act.	"	"	
25	Conveyances Act.	"	"	
26	Co-operative Society Act.	Yes.	"	
27	Guardian and Wards Act.	"	"	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1918–19.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imperial S. Lancers.	96	23	5	1	15	98	0	6*	0	5	10	83	Rs. 67,112	*3 at Junagadh with the State Police and 3 at Mangrol, for saluting purposes.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1918–19.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade. Rs.	Fixed allowance. Rs.	Sanctioned cost. Rs.		Actual cost.	Punishments. Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.	Punished judicially.	Rewards. By promotion	By money.	Education. Literate.	Illiterate.	Remarks.
Superintendent of Police.	1	400	75	5,700	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Deputy Superintendent of Police	1				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The Post of Deputy S. of P. is in abeyance from 8-11-17 and Head Clerk is working as Pers. Asstt. to S of P. from that date on Rs. 200+20 P. C.
Inspector I grade.	1	150–5–175	15	2,040	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
„ II „	3	125–5–145	15	5,475	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
„ III „	3	100–5–120	15	4,485	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdar I „	3	80–5–95	20	4,140	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	
„ II „	5	60–5–75	20	4,955	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
„ III „	6	45–5–55	20	5,245	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Jemadar I „	11	35–2½–40	10		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	
„ II „	20	25-2½-32½		14,727	8		0	1	0	0	0	0	3	19	0	

Havaldar I grade.	17	20	5&7½	28,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	3
„ II „	26	17½				1	0	0	0	0	0	3	19	6
„ III „	41	15				2	0	0	0	0	0	5	21	14
Naiks.	51	12				0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	26
Lance Naiks.	10	11	0	1,320	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	4
Constables I grade.	316	11	0	41,712	0	1	0	6	2	1	0	9	77	223
„ II „	211	10	0	25,320	0	3	1	8	1	1	0	8	49	127
„ III „	106	9	0	11,448	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	21	96
„ IV „	15	8	0	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	23
Mounted Police.														
Risaldar.	1	100+25	24	1,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jemadar I grade.	1	40-2/8-50	24	828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
„ II „	1	25-2½-37½	24	675	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dafedar I „	1	20	24	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
„ II „	2	17½	24	996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ III „	4	15	24	1,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lance Dafedars.	5	12	24	2,016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4

Sowars I grade.	15	12	24	6,480	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	
„ II „	19	11	24	7,980	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	14	
„ III „	38	10	24	12,444	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	21	
Total.....	934			1,91,719	0	1,78,776	10	3	17	4	3	0	38	308	573	
Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment, contingencies &c.				76,800	0	59,752										
Total.....				2,68,519	0	2,38,528										
Mangrol	82			9,694	0		14	3	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1918–19.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,413	1,465	916	1,140	793	1,019	451	571	303	356	49·2	50·	56·8	56·0	This include Mangrol figures also.

Out of 1,040 accused arrested in Junagadh 30 were in police custody at the end of the year pending commitment for trial.
" " " " 62 were released by police without being sent for trial.
" 948 " sent for trial 76 were pending trial in Magisterial courts on 31-3-19.
" 334 " discharged 91 were discharged owing to cases being compounded.
19 were discharged owing to cases being withdrawn.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1918-19.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	53,314	64,258	15,528	23,928	29·1	37·2	Junagadh figures include value of missing cattle, in cases in which cattle have not yet been recovered, amounting to Rs. 1,275.
Mangrol.	1,271	2,641	242	620	19·0	23·4	
Total.	54,585	66,899	15,770	24,548	28·8	36·6	

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1918–19.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																						
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against the public tranquillity, S. 146.	0	9	9	6	9	23	21	0	0	1	2	18	0	21	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	0	2	2	12	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	2	13	15	6	13	20	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	9	
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	2	1	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	1	4	5	1	3	8	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	2	28	30	31	28	52	15	1	4	1	8	1	0	15	35	0	0	4	3	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319–350.	20	1,056	1,076	1,178	1,068	2,104	117	3	10	8	31	65	0	117	1,969	0	1	37	7	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	17	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	0	9	9	8	9	19	7	0	5	0	2	0	0	7	12	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape, S. 375.	1	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	1	26	27	5	23	65	28	0	18	10	0	0	0	28	24	0	0	10	0	0	5	2	0	1	0	10	0	0	4	13	
Theft, etc., S. 378–445.	7	406	413	329	404	621	399	12	114	33	109	123	8	399	214	0	0	1	164	13	25	30	8	25	1	1	0	0	9	8	
Robbery, S. 390.	0	22	22	0	22	29	9	0	0	0	8	1	0	9	20	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	1	30	31	14	31	55	8	0	1	2	3	2	0	8	47	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474–497–499.	5	46	51	72	47	114	7	0	2	0	1	4	0	7	96	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	
Forgery.	2	4	6	3	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Offences relating to special and local laws.	2	58	60	54	59	81	55	1	0	1	5	48	0	55	25	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal procedure Code.	6	472	478	591	468	819	191	11	53	12	25	90	0	191	620	0	0	49	10	8	13	5	10	5	1	0	0	0	10	8	
Total.	52	2,189	2,241	2,318	2,197	4,031	870	30	215	68	196	353	8	870	3,085	0	1	122	191	23	54	48	20	32	3	14	0	2	44	75	
Mangrol.	0	421	421	369	404	467	75	0	0	6	8	59	2	75	374	0	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	
Grand total.	52	2,610	2,662	2,687	2,601	4,498	945	30	215	74	204	412	10	945	3,459	0	2	135	192	23	54	48	20	32	3	14	0	2	61	92	
								523															523								

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1918–19.

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1918–19.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,933	1,778	30	866	104	2,211	10	3	3,148	3,224	1,099	1,319	677	70	8*	51	
City Magistrate's Court.	415	411	33	210	32	532	0	0	841	807	530	88	128	53	0	8	
Sadar Adalat.	(28)	(58)	(5)	(97)	0	0	0	0	(63)	(102)	0	(17)	(69)	0	0	(16)	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	369	421	0	71	9	387	0	0	468	467	312	60	76	1	1†	17	
Mangrol Sessions Court.	(1)	(2)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	
Total.	2,717	2,610	63	1,147	145	3,130	10	3	4,457	4,498	1,941	1,467	881	124	9	76	

* 1 died and 7 transferred. † 1 died.

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts, they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 & 17.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1918-19.

Tribunal.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks.
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Huzur Adalat.	71	0	0	73	37	53	21	8	6	11	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	D. 32	
Sadar Adalat.	141	0	0	105	78	39	31	43	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	D. 28	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	213	0	0	179	116	92	52	51	35	11	4	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	

Appendix X.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1918–19.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Munsiffs' Courts.	214	175	3,535	2,537	3,749	2,712	3,574	2,556	175	156	9,21,730	70	2,180	287	1,802	569	79	77	10	457	888	49	1,162	4,98,299	D. 77	D. 93	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	5	4	402	315	407	319	403	294	4	25	17,929	5	279	31	259	44	8	3	1	12	114	18	150	15,490	0	0	
Total	219	179	3,937	2,852	4,156	3,031	3,977	2,850	179	181	9,39,659	75	2,459	318	2,061	613	87	80	11	469	1,002	67	1,312	5,13,789	0	0	

Appendix XI.

(Civil.)—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1918-19.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Munsiffs' Courts	2,002	1,336	5,88,179	4,704	1,621	3,36,894	6,706	2,957	9,25,073	5,370	2,742	7,54,884	1,336	215	1,70,189	101	37	77	
Mangrol.	0	1	687	180	137	13,598	180	138	14,285	179	125	12,529	1	13	1,756	9	3	1	
Total.....	2,002	1,337	5,88,866	4,884	1,758	3,50,492	6,886	3,095	9,39,358	5,549	2,867	7,67,413	1,337	228	1,71,945	110	40	78	

Appendix XII.

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1918–19.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of. Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remained for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	M.D	
Huzur Court.	95	69	108	213	203	282	134	169	69	113	1,00,626	1,07619	83	106	15	30	18	21	13	6	5	6	7–19	4	
																							M. D	M. D	
Sadar Court.	143	150	232	205	375	355	225	243	150	112	1,35,828	1,07240	175	150	29	55	2	11	5	4	14	23	4–18	4–15	
																							M. D.	Y. M. D	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	14	7	16	13	30	20	23	15	7	5	3,894	720	14	8	5	1	2	5	0	0	2	1	9—2	1–3–4	
Total.	252	226	356	431	608	657	382	427	226	230	2,40,348	2,15,579	272	264	49	86	22	37	18	10	21	30	0	0	

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1918–19.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Rs	Days	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State.	9 ×	114	857	774	971	122	112	172	31,375	36	2 deaths only.
Mangrol.	1	6	69	59	75	7	5	5	2,121	13	Nil.
Total.	10	120	926	833	1,046	129	117	177	33,496		

× Besides these there are three lock-ups in Mahals.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1918-19.

Name of State	Documents presented		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Junagadh.	1,426	1,312	688	578	643	642	15	33	0	2	80	57	1,204	1,164	Rs 10,73,660	Rs 15,30,947	126	85	96	63

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1918–19.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	688	6,28,381	0	0	6,563	12	6	578	5,44,775	0	0	6,554	0	0	
Sale deeds.	643	6,70,870	0	0	6,284	5	4	642	8,76,918	0	0	9,307	0	0	
Wills.	15	1,930	0	0	38	8	1	33	57,626	0	0	1,215	0	0	
Money bonds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	90	0	0	1	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	80	79,375	0	0	3,346	0	0	57	90,560	0	0	1,447	0	0	
Total.	1,426	13,80,556	0	0	16,232	9	11	1,312	15,69,964	0	0	18,524	0	0	

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Boards in the Junagadh State during the Samvat years 1973 (1916-17) and 1974 (1917-18).

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st September 1917. Rs.	Receipts.		Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure.		Balance on the 31st August 1918. Rs.	Remarks.
		St. 1973 Rs.	St. 1974 Rs.		St. 1973 Rs.	St. 1974 Rs.		
Junagadh.	46,052	1,19,990	76,504	1,22,556	91,570	60,324	62,232	
Verawal.	26,619	11,720	13,221	39,840	7,823	11,762	28,078	
Una.	4,753	5,049	5,508	10,261	2,510	3,842	6,419	
Delwada.	1,325	824	941	2,266	432	579	1,687	
Sutrapada.	392	369	516	908	225	425	483	
Patan.	3,649	2,753	3,227	6,876	2,242	3,512	3,364	
Chorwad.	294	684	884	1,178	550	677	501	
Malia.	5,741	2,994	3,224	8,965	1,766	1,786	7,179	
Keshod.	2,395	1,843	1,880	4,275	959	2,346	1,929	
Balagam.	1,320	1,079	837	2,157	364	530	1,627	
Shil.	374	294	612	986	270	364	622	
Kutiana.	10,863	10,604	14,104	24,967	5,072	11,403	13,564	
Vadal.	1,335	640	671	2,006	473	1,642	364	
Visavadar.	347	376	490	837	311	317	520	
Bagdu.	528	184	152	680	134	183	497	
Vanthali.	4,889	5,178	5,931	10,820	3,824	4,625	6,195	
Bhesan.	1,319	228	285	1,604	365	210	1,394	
Shahpur.	1,046	1,551	1,921	2,967	1,258	815	2,152	
Total...	1,13,241	1,66,360	1,30,908	2,44,149	1,20,148	1,05,342	1,38,807	
Village Boards.								
Nawagadh.	16	121	140	156	147	108	48	
Ajab.	297	200	256	553	265	96	457	
Bamnasa.	309	151	134	443	113	118	325	
Talala.	274	300	300	574	320	400	174	
Gadhakda.	193	365	500	693	279	212	481	
Bherai.	120	181	184	304	143	189	115	
Total.	1,209	1,318	1,514	2,723	1,267	1,123	1,600	

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1918–19.

Number.	Name of Rain-Gauge Station.	April 1918.		May 1918.		June 1918.		July 1918.		August 1918.		September 1918.		October 1918.		November 1918.		December 1918.		January 1919.		February 1919.		March 1919.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Junagadh.	0	0	0	12	0	72	1	89	1	13	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	6	64	99	42	30	
2	Verawal.	0	0	0	33	0	68	5	98	0	87	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	8	22	52	68	32	32	
3	Una.	0	0	0	21	2	16	9	61	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	13	35	35	20	29	18	
4	Kutiyana.	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	38	0	32	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	4	50	44	92	26	68	
5	Vanthali.	0	0	0	21	0	16	2	30	0	44	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	3	76	54	22	31	25	
6	Delvada.	0	3	0	35	2	60	8	61	1	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	13	62	40	26	28	60	
7	Prabhas Patan.	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	71	1	51	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	39	52	75	32	95	
8	Malia.	0	0	0	22	0	22	9	57	0	89	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	11	95	55	0	33	·01	
9	Keshod.	0	0	0	15	0	7	9	47	0	63	0	32	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	95	43	90	30	69	
10	Chorwad.	0	0	0	0	0	50	4	51	0	54	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	5	95	41	62	28	31	

11	Visavadar.	0	0	0	12	0	35	5	66	0	73	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	7	24	61	31	36	55
12	Bhesan.	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	86	0	49	0	56	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	64	53	3	30	19
13	Navagadh.	0	0	0	0	0	55	1	11	0	56	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	93	42	79	30	44
14	Vadal.	0	0	1	67	2	55	0	91	0	60	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	89	49	81	35	50
15	Bherai.	0	15	0	0	0	23	6	23	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	44	33	97	24	62
16	Sutrapada.	0	0	0	5	0	19	6	28	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	86	55	90	33	89
17	Talala.	0	12	0	24	0	13	17	21	1	32	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	20	67	81	21	0	0
18	Shil.	0	0	0	60	0	16	6	69	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	47	45	28	48
19	Sanakhada.	0	0	0	13	0	70	6	70	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	9	9	42	0	0	0
20	Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	46	0	37	0	46	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	5	66	54	74	30	16

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

No.	Article.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1918.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1919.) Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	670—0-0	330—0-0	
2	Bajro *(Pennisetum Typhoideum)*.	68-12-0	90—0-0	
3	Juwar *(Sorghum Vulgari)*.	52—8-0	85—0-0	
4	Wheat.	65—0-0	85—0-0	
5	Gram.	42—8-0	70—0-0	
6	Urad *(Phaseolus Mungo va. Radiatus)*	55—0-0	110—0-0	
7	Tur *(Cajanus Indicus)*.	80—0-0	160—0-0	
8	Rice.	120—0-0	140—0-0	
9	Mug *(Phaseolus Mungo)*.	55—0-0	130—0-0	

Appendix XIX.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919.

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds.			Memorial and Charitable funds.	Total.
		Original. Rs	Maintenance and repairs. Rs	Total. Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Buildings.	3,39,347	45,606	3,84,953	31,440	4,16,393
2	Roads.	35,395	56,789	92,184	0	92,184
3	Water Works.	0	21,744	21,744	0	21,744
4	Irrigation Works.	19,498	0	19,498	0	19,498
5	Bundar Improvements.	35,909	310	36,219	0	36,219
6	Municipal Improvements.	1,291	0	1,291	0	1,291
7	Electric Light.	0	13,724	13,724	0	13,724
8	Motor Cars.	0	9,892	9,892	0	9,892
9	Telephone.	0	1,555	1,555	0	1,555
10	Technical Training.	1,275	0	1,275	0	1,275
11	Miscellaneous.	0	6,964	6,964	0	6,964
12	Establishment & Contingencies.	0	47,536	47,536	0	47,536
	Total	4,32,715	2,04,120	6,36,835	31,440	6,68,275
	Village and other works debited to Famine Budget.					
13	Fodder Farms.	55,567	0	55,567	0	55,567
14	Tools and Plant.	9,430	0	9,430	0	9,430
15	Road works.	0	3,163	3,163	0	3,163
16	Village Relief Works.	4,833	0	4,833	0	4,833
	Total...	69,830	3,163	72,993	0	72,993
	Grand Total	5,02,545	2,07,283	7,09,828	31,440	7,41,268

Appendix XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1918-19.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages.	92,524	55,803	1,904	38,480	1,751	2,203	894	4,236	1,03,326	373	29,805	24	6,418	7,287	This includes Mangrol figures also.
Alienated villages.	30,141	17,556	990	13,126	733	786	302	1,290	39,369	39	10,763	2	1,910	2,592	
Total.....	1,22,665	73,359	2,894	51,606	2,484	2,989	1,196	5,526	1,42,695	412	40,568	26	8,328	9,879	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	56	Rs. 21,225	61	Rs. 53,035-6-8	33	Rs. 19,523-13-3	0	Rs. 126-9-0	150	Rs. 93,910-12-11	10 shops of opium and 1 shop of country spirit opened during the year in 11 villages

Appendix XXII (A).

Statement showing Receipts during the Samvat years 1973 (1916–17) and 1974 (1917–1918).

No.	Name of receipts.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1973 A. D. 1916-17.	St. 1974 A. D. 1917-18.		
1	Land Revenue.	21,62,815	22,17,751	+ 54,936	Better Vighoti recoveries.
2	Forests.	95,686	1,06,488	+ 10,802	
3	Miscellaneous cash levies	1,31,700	1,28,850	– 2,850	
4	Ganim Vero and Mahmuli.	1,55,544	1,53,690	– 1,854	
5	Jortalbi.	90,658	89,210	– 1,448	
6	Nazrano.	2,876	3,330	+ 454	
7	Rayasat, Paddock, etc.	2,75,884	39,491	– 2,36,393	No sale of unserviceable articles as in previous year.
8	Lancers.	129	465	+ 336	
9	Police.	3,394	5,178	+ 1,784	
10	General Administration.	6,350	5,128	– 1,222	
11	Ports.	1,46,075	1,66,986	+ 20,911	Increase of trade.
12	Law and Justice.	50,622	49,329	– 1,293	
13	Stamps.	90,980	82,688	– 8,292	
14	Jail.	5,921	1,848	– 4,073	
15	Printing Press.	19,099	23,481	+ 4,382	
16	Customs.	1,36,822	1,48,782	+ 11,960	
17	Medical.	129	110	– 19	
18	Public Works Department.	19,260	13,180	– 6,080	
19	Abkari, etc.	1,65,707	1,84,388	+ 18,681	Owing to rise in price of opium.
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Educational.	22,406	22,544	+ 138	
22	Revenue Survey.	666	506	– 160	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	2,74,681	3,45,535	+ 70,854	Increased sale of house sites.

24	Interest & Exchange.	2,89,225	3,09,002	+ 19,777	More interest recovered on investments.
25	Varad.	9,048	8,027	– 1,021	
26	Saurashtra Post.	1,797	1,863	+ 66	
27	Railway.	9,72,325	10,81,604	+ 1,09,279	Increase of passenger and goods traffic.
28	Miscellaneous.	13,398	7,157	– 6,241	
29	Recovery of out-standings.	3,32,250	76,171	– 2,56,079	Decreased recoveries owing to poor year.
	Total Rs.	**54,75,447**	**52,72,782**	**– 2,02,665**	

Appendix XXII (B).

Statement showing Expenditure during the Samvat years 1973 (1916–17) and 1974 (1917–1918).

No.	Name of expenditure.	Expenditure.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1973 A. D. 1916–17.	St. 1974 A. D. 1917–18.		
1	Raj-kutumb.	1,96,227	3,57,005	+1,60,778	Due to account adjustment.
2	Amirs.	24,892	24,856	– 36	
3	Peshkashi and Contributions.	1,14,136	1,09,246	– 4,890	
4	Pension Parwashi & Contributions.	1,31,351	2,31,640	+1,00,289	Due to war contributions.
5	Mahmuli.	73,083	77,242	+ 4,159	
6	Payment according to Rajasthanik and Alienation Decisions.	37,595	35,727	– 1,868	
7	Rayasat.	2,51,107	2,51,333	+ 226	
8	Lancers.	60,597	68,102	+ 7,505	
9	Police.	3,17,609	3,16,670	– 939	
10	General Administration.	5,78,743	6,49,367	+ 70,624	Due to increase of low paid salaries and Monghwari allowance.
11	Port.	16,232	28,546	+ 12,314	
12	Law and Justice.	89,143	98,809	+ 9,666	
13	Stamps.	5,251	4,950	– 301	
14	Jail.	21,702	26,380	+ 4,678	
15	Printing Press.	21,331	23,856	+ 2,525	
16	Customs.	5,603	7,851	+ 2,248	
17	Medical.	97,191	1,21,474	+ 24,283	Due to reopening of Zenana Medical Dispensary.
18	Public Works Department.	7,95,927	7,33,185	– 62,742	Due to reduction in programme.
19	Abkari, Salt and Opium.	10,273	12,351	+ 2,078	
20	Municipality.	0	0	0	
21	Education.	2,09,651	2,22,010	+ 12,359	
22	Revenue Survey.	26,110	30,777	+ 4,667	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	20,071	20,586	+ 515	
24	Interest and Exchange.	2,29,282	11,676	–2,17,606	No securities sold out during year
25	Varad.	1,997	2,444	+ 447	
26	Saurashtra Post.	6,682	7,896	+ 1,214	
27	Railways.	7,30,281	5,14,924	–2,15,357	Rails not relaid as in previous year.
28	Miscellaneous.	2,15,080	2,58,599	+ 43,519	
	Total Rs.	**42,87,147**	**42,47,502**	**– 39,645**	

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in Junagadh State during the year 1918–19.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average attendance.	Remarks
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs.—A.—P.		
1	Junagadh Hospital.	39,517	2,111	1,838	129	64	80	* 49,892–15—7	525·63	*Including C. M. O.'s Office.
2	„ C. M. Zenana Hospital.	8,170	216	197	1	0	18	22,138—4—7	150·02	
3	„ Leper Asylum.	0	70	34	0	17	19	4,110—0—0	20·79	
4	„ New Dispensary.	8,450	0	0	0	0	0	1,405—4—5	110·88	
5	„ Jail „	1,612	27	24	0	2	1	670—0—0	28·66	
6	„ Railway „	6,413	0	0	0	0	0	2,945–12—6	62·1	
7	„ Imperial S. Lancers „	2,069	156	152	0	4	0	1,689–15–11	24·68	
8	Verawal Dispensary.	15,000	27	24	0	3	0	2,990—0–10	161·22	
9	Una „	8,760	14	13	0	0	1	2,453—0—0	133·04	
10	Kutiana „	11,819	3	2	0	0	1	2,127—0—8	127·00	
11	Delwada „	3,618	0	0	0	0	0	1,229—4—5	46·91	
12	Prabhas Patan „	6,743	4	0	4	0	0	1,287–15—3	84·11	

13	Vanthali	Dispensary.	6,877	0	0	0	0	0	1,640—7—8	66·78
14	Malia	,,	3,829	0	0	0	0	0	1,400—8—0	50·72
15	Keshod	,,	3,992	0	0	0	0	0	890-14—0	39·53
16	Chorwad	,,	3,540	0	0	0	0	0	1,542—6—1	38·16
17	Visavadar	,,	4,667	0	0	0	0	0	1,084—0—0	46·80
18	Bhesan	,,	2,295	0	0	0	0	0	1,158—0—0	31·84
19	Navagadh	,,	2,192	1	0	1	0	0	1,366—8—5	23·49
20	Vadal	,,	3,209	0	0	0	0	0	1,376—4—3	26·80
21	Bherai	,,	3,273	0	0	0	0	0	1,156—8—0	27·64
22	Sutrapada	,,	3,067	0	0	0	0	0	1,098-14—0	19·03
23	Talala	,,	1,378	0	0	0	0	0	1,352—1—8	20·32
24	Shil	,,	2,237	1	1	0	0	0	1,161-12—9	29·39
25	Gir Travelling	,,	3,029	2	2	0	0	0	638-10—6	28·11
26	Sanakhada	,,	1,991	0	0	0	0	0	956—0—0	15·4
27	Mangrol	,,	10,897	0	0	0	0	0	4,910- 6—1	104·4
		Total.	1,68,644	2,632	2,287	135	90	120	1,14,672-15-7	2,043·45

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1918–1919.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	4,34,222	15,359	13,003	0	2,356	13,069	31,047	17,978	0	35·37	29·94	30·09	71·50	Increased mortality due to plague and influenza Epidemics.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1918-19.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School. Rs.	Secondary. Rs.	Primary. Rs.	
173	172	2 High Schools. 7 Middle Schools. 1 Madressa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 140 Primary Schools for boys. 1 Night School. 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madressa. 18 Girls' Schools. 1 Islami Girls' School. 172	11,372	13,985	11,000	10,011	44,236 (a)	67,630 (b)	1,95,478 (c)	(a). 2,455 Construction charges of original works and repairs 41,781 Establishment charges &c. 44,236 (b). 43,333 Construction charges of original works and repairs. 24,297 Establishment charges &c. 67,630 (c). 89,764 Construction charges of original works and repairs. 1,05,714 Establishment charges &c. 1,95,478

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. as. ps	On weight or value or number.
(1) Grain of all kinds, *rice*, *tur*, *khorasani* *til* seeds:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Talala to Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar branches	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) „ Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—0—3	Do.
(*d*) „ All stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(*e*) „ Dhoraji, ...	0—0—5	Do.
(2) Ghee:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Talala to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches, ...	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond, ‡	0—0—3	Do.
(*c*) „ Dhoraji, ...	0—0—9	Do.
(3) Tobacco leaves:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Talala to Vadal and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches, ...	0—2—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ excepts those between Supedi & Porbandar Dock.	0—0—4	Do.
(*c*) „ All stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
(*d*) „ Tobacco (in bags) for Dhoraji. ...	0—1—7	Do.
(4) Jaggery:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Talala to Keshod. ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*b*) „ Lushala, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—1—4	Do.
(*c*) „ Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch. ...	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those on the Porbandar line... ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji.	0—0—9	Do.
(*f*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
(5) Sugar:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Talala to Lusha la. ...	0—1—9	Do.
(*b*) „ Shahpur, Junagadh, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—6	Do.
(*c*) „ Vadal.	0—0—9	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond,‡ except those on the Porbandar line. ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji.	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(6) Sugarcandy:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Talala to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	0—2—7	Do.
(*b*) „ Stations beyond ‡ Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—6	Do.
(*c*) „ Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar.	0—2—0	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji.	0—1—0	Do.
(7) Cocoanuts:—		
(*a*) „ All stations from Talala to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches, ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. as. ps	On weight or value or number.
(b) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—2—0	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(c) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(d) „ Dhoraji.	0—3—0	Do.
(8) Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(a) „ All stations from Talala to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(b) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya.... ...	0—8—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and beyond‡	0—4—0	Do.
(d) „ Dhoraji.	0—5—0	Do.
(9) Timber:—		
(a) „ All stations from Talala to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	1—9—0	Do.
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
(c) „ Dhoraji.	1—0—0	Do.
(10) Piece-goods:—		
(a) „ All stations from Talala to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	0—4—0	Do.
(b) „ Bantwa, Manavadar and Saradiya	0—4—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except those between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	0—4—0	Do.
(d) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(11) Cotton seeds:—		
(a) „ All stations from Talala to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—0—6	Per Railway maund
(b) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar Docks	0—0—2	Do.
(c) „ Stations between Supedi & Porbandar Docks	Free.	
(d) „ Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
(12) Betelnuts:—		
(a) „ All stations from Talala to Lushala.	0—3—3	Do.
(b) „ Junagadh, Visavadar Branch, Shahpur and Sorath Vanthali, Manavadar, Bantwa and Saradiya	0—3—0	Do.
(c) „ Vadal.	0—2—6	Do.
(d) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, ‡ except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—1—0	Do.
(e) „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—0	Do.
(f) „ Jetpur.	0—0—3	Do.
(g) „ Stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(13) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(a) „ All stations from Talala to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch.....	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond.‡	0—4—0	Do.
(c) „ Stations Bantwa, Manavader and Saradiya:-		
(a) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds), oil and miscellaneous articles ...	1-12—0	Do.
(b) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware and cutlery.	0—8—0	Do.
(c) Silk.	0—7—0	Do.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
(14) *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free.	
(15) Snuff:—		
(*a*) Boo ed to all stations from Talala to Vadal, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—3—0	Per Railway Maund
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond,‡ except those between Supedi and Porbandar...	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) „ All stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(*d*) „ Dhoraji.	0—2—0	Do.

‡ All goods booked to Rajkot Para, Rajkot Junction and any stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways " Free."

Note:—The minimum charge for imports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number.
(1) Cotton full pressed, bales, berries or loose:—		
a Booked from stations Talala to Veraval and upto Lushala.	0—3—0	Per Railway maund.
b „ Shapur.	0—2—1	Do.
c „ Sorath Vanthali, Manawadar, Bantwa and Saradiya.	0—1—8	Do.
d „ Junagadh to Visavadar.	0—1—10	Do.
e „ Vadal.	0—1—0	Do.
f Cotton from Sardargadh pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay Harbour via Veraval Bandar on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—6	Do.
g Cotton from Kutiyana pressed at any of the presses on the Junagadh Railway and booked through to Bombay on production of a certificate from the Press Managers.	Free.	
h „ booked from Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav...	Free.	
i „ „ „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda. ...	0—0—3	Do.
j „ „ „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks (excepting for full pressed cotton)	0—0—3	Do.
k „ „ „ any other stations	Free.	
l Full pressed cotton booked from any station ... from Supedi to Porbandar Docks... ...	Free.	
m Cotton from Dhoraji...	0—0—5	Do.
n Cotton from Jetpur, Gondal and surrounding villages pressed at any station on this line with certificate from the Press Managers.	0—0—3	Do.
(2) Grain of all kinds and til seeds:—		
a booked from Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
b „ Jetalsar, Jetpur and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Junction section upto Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal)	0—0—2	Do.
c „ all stations from Vadal to Talala and Saradiya and Visavadar Branches....	0—1—0	Do.
d „ all stations from Vavdi on the Dhola Ju. section and from Supedi on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
e Wheat from Gondal...	Free.	
f „ „ Dhoraji.	0—0—3	Do.
g „ „ Bagasra and its surrounding villages via. Visavadar under Vahivatdar's certificate.	Free.	
(3) Wool:—		
a booked from Gondal, Kunkavav, Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
b „ Dhoraji.	0—1—2	Do.
c „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar Docks.	Free	
d „ all stations from Vadal to Talala, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—2—9	Do.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS.	On weight or value or number
e booked from Jetalsar and all other stations. ...	0—0—8	Per Railway maund.
(4) Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:—		
a booked from stations from Vadal to Talala, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—2—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar & other stations (except Dhoraji).	0—1—0	Do.
c „ Rajkot Para and beyond.*	Free.	
d „ Dhoraji	0—1—6	Do,
(5) Ghee:—		
a booked from Dhoraji...	0—8—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar and beyond...	0—2—0	Do.
c „ stations on Junagad Ry.	0—4—0	Do.
(6) Castor seeds:—		
a booked from Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur	0—0—4	Do.
b „ Gondal and stations beyond.*	Free.	
c „ stations from Kunkavav to Jetpur (except Vavdi).	0—0—5	Do.
d „ Vavdi, Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. section.	Free.	
e „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	Free.	
f „ stations from Vadal to Talala, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—0	Do.
g „ Dhoraji.....	0—0—3	Do.
(7) Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
(8) Other goods:—		
a booked from Jetalsar and stations beyond* on the Dhola Jn. and Jetalsar-Rajkot section upto Ribda...	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 Value declared.
b „ stations from Vadal to Talala, Saradiya and Visavadar Branches	1—9—0	Do.
c „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar Docks.	0—4—0	Do.
d „ Dhoraji.	0—8—0	Do.

*All goods from Rajkot Para, Rajkot Jn. and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways "free."

NOTE—Veraval Customs duty on Kuppas (cotton with seeds) and loose cotton from areas beyond Jetalsar Junction to be ginned and pressed in factories situated on Junagadh Railway and through-booked thence to Bombay via Veraval Bandar will on production of a certificate from the Press Manager, be charged at the rates quoted above.

NOTE—The minimum charge for exports is one anna per each consignment and six pies and over will be taken as one anna and less than six pies dropped.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at

EXPORT TARIFF.	
Names of articles.	Rate.
Cotton from:—	
Shipped locally (except on cotton from Sardargadh, Kutiana, and stations beyond Jetalsar Jn.	Rs. 0—3—0 per Ry. md.
Sardargadh	„ 0—0—6 „
Kutiana	Free.
Dhoraji, Virpur, Gondal, Ribda, Jetalsar, Jetpur, Vavdi, Khakharia & Lunidhar	„ 0—0—3 „
All other stations beyond Jetalsar ...	Free.
Ghee export to Bombay:—	
If brought to Veraval by Road	„ 0—8—0 „
Do. Do. by rail from J. S. Railway Stations	„ 0—8—0 „
Do. Do. beyond Jetalsar Jn.	Rs. 0—4—0 „
Export to any other ports (except Bombay)	„ 1—0—0 per case.
Fire-wood...	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Chunam	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „ „
Octroi-paid goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
Onion, Til seeds and Castor seeds.	$1\frac{9}{16}$ „ „
Horses:—	
Above 14 hands in measure...	Rs. 5—0—0 per each.
Under „ „	„ 2—0—0 „

NOTE— Goods exported to Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

XXVIII.

Veraval for locally booked goods.

IMPORT TARIFF.	
Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods booked for Veraval	8 as. *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. Do. for all other stations beyond Veraval	4 as. Do. Do.
Grain, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnuts (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{7}{8}$
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Do. (from other than British ports)	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Bombil fish...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally	$1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiyana...	$\frac{9}{16}$
Grain and seeds imported from Bombay, Broach, Surat, or Karachi and rebooked locally at Veraval by rail to Rajkot under certain specified provisions	Free.

NOTE— Goods imported from Foreign ports will be charged at the British rates of Customs duty.

00134839

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020